ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Wednesday, February 19, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for "Yes and No years" automatic insertion may be obtained on application, in order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. 8d. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

A'COURT BERGNE.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at 153, Upper Richmond-road, Putney, to PRISCILLA, wife of JOHN A'COURT BERGNE—a daughter. (Rhodesian papers, please copy.)

BARRATT.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at Sevenoaks, to GLORIA (nee Ritson), wife of STANLEY G. R. BARRATT, of Great Westwood, King's Langley—a son.

BOYD.—On Jan. 23, 1930, to PHYLLIS, wife of CYRIL BOYD, of Hollybush Hall, Burton-on-Trent—a son.

CROCKFORD.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at 18, Kildare-gardens, W.2, to BETTY (nee Bonas), wife of L. F. CROCKFORD—a daughter (prematurely).

FRASER.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at "Mountains," Hildenborough, to GLADYS (nee Thomson), wife of D. BEAUMONT FRASER—a son.

KEET.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at Singapore, the wife of MAJOR HUBERT GORDON KEET, D.S.O., elder son of Charles Havelock Keet—a daughter.

LINTON.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at Thornbury, Ne'sond, Southsea, to NANCY (nee Pitts-Tucker), wife of LIEUT. J. W. LINTON, R.N.—a son.

LITTLEWOOD.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W., to MARION and NANCE LITTLEWOOD—a son.

MALCOMSON.—On Feb. 9, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. MALCOMSON (Exin, ne Hughes), of 35, Weigall-road, Lee-green, S.E.12—the gift of a daughter.

MOORES.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at Marseilles, to NELLA (nee Martland), wife of PHILIP WOLSELEY MOORES, of Bournemouth—a son.

PATEY.—On Feb. 17, 1930, to GLADYS JOYCE (nee Samuel), wife of DAVID HOWARD PATEY, M.S., F.R.C.S.—a son.

PAYNTER.—On Dec. 22, 1929, at Peshawar, to BARBARA, wife of FLIGHT-LIEUT. N. S. PAYSTER—a daughter (ROSEMARY).

PERCIVAL.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at 5, Green-road, Knock, Belfast, to BETTY, wife of LIEUT.-COL. A. E. PERCIVAL, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., The 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment—a daughter.

STRICKLAND.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, 1930, at Shamva, South Rhodesia, to DOROTHY, wife of CECIL E. STRICKLAND—a son.

THOMAS-DAVIES.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at 5, Pembridge-square, W.2, to JOAN (nee Hodgson), wife of JOSEPH THOMAS-DAVIES—a daughter.

VENNER.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at The White Cottage, Cheam, to PEGGY, wife of J. FRANKLYN VENNER—a son.

WARD.—On Feb. 16, 1930, to SYLVIA (nee Dove), wife of ALEC WARD, Lancing College Farm, Shoreham-by-Sea—a daughter.

WOODMANSEY.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at St. Matthias' Vicarage, Sheffield, to HELEN MARY, wife of the Rev. GEOFFREY E. WOODMANSEY—the gift of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

DAVIES : EDWARDS.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at St. Paul's Church, Herne Hill, by Canon O. Hardman, CYRIL DAVIES, of Mr. and Mrs. Evan R. Davies, of Harley House, Herne Hill, to ELSA GRACE EDWARDS, elder twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy G. Edwards, also of Herne Hill.

FINDLAY : WILLIAMS.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at St. Anne's Church, Hesseltord, by the Rev. Canon C. F. Mackenzie, Vicar of St. Giles', Pennsylvania, Dr. GEORGE MARSHALL FINDLAY, only son of the late George Findlay, of Bradley, near Banbury, to MARGARET WILLIAMS, only daughter of the Rev. Leonard A. Williams and Mrs. Williams, of Hessenford Vicarage, Cornwall.

FITZHERBERT : SCROPE.—On Feb. 11, 1930, at the Bromiton Oratory, CUTHBERT FITZHERBERT, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Elizabert Brocklebank, of Daughton Hall, Garstang, Lancs, to BARBARA, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. SCROPE, of Danby Hall, Middleham, Yorks.

GODDARD : SANDALL-HARVEY.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton-road, CYRIL SHIRLEY GODDARD, M.C., of Queen's Acre, 7, Queen's-road, Richmond, to DAISY HILDA SANDALL-HARVEY, daughter of the late Charles Cook and Mrs. Cook, of 112a, Goldhurst-terrace, Hampstead.

MARTIN : MEAKIN.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at St. Matthew's Church, Nottingham, by the Rev. A. J. Price, M.A., of Willoughton, near Lincoln, brother-in-law of the bride, J. T. Mellifont, M.A., LT.-COMMANDER JOHN MARTIN, second son of Mr. F. W. Martin, The Park, Nottingham, and the late Mrs. Martin, to EVELYN, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GREGORY MEAKIN, The Park, Nottingham.

RAIKES : STEWART-BROWN.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at Wrexham Parish Church, DAVID TAUNTON RAIKES, younger son of the late Robert Taunton Raikes and Mrs. Raikes, of Treberfydd, Bwlch, to CYNTHIA BURNETT, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. RONALD STEWART-BROWN, of Bryn-y-Grog, Marchwiel.

ROCHE : HUGHES.—On Feb. 18, 1930, in London, HILARY ROCHE, M.D., M.R.C.P., only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Roche, of Melbourne, Australia, to JANET HUGHES, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Reeves-Smith, 1, Berkeley-street, London, W.1.

GOLDEN WEDDING

LOW : CORSCADEN.—On Feb. 19, 1880, at Culmore Church, by Canon Stack, assisted by Rev. Boyton Thomas Vacher Low, youngest son of Robert Low, and MARGARET MCCOSKELL CORSCADEN, of Ballyarnet, Londonderry.

DEATHS

ASH.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at Essendene, Poutters-lane, Worthing, the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Soper-Elizabeth, widow of W. H. Ash, late of Porthcurnow, Cornwall, aged 91. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), Brooker Hill Cemetery, Wallington, 1.30.

BANDY.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at Bedford, AMELIA BANDY, for 47 years faithful servant and dear friend of the family of Canon Potter, of Surbiton.

BARROW.—On Feb. 13, 1930, at a nursing home, at Barnstaple, EDITH BARROW, of Coombe Martin, North Devon.

BERTISH.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at a nursing home, SOLOMON BERTISH, aged 48. Funeral will leave 2, Fernscroft-avenue, Hampstead, for Willesden Jewish Cemetery, Beaconsfield-road, at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Prayers at 96, North-gate, N.W.8, Thursday, 8.30 p.m.

BROWN.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at Norton Priory, Stockton-on-Tees, DAME CHARLOTTE, loving wife of SIR FRANK BROWN. Private interment to-day (Wednesday), at Norton and, please, no flowers.

CALVOCORESSI.—On Feb. 18, 1930, suddenly, at Athens, LEONIDAS M. CALVOCORESSI, of the Junior Athenæum Club, London, aged 79.

CHALDECOTT.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at 27, Station-road, Shalford, LIEUT.-COLONEL ALGERNON WINN CHALDECOTT, late Punjaub Cavalry.

CLEMENTS.—On Feb. 15, 1930, suddenly, at Barton-on-Sea, JEANNIE MARY, beloved wife of WALTER H. CLEMENTS, of Hove Park-villas, Hove. Funeral at Hove Cemetery to-day (Wednesday), at 2 p.m.

COATS.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at Castle Toward, Argyll, MAJOR ANDREW COATS, D.S.O., of Castle Toward, and Barrosa Hill, Melton Mowbray. Funeral from Castle Toward to-morrow (Thursday), 1.30 p.m. Cars will meet Steamer arriving at Dunoon at 12.35.

CONNELL.—On Feb. 17, 1930, suddenly, at 16, Bardwell-road Oxford, KATE AGNES, daughter of the late JOHN CONNELL, of Halton, Barbados.

COPE.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at 61, Oakhill-road, Putney, S.W.15, JESSIE, widow of LOUIS ALFRED COPE, in her 77th year.

CORBETT.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at a nursing home, ERIC STUART HELY CORBETT, second son of the late R. S. Corbett and of Mrs. Corbett, of Rock-gardens, Bognor, and most beloved husband of Katharine Corbett, Gorse Hill, Witley, Surrey, aged 43. No flowers or mourning, by request. Funeral private, cremation.

DALTON.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at Worthing, AMELIA MARY, wife of CHARLES FITZGERALD DALTON, and daughter of the Rev. W. Littlehales, Vicar of Compton Bishop, in her 92nd year. Funeral at Christ Church, Friday, 12 noon.

ELLIOT.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Weston-super-Mare, ANNE LOUISA, only daughter of the late Edward Bennett, Esq., of Willaston, Cheshire, and Bedstone, Salop, widow of FREDERADERY W. ELLIOT, aged 95. No flowers.

EMDEN.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at Church-crescent, Church End, Finchley, suddenly, WILLIAM SAMUEL ALFRED EMDEN, aged 48. Funeral at Hendon Park Cemetery on Friday, Feb. 21, at 11.30 a.m.

FIELD.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Glasgow, as result of a street accident, MICHAEL BRET FIELD, of Nancekuke, Beacon, Managing Director of Kelvin, Bottomley, and Baird, Ltd.

GRAHAM.—On Feb 18, 1930, at St. Monica Home, Bristol, CONSTANCE EMILY JANET, eldest daughter of the late WALTER and EMILY GRAHAM. Funeral Friday, 12 o'clock, at St. Monica Home.

GRUZELIER.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at his residence, 95, Foxley-lane, Purley, WILLIAM BOSD GRUZELIER, aged 61. Funeral service St. Mark's Church, Purley, Friday, Feb. 21, at 11.30 a.m. Afterwards at Bandon Hill Cemetery. Friends will please accept this, the only intimation.

HAIG.—On Feb. 14, 1930, at Penally, S. Wales, SARAH MAY widow of AXEL HAIG, late of Hadenseve, aged 83.

HAPGOOD.—On Feb. 15, 1930, in Rome, EMILIE BIGELOW HAPGOOD. Buried in Protestant Cemetery Feb. 17.

HARDY.—On Feb. 17, 1930, suddenly, at The Old House, Park-road Twickenham, MAJOR G. HERLSTONE HARDY in his 86th year.

HARPER.—On Jan. 6, 1930, at Christchurch, N.Z., the VERY REV. WALTER HARPER, late Dean of Christchurch, son of the Right Rev. John Chitty Harper, D.D., sometime Bishop of Christchurch, N.Z.

HARRIS.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at 4, Church-road, Whitchurch, WILLIAM LEWIS, younger son of the late LEWIS HARRIS and the late Margaret Lewis Harris of Merthyr Tydfil, and beloved only brother of David Lewis Harris, of The Pines, Whitchurch, aged 55. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), at St. Mary's Church, Whitchurch, at 2.40 p.m.

DEATHS (continued)

HEATON.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at the Beau-Rivage Palace Hotel, Ouchy, Lausanne, JOHN EDWARD HEATON, of New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A., dearly loved husband of Florence Trowbridge Heaton. Burial will take place in New Haven, Connecticut.

HOLMES.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at Cross House, Udimore, Rye, KATE HOLMES, wife of the late Alfred Holmes, of Ashfield, Bingley, Yorks, and Udimore, Rye, Sussex. Funeral on Friday, at Undercliffe, Bradford, Yorks. Memorial service, 2 o'clock, Friday, at Udimore Church.

ISHERWOOD.—On Feb. 16, 1930, suddenly, AGNES THEODOSIA, wife of ARTHUR ISHERWOOD, O.B.E., Education Department, Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa, and younger daughter of Reginald and Frances Thompson, Loftus Hill, Knaresborough. Service and interment at Guiseley Church, Yorks, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m.

JOB.—On Feb. 18 1930, at 5, Gledhow-gardens, South Kensington, MILDRED AGNES, youngest daughter of the late T. R. JOB, J.P., of Liverpool, and Newfoundland, aged 53. Funeral at Brompton Cemetery, 11.30 to-morrow (Thursday). No flowers.

JONES.—On Feb. 17, 1930 in London, the REVD. ROBERT JONES, of Parkham, Bideford, Berks, beloved husband of Katharine Ilbert Jones, for 29 years Rector of St. Mary's, Banham, Norfolk. Arrangements for funeral will be announced later. R.I.P.

KARIM.—On Jan. 22, 1930, of pleurisy and double pneumonia, at the residence of His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, at Calcutta, PRINCE KARIM (Nawabzada Abdul Karim Khan of Sachin), M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, youngest brother of His Highness the Nawab of Sachin State, Surat, Bombay Presidency, in his 39th year.

KILLICK.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at Nigel, Transvaal, South Africa, WILLIAM HERBERT HAMILTON, only son of the late THEODORE KILLICK and grandson of the late Rev. R. Henry Killick, (Australian and South African papers, please copy.)

LESLIE.—On Feb. 6, 1930, CECIL EDWARD ST. LAWRENCE LESLIE, of Coravahn, Cavan.

LEVENTHORPE.—On Monday, Feb. 17, 1930, at 39, Hyde Park-square, London, MARY HARRIET LEVENTHORPE. Service at St. Michael's Church, Paddington, to-day (Wednesday) at 2.30.

LEWIS.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at Sonoma, Stone, Staffordshire, JAMES LEWIS, aged 83.

LOVE.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at 19, Heathcroft, Hampstead-way, ETHEL MARY, fourth daughter of the late John Thomas Clark, formerly of Highbury New Park, and dearly loved wife of ROBERT LOVE, of 19, Heathcroft, and of 11, Norfolk-street, Strand. Funeral private. Flowers or wreaths at Golders Green Crematorium to-day (Wednesday), at 11.30 a.m.

MacGREGOR GREER.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at 5, Green-road, Knock, Belfast, DORINDA FLORENCE, beloved wife of T. MACGREGOR GREER, D.L., of Dollyhagan, Co. Tyrone, and eldest daughter of the late Col. J. C. Lowry, V.L., of Rockdale.

MANN.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at Eastbourne, suddenly and peacefully from toxæmia, DAVID, beloved little son of Mr. and Mrs. ERIC MANN, of Kitemore House, Farningham, Berks.

MILLER.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at 3, Abbotsford-crescent, St. Andrews, ELSIE, wife of EDWARD A. MILLER, aged 75, and in the 50th year of their married life. Funeral at St. Andrews Episcopal Church, St. Andrews, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30.

MONCRIEFF WRIGHT.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at Kinmonth, Bridge of Earn, suddenly, JOHN, the dearly loved husband of LISA MONCRIEFF WRIGHT. Funeral at Rhynd Cemetery at 2.15 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Friends will kindly take this as the only intimation and invitation. No flowers, by request.

MORGAN.—On Feb. 12, 1930, very suddenly, at 19, Caroline-street, Eaton-terrace, ALEXANDER BRADSHAW WHITE MORGAN, C.B.E., second son of the late Colonel Sir Alexander Brook Morgan, and very dearly loved husband of Mary Elizabeth Morgan. The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Crookham, Hants, to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 o'clock noon. Flowers to 19, Caroline-street, Eaton-terrace, by 9.30 a.m. Thursday. R.I.P.

PASSMORE.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at Ardnell, Oakleigh Park, N., CHARLES PASSMORE, second son of the late W. B. Passmore, in his 64th year.

PAUL.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Lee, Kent, GERTRUDE ELLEN, widow of JAMES PAUL, late of Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire. (Scottish papers, please copy.)

PEARSON.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at 15, Marlborough-road, N.W.8, LOUISA (MADAME KIRKBY LUNN), (the beloved wife of W. J. K. PEARSON.

PRESTON.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at East Coker, Yeovil, Somerset, JAMES GUY HOULSBROOK PRESTON, son of the late James Franklin Preston, of Llwynon, North Wales. Funeral at East Coker on Friday, Feb. 21, at 2.30 p.m.

PUTNAM.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at a nursing home in London, MINNIE, beloved wife of SIR THOMAS PUTNAM, Greylands, Darlington. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), at West Cemetery, Darlington, leaving Greylands 2.15 p.m.

REAVELL.—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Kirby Hill, Boroughbridge, Yorks, the result of an accident, AGNES FINLAY (NANSIE), wife of TOM ROSE REAVELL, Thorpe, Norwich, and daughter of the late County Alderman Adam Robertson, of Alnwick. Interment at Poswick, Norwich to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 p.m. (Colonial papers, please copy.)

RUMBLE.—On Feb. 18, 1930, W. H. RUMBLE, beloved husband of L. H. Rumble, aged 71. Cremation Golders Green, 11.15 to-morrow (Thursday). Friends, please accept this, the only intimation.

RUTHERFORD.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at his residence, 2 Parkfield-road, Liverpool, ALDERMAN CHARLES HENRY RUTHERFORD, J.P., beloved husband of ANNIE RUTHERFORD, aged 71 years. Service at Sefton Park Presbyterian Church to-morrow (Thursday) at 2 p.m. Cremation at Anfield, Liverpool, 3 p.m. No wreaths, by special request. Friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

SHAND.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at The Lodge, New-road, Ashtead, SARAH, daughter of the late JAMES and ELLEN SHAND, aged 79 years. Funeral service to-morrow (Thursday), 11 a.m., at Ashtead Parish Church. Interment Norwood Cemetery.

SHARP.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at a nursing home, Torquay, DORA, the beloved wife of FREDERICK SHARP, S.R.I.

SKELTON.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at 1, Alan-road, Whibledon, ELIZABETH, wife of the late THOMAS WILLIAM SKELTON, in her 82nd year. Service at St. Mary's Church, Wimbledon, at 2.45, on Friday, Feb. 21. No flowers, by her own request.

SMITH.—At Soligen, Switzerland, after a brief illness, AMY, dearly loved wife of WILLIAM JOHNSON SMYTH, M.D., of Killaliet, Bournemouth.

SUNMAN.—On Feb. 16, 1930, at 43, Wellington-street, Luton, a week after the loss of his beloved wife, JOSEPH THOMAS SUNMAN, aged 89 years.

TEMPLE.—On Feb. 18, 1930, suddenly, JOHN HOWARD, beloved husband of ANNIE C. TEMPLE, Hadlow, Sefton Park, Liverpool, and Rock Mount, Caldy, Cheshire.

TOUGH.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at 4, Scarth-road, Barnes, ROBERT NEAL TOUGH, aged 71. Service at Barnes Parish Church, 2.30 p.m., Friday. Interment Barnes Common Cemetery.

TYNDALE-BISCOE.—On Monday, Feb. 17, 1930, at Shalstone, Buckingham, ISABEL CHARLOTTE, wife of Rev. G. W. T. Tyndale-Biscoe, aged 61 years. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), at 3 p.m., at Holton, Wheatley. No mourning.

VOS.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at a nursing home, RESTHA, beloved wife of JOSEPH B. VOS. Funeral leaves 239, Elsworthy-road, Hampstead, 10.30 a.m. to-day (Wednesday), for Willesden Jewish Cemetery, Beaconsfield-road, Willesden Green.

WEBB.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at St. Mary's, Park-avenue, Worthing, MAXWELL FREDERICK WEBB, priest, Rector of Attleborough, Norfolk, 1897-1929, aged 62 years. Funeral at St. George's Church, Worthing, Friday, Feb. 21, at 2 p.m.

WILKINSON.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at Wylam Cottage, Wylam, Northumberland, suddenly, SARAH LOUISA WILKINSON, widow of George Wilkinson, Solicitor, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Interment to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 noon, at Ovingham Cemetery.

WOODMAN.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at a nursing home, EXMOUTH, ERNEST BARRINGTON WOODMAN, M.A., of "Elmcote," Hulham-road, Exmouth, late Vicar of St. Matthias, Plymouth, and Rector of Kingsmympton, N. Devon. Funeral at Kingsmympton, Saturday next, 2 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

DWYER.—In proud and loving memory of my husband, JAMES DWYER, D.S.O., Temporary Captain, R.A.M.C., who died of pleurisy contracted on active service at 30 General Hospital, Calais, on Feb. 19, 1919. R.I.P.

BACCHUS.—On Feb. 19, 1926, at Hong-kong, JOHN RANDOLPH BACCHUS, Lieut.-Colonel, late 5th Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regt. To his dear memory. R.I.P.

BRAMLEY.—In proud and ever loving memory of my husband, LT.-COL. PERCY BROOKE BRAMLEY, O.B.E., who died on Feb. 19, 1925, at his home.

BRIGHTEN.—To the sweet and most beloved memory of our darling only child, SISSELLE VIVIEN, who died at 5, Berkeley-gardens, Feb. 19, 1918, aged 22.—AM.

"So close is Paradise, that when my sight is clear
I think I almost see the gleaming strand,
I know I feel her who has gone from here
Come near enough sometimes to touch my hand,
And I shall find her waiting on the shore
More beautiful, more precious than before."

DAWNEY.—In loving and devoted remembrance of WILLIAM STANFORD DAWNEY, called to rest on Feb. 19, 1928.

DERWENT WOOD.—In loving memory of my beloved FRANCOIS.

HALL.—In ever loving memory of my dear wife, LADY ANNIE HALL, who died in South Africa, Feb. 19, 1929.

MACPHERSON.—In loving memory of EDITH MACPHERSON, who died at Ripon, Feb. 19, 1915, wife of the Rev. R. Macpherson and widow of Neil Macmichael; also of her brother, the REV. ALFRED C. HERVEY, who died at Colmer Rectory, Alton, Feb. 28, 1925.—E. M. B.

MONTAGUE.—In honoured and loving memory of my dear husband, JAMES MONTAGUE, who died Feb. 19, 1929.

OFFORD.—In loving memory of CHARLES BOON OFFORD, who passed away on Feb. 19, 1929.

PULLEY.—In loving memory of MAY, beloved wife and companion of W. F. PULLEY, of Brockley, who passed away Feb. 19, 1927

RENNIE.—In constant and ever-loving memory o JOHN, my darling husband, who passed away Feb. 19, 1925.—DORIS.

STEPHENSON.—In ever-loving memory of WALTER JOHN STEPHENSON, of Fore-street, and Woodside Park, who passed away Feb. 19, 1914.—N

WARDEN.—In ever-affectionate memory, to-day and every day, of HENRY, my beloved and loving husband, who passed away Feb. 19, 1927.

"All that it meant to lose you only my sad heart knows."

WARDEN.—In ever-loving memory of our devoted and loving Father, deeply mourned by his daughters, MABEL, MAUDE, and ETHEL.

WEBBE.—To the dear memory of CAPTAIN GEORGE ALLAN WEBBE, D.L., late 15th Hussars, who died at Ermelston, Ascot, Feb. 19, 1925.

WILDE.—To the memory of dear BARBARA, the daughter of Inns and SIDNEY WILDE, of Radlett, who died at Boarding School on Feb. 19, 1925, aged 13.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1894.—HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS.—THE NEW BUILDING (BUSH HOUSE—SOUTH-EAST WING) upon SITE on Northern side of Strand and abutting also upon Melbourne-place, W.C., pursuant to the 36th Section of the above Act Notice is hereby given that the London County Council did on the 17th day of February, 1930, CONSENT to the ERECTION of a BUILDING (Bush House—South-East Wing) upon a site on the Northern side of Strand and abutting also upon Melbourne-place, W.C., of a GREATER HEIGHT than that prescribed by the above Act.

Plans and particulars of this proposed building and a copy of the consent of the Council may be inspected between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (10 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. Saturdays) at the Office of the Superintending Architect, the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1930.

(Signed) H. ROGERS HOUCHIN, Associate.
Messrs. Corbett, Harrison and MacMurray, Architects, Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, TOTTENHAM, N.15.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers and Donors to the Prince of Wales's General Hospital will be held at the Hospital on THURSDAY, 27th February, 1930, at 5.15 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Chairman's Address at the Meeting.
2. To confirm the Minutes of the last Meeting.
3. To receive the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year 1929.
4. Election of Members of the Board of Governors.
5. Other Business (if any).

The Right Hon. Lord Glenconner, Chairman of the Board of Governors, will preside.

FREDK. W. DREWETT, Director.
10th February, 1930.

£50,000 Urgently REQUIRED for DEVELOPMENT of OAK HILL JOURNALISTS' HOME. All donations, large or small, gratefully received by the Duke of Northumberland (Chairman, Appeal Committee) or the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon (Chairman, Ladies' Appeal Committee), Byron House, 7, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

CAUTIONS AND NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

TO DOCTORS.

SALMON ODY "GENUINE" BALL-AND-SOCKET TRUSSES can be obtained from the maker's, SALMON ODY, Ltd., 7, New Oxford-street, London.
AND AT 19 BRANCHES.
Established over a century.

FARM PRODUCE

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

WANTED, regular weekly customers; guaranteed NEW-LAID EGGS, delivered London free, competitive prices.—Capt. Bewicke, Kinston Farm, Hawridge, Berkhamsted.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

GENUINE SALE of HAND-CUT CRYSTAL; Bowls, Trinket Boxes, Wine Bottles, Jugs, Stock clearing on expiration of lease.—John Lever and Co., 96, Victoria-street, S.W. Vic. 4286. No catalogues.

AGENCIES

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

BRITON, established Milan, would REPRESENT manufacturer's articles suitable Italy; advertiser now in London.—Box 0.A.C., Willings, 137, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

ADVANCES ARRANGED at once at 5 per cent. per annum on Reversions, Life Incomes, Annuities, &c.—S. H. REED, 3 and 4, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

ADVANCES, first or second, on property, reversions, debentures. Building projects, businesses and schemes financed.—M., 162, Silversmith-road, Thornton Heath.

LOWNE and Co., Ltd., Eldon House, 59, New Oxford-street, W.C., invite applications from all who desire to obtain an immediate advance upon a Reversion or Life Interest at not interest of 5 per cent. paid.

MORTGAGES.—FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES REQUIRED for several funds.—Particulars to H. E. FINCH and Cranfield, Surveyors, 6, Poultry, E.C.4.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER LOAN and DISCOUNT Co. Ltd. Established 1856. Directors, O. G. Veall, C. E. Hills, F. T. Newton, H. E. Warner, F. D. Jehring, 63, St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.2. Phone, Temple Bar 1724-25.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN in good position NEEDS £300 for urgent family reasons; will repay, plus interest, by regular monthly instalments. No money-lenders.—Write Box G.462, The Times, E.C.4.

HOSPITAL NURSES

4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF.

TRAINED NURSES for ADULTS or CHILDREN. Apply Matron, Telephone, Bishopsgate 8333.

The nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, City-road, E.C.1.

MIDWIVES and MATERNITY NURSES trained in the hospital SUPPLIED at once upon application to the Matron. 'Phone, Clerkenwell 8171.

PERSONAL

MARJORIE.—I shall arrange all for you at the earliest possible moment.—C.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—DETAINED by PAWNBROKERS and HANDED to POLICE since October, 1929:—Lady's Gold Cigarette Box: Diamond and Sapphire Tiepin; Lady's Gold Ring set three diamonds; Ring set one diamond and sapphires.—Application to be made to the Chief Inspector, Criminal Record Office, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1, any weekday between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, on the 15th inst., between Piccadilly, Hertford-street, and St. Martin's Theatre, a SINGLE-STONE DIAMOND RING, surrounded by black onyx.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, on the 17th inst., between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m., DIAMOND TREFOIL RING with pearl centre, in neighbourhood of Woolworths, Oxford-street.—Write Box A.84, The Times, E.C.4.

£2 REWARD.—STOLEN from 43, Scarsdale-villas, Kensington, in lady's handbag, SMALL GOLD CHAIN PURSE, name and date inside clasp. The above reward will be paid by Townsend Green, 37, Golden-square, W.1, to the first person giving such information as will lead to the apprehension of the thief or thieves and to the recovery of the stolen property.

THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE appears to-day on page seven.

HELP the BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN (President, H.R.H. the DUKE OF YORK, K.G.) in trying to advance further discovery of the causes of Cancer and its Cure. Any DONATIONS will be gratefully received.—Please remit contributions to Sir Richard Garton, G.B.E., Honorary Secretary, 19, Berkeley-street, London, W.1.

WINE.—To save removal owing to sale of mansion will accept 30s. per bottle 1848 brandy, 22s. per bottle Three Star Martells and Hennessy's 1900, Dow's and Warres' port, 1920, 75s. per doz. Write Box 0240, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ROLLS-ROYCE, 1928 type; Barker Sedanca body, D steering; just through Derby works and repainted by Barkers; Rolls guarantee; £1,975.—Write Box 05097, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BEST PRICES PAID for JEWELLERY, Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Platinum, Antiques, dental plates (not vulcanite), &c.; large or small quantities. Costs nothing if price not accepted. BENTLEY (ex) Co., 10, Woodstock-street, Oxford-street, W.1 (facing Marshall and Snelgrove).

FOR SALE at CARDINAL and HARFORD'S CARLERIES, Ltd., Fine Art Specialists, fine reproductions of celebrated 16th, 17th and 18th century Carpets; moderate prices; inspection invited.

ROAD TRANSPORT

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

FASSENGER SERVICE

THE RELIABLE CAR HIRE SERVICE of LONDON. Rolls-Royce and Daimlers. Cheap rate hourly or yearly.—Write for Illus. Booklet, MAILE and SON, Ltd., 367, Euston-road, London, N.W.1.

THE FINEST CAR HIRE SERVICE IN THE WORLD.—Daimler Hire, Ltd., 243, Knightsbridge, London. Sloane 3456. Reduced winter rates.

MINERVA HIRE, Ltd., LONDON'S SUPERIOR HIRE SERVICE, open day and night.—Minerva House, Chenies-street, Tottenham Court-road. 'Phone, Museum 6040 or 9677.

MILES HIRE, LIMITED.
Offer you Chrysler 75's,
Saloons, Coupés, and Roadsters,
or
De Soto Saloons and Roadsters
from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. at
6d. a MILE
including petrol, oil and insurance.
'Phone Sloane 9152 (four lines)
and reserve your car.

VISITORS.—Five-passenger DAIMLERS with Chauffeur. From 35s. day, 6d. mile.—'Phone, 4207 Maida Vale.

FREIGHTS WANTED

DRUCE'S.—REMOVALS and WAREHOUSING. Estimates free.—Druce and Co., Ltd., Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

LET us move you to glorious Devon to LIVE. Free estimates for Pantechnicon Parties of Houses for Sale.—SELLICKS, Removal Experts and Estate Agents, The Close, Exeter. London Office, 30, Spring-street, W.2.

WHEN MOVING it will pay you to employ efficient staff. PICKFORDS have gained experience during three centuries and have 100 branches.—Apply 206, High Holborn, W.C.1.

JOS MAY'S RETURN LOADS SAVE POUNDS. ESTIMATES for FREE parties for STORE, TOWN, COUNTRY, and CONTINENTAL REMOVALS. 8, HOWLAND-STREET, W.1. MUSEUM 2410/11.

MONRO'S LORRIES, 1-10 tons, box or sheeted vans, 24 hour or day, any distance; pneumatics; reasonable, dependable.—37-8, Long Acre, W.C.2. Temple Bar 1492.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1894.—HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS.—THE NEW BUILDING (BUSH HOUSE—SOUTH-EAST WING) upon SITE on Northern side of Strand and abutting also upon Melbourne-place, W.C., pursuant to the 36th Section of the above Act Notice is hereby given that the London County Council did on the 17th day of February, 1930, CONSENT to the ERECTION of a BUILDING (Bush House—South-East Wing) upon a site on the Northern side of Strand and abutting

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA. P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O. CRUISES

By S.S. RAWALPINDI, 16,600 tons.
May 8.—THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, GREECE, &c. 26 days; from 50 guineas.

By VICEROY OF INDIA, 19,700 tons.
May 30.—SPAIN, ALGERIA, MOROCCO. 14 days; from 25 guineas.
June 14.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, CORSICA. 15 days; from 24 guineas.
June 28—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, ALGERIA. 18 days; from 24 guineas.
Six other Cruises to ICELAND, NORWAY, around BRITAIN, and the MEDITERRANEAN.
For descriptive picture handbook, Cabin Plans, and reservations, apply P. & O. Cruises (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
*‡Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	—	—
*†Rajmak	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
*†Ranchi	16,600	Brooks	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Mantua	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
†Moldavia	16,500	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Naldera	21,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
‡Mongolia	19,700	Oldham	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Marsuda	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Kanpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Macedonia	16,500	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	11,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
Comorin	16,600	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Cathay	15,000	Niven	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Moolan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Malda	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
‡Mongolia	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
Narkunda	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Cathay	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Moolan	21,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Comorin	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
Taking passengers for ‡ Tangier, * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.				

‡ Taking also 2nd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Feb. 28	—
Perim (cargo)	7,648	—	Mar. 14	—
Pasargadae (cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Dalhousie	16,600	Cadiz	Feb. 18	Feb. 28
*Rehna (cargo)	11,167		Feb. 24	—
*Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	Mar. 6	—
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Khiva	15,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25

* Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI
BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
DOMINION	8,441	Feb. 22	Mar.	Mar. 1
*MASULA	7,239	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
*MUNDRA	7,275	Mar. 29	Apr. 5	Apr. 12
*WARFIELD	6,060	Apl. 29	May 3	Apl. 19
			May 31	May 10

* Cargo Steamer.

† Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MANTOLA	9,066	—	—	Feb. 22
MANDALA	8,246	—	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
MANELA	8,303	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
MERKARA	8,286	Mar. 19	Mar. 29	Apl. 5

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MATIANA	9,067	—	—	Feb. 22	Feb. 28
MALDA	9,066	—	Mar. 8	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 2	Apl. 11	Apl. 19
MADURA	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	May 7	May 17

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
	16,500	May 2	May 9	May 16

PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines, Monte Carlo (Col. C. Pase, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers.

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; R.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlebro' to Bombay and Karachi, Strick, Scott and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Hay, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE	11,000	Mar. 14
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
TAMAROA	12,500	June 6
TEMUERA	11,500	June 13

Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. Avenue 5220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, 58, Pall Mall, S.W.1 (Gen. Manager, H. Colin Stephen; Passenger Manager, W. L. James, Tele. Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From Vancouver.	From San Francisco.
TAHITI	—	—
AORANGI	April 2	May 19
NIAGARA	—	—
	April 30	April 16

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney.
† Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), S.W.1 (Tele. Regent 6724), and to all Agents, or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

EAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo, ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BENDIGO	13,000	14 Mar.	17 Mar.
‡BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
‡BARCOOL	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
‡BALRANALD	13,000	9 May	10 May
‡Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden. Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for		6 June	7 June

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	—	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 23

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon	Naples.
ORONTES	20,000	—	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
ORAMA	20,000	Feb. 21	Feb. 26	—
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORSOVA	15,000	Mar. 14	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORVIETO	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORONSAY	20,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORAMA	20,000	May 9	May 16	May 18
ORANTO	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd.: Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY

BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Paris	10,902	Feb. 25	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice	8,502	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	8,421	Mar. 11	Colombo and Calcutta
ex City of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi
City of York	7,944	Mar. 25	Bombay and Karachi
City of Benares	7,964	Apl. 1	Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi	5,573	Mar. 1	Cape Town, Algoa
Trafford Hall	5,521	Mar. 29	Bay, East London,
City of Valencia	5,329	Apl. 12	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN
Regular freight service with limited accommodation at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 3940
LIVERPOOL: 7, Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 15, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF THE FIRST CLASS ONLY TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles
Yorkshire	13,500	Feb. 22	Mar. 1
Leicestershire	12,000	Mar. 7	Mar. 15
Shropshire	12,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 29
Oxfordshire	12,500	Apr. 4	Apr. 12

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele.: Regent 6065, 8087.

OCEAN PASSAGES

BOOK AT COOK'S.

Expert Travel Service. Lowest Fares.
No Booking Fees. Free service of overseas branches.
Sailings and Fares Lists from
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO.
BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1, and 300 OFFICES.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.

A special travel opportunity—additional sailing of SCYTHIA (20,000 tons) from LIVERPOOL, MARCH 1st to HALIFAX and NEW YORK. Perfect conditions at reasonable rates.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA - - - - FEB. 19
AUSONIA LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK. Feb. 26
ANTONIA - - - FEB. 22
*SCYTHIA . . Mar. 1 †LANCASTRIA . Mar. 8
* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh. † Calls Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.
AUSONIA - - - - - FEB. 21
*AURANIA . Feb. 28 *ASCANIA . Mar. 14
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL-BELFAST-GLASGOW-HALIFAX, N.S.
SCYTHIA - - - - - MAR. 1
*LANCASTRIA . Mar. 8 ANDANIA . Mar. 15
* Via Cobh, not Belfast and Glasgow.

WINTER CRUISES.

By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To MEDITERRANEAN, March 1st, 25 days, from 50 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, Lower, 51, Pinkstreet, E.C.3, 29-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.

Majestic	Wed., Mar. 5	Majestic	Wed., Mar. 26
Olympic	Wed., Mar. 19	Homeric	Wed., Apl. 2

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK

(2) *Dorie . . Sat., Feb. 22 (2)*Arabic . . Sat., Mar. 8
Cedric . . Sat., Mar. 1 Baltic . . Sat., Mar. 15
† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Dorie . . Sat., Feb. 22 Arabic . . Sat., Mar. 8

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic . . Sat., Mar. 29
(Via Cardiff and Galway.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND (via Panama).

Tonic (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Feb. 28

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton
(4) Pennland	Feb. 21	Feb. 22
(4) Westernland	Mar. 14	Mar. 15

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland	. .	Sat., Feb. 22
(4) Westernland	. .	Sat., Mar. 15

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON TO NEW YORK, via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
London-Boulogne, £5.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons . . Mar. 1 Mar. 29
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons . . Mar. 15 Apl. 12
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons . . Feb. 22 Mar. 22
Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR
EXPRESS. FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD
CABIN SERVICES
from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO
NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Feb. 19	Feb. 27
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Feb. 26	Mar. 4
"PARIS" (c)	Mar. 12	Mar. 18

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only. 4 Leaves Marseilles.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin service.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class) MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "FLANDRE" . . Feb. 24
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" . . Mar. 24
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

ALGERIA and TUNISIA
is overland via Marseilles.
LONDON to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS.
FRENCH LINE, Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.	
HAVANA		
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO	Mar. 13th
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO	Apr. 10th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co.,	
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.	

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON
TO HALIFAX & NEW YORK.
NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First class fare from £55) Mar. 19
ROTTERDAM (First class fare from £42 10s.) Apl. 19

HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.
†S.S. STATENDAM
Next Sailing . . . . 30,000 tons. April 11

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.

*LEERDAM . . Mar. 8 *SPAARNDAM . . Mar. 29
* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No. Gerr. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No. Mon. 0021).

SOUTH AMERICA

	FROM BORDEAUX
RIO SANTOS	
MONTEVIDEO	s.s. " Lutetia " (14,654 tons) Mar. 1
BUENOS AIRES	s.s. " Massilia " (15,147 tons) Mar. 22
	s.s. de Nav. SUD-ATLANTIQUE (14,654 tons) April 12

U.K. Agents, Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 0736.

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
‡CIRCASSIA . . Feb. 27 ‡BRITANNIA . . Mar. 27
CASTALIA . . Mar. 13 ‡CALEDONIA . . May 2
First Class Passengers only. Special low fares.
‡ First and Third Class Passengers. * Calls Port Sudan, 4 Leaves Marseilles April 3.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CAMERONIA . . Feb. 21 CALIFORNIA . . Mar. 7
SCYTHIA . . Mar. 1 ANDANIA . . Mar. 15
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES.

REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HULL, the CONTINENT, NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS (Passengers and Cargo).
ELDER DEMPSTER and Company, Limited, Colonial House, Liverpool; Fenton Houses, 114, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3; 76, Cross-street, Manchester; Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Hamburg.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
GLOUCESTER CASTLE	. .	Feb. 20
ARUNDEL CASTLE	. .	Feb. 20
GRANTULLY CASTLE	. .	Feb. 21
‡LLANGIBBY CASTLE	Feb. 27	Feb. 27
‡ Via Madeira.	Feb. 28	Feb. 28

§ Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3; West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
D'ARTAGNAN . . Feb. 21 and Mar. 7
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
DUCHESSE . . Feb. 28 and Mar. 14
PIRAEUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE . . Feb. 25 and Mar. 11
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
MARIETTE PACHA . . Feb. 22 and Mar. 4
For passages and all particulars apply . . LOTUS
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62 PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

PLEASURE CRUISES. HOLIDAYS AT SEA.

Over 500 special departures of cruising steamers from England during 1930.—For full choice apply for NEW CRUISE PROGRAMME.
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to the
MEDITERRANEAN.
DEAN & DAWSON, LTD.,
81, PICCADILLY, W.1.

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By all Lines to all destinations. Best accommodation apply to
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Telegrams: "Eastarctic," London.
Telephone: Monument 5600 (9 lines).
No booking fees.

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Regular fortnightly service from London by steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Sunroom, Stewardess.
Return fare from £80.
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SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and * Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Southampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESPADO	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA	14,930	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA,	Via France, Spain.	PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA (calls Tocopilla)	11,580	Feb. 27
ORITA (calls Jamaica)	9,298	Mar. 13
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8
OROPESA (omits Bermuda)	14,075	Apl. 17

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
38 DAYS' CRUISE
TO MEDITERRANEAN
from Southampton, 15th March,
visiting
MALAGA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, SALONIKA, ATHENS, &c.
Accommodation still available.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL { Office, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

MELITA	. .	Mar. 8
MONTROSE	. .	Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	. .	Mar. 15
METAGAMA	. .	Mar. 22
	. .	Mar. 29

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA (R.C.)	. .	Feb. 21
MONTCALM (R.C.)	. .	Feb. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK (R.C.)	. .	Mar. 7
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (R.C.)	. .	Mar. 14
(R.) Via Belfast. (C.) Via Greenock.		

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA	. . Feb. 22	D. OF YORK . . Mar. 8
MONTCALM	. . Mar. 1	D. OF ATHOLL . . Mar. 15

JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) . . Mar. 8
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect.
EMPRESS OF ASIA (from Vancouver) . . Mar. 20
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect.
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, Mar. 14.)

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA . . Mar. 5 AORANGI . . Apr. 2

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing-cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,176 tons from Southampton	Feb. 19
Jervis Bay	13,164 tons from Southampton	Mar. 5
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Apl. 2
	Fares from £38 to £62.	

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA" (oil burners).

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,
34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT & CO., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	March 1st
"Antenor"	11,274 tons from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector"	11,198 tons from Liverpool	April 26th
"Ajax"	10,058 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-st., E.C., and all Main Booking Offices.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ANCHISES	From Liverpool	22nd FEB.
(2)S.S. THEMISTOCLES	From Liverpool	8th MAR.
(1) S.S. ANCHISES	Liverpool	29th Mar.

(1) First Class only. (2) First & Third Class Passengers.
For full particulars apply to
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 3, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

N.Y.K. LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	10,560	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 3
SUWA MARU	10,750	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 17
FUSHIMI MARU	11,003	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Mar. 31

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard House, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

HENDERSON LINE.

GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and ADEN.
GLASGOW via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.
"CHINDWIN" . . Sails Liverpool, Sails Marseilles.
"KEMMENDINE" . . 28th Feb. 22nd Feb.
Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 9, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover:—

S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR"	. . Mar. 8
S.S. "CRYNSSEN"	. . Mar. 22
S.S. "STUYVESANT"	. . Apr. 5

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK"	. . Mar. 8
S.S. "CHRISTOFFEL NASSAU"	. . Mar. 8
S.S. "NICKERIE"	. . Mar. 29

For passage rates and full particulars apply to:—
Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Phone: Regent 4529.
Or to CITY OFFICE: 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. 'Phone, Monument 0021.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE

Southampton, Algiers, and Genoa, to
SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, AND JAVA.
Through Tickets to Australia, via Java.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY TRIPS TO ALGIERS AND GENOA.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent, 60, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

BEN LINE

10-day Service from London.
TO Regular Sailings from Leith, Middlesbro' and Antwerp to STRAITS, CHINA, PHILIPPINES and JAPAN.
FAR EAST
For all particulars apply WM. THOMSON and Co., Managers, 28, Bernard-street, Leith; or to Killick, Martin and Co., 7, Fen-court, London, E.C.3.

UNITED STATES LINES
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L. A.M.L.
From Southampton weekly. From London weekly.
Famous Cuisine. From £38 Return (Tourist Cabin). One class only £29 10s. with bath £32 10s.
Booklets, &c., FREE from your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

NOW IS THE TIME

TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR YOUR CRUISE.
MEDITERRANEAN—MADEIRA—SPAIN—NORTH AFRICA—CANARY IS.—FRENCH and ITALIAN RIVIERA—NORWAY, &c.
New Cruise Programme and Picture Booklets gratis.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, London, S.W.1, and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.
NO BOOKING FEES.

SHIPPING (continued)

BLUE STAR LINE.

THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO
SOUTH AMERICA.

Sailing direct from London and Boulogne.
MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (quickest route for Chile).
NO EMIGRANTS. FIRST CLASS ONLY.
No liners have such luxurious state rooms throughout.

"AVELONA STAR"	} COMFORT	20 Feb.
"AVILA STAR"	} LUXURY	6 Mar.
"ALMEDA STAR"	} AND SERVICE	20 Mar.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	}	10 April

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINA at special rates, including best hotels.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

"ARANDORA STAR," DE LUXE CRUISES TO THE MEDITER

LEGAL NOTICES
4 lines 8s. (minimum)

HENRY GRATTON BARKER deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925.—All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late HENRY GRATTON BARKER of The Pagoda Maidenhead in the County of Berks, retired Stockbroker, who died on the 9th January 1930 and Probate of whose Will was granted by the Principal Registry of the High Court of Justice at the Somerset House on the 15th day of February 1930 to Frank Hume Barker and William Harry Pearce are hereby required to send particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 30th day of April 1930 after which date the estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims then notified.
Dated 17th February 1930.
JANSON, COBB, PEARSON & Co. 22 College Hill, E.C.4. Solicitors for the said Executors.

IN the Matter of READYPROOF BLACK Co., Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation). Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named company are required, on or before Thursday, the 6th day of March 1930, to send their names and addresses, with particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any), to the undersigned, Gordon R. Leicester, Chartered Accountant, Loseby Lane, Leithead, Mall, Liquidator of the said company; and, if so required, by notice in writing by the said liquidator, are, by their solicitors or otherwise, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this fourteenth day of February, 1930.
GORDON R. LEITHEAD, Liquidator.

00487 of 1929.
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Manfield. In the Matter of THOMAS CAUSE & SONS Limited, and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, dated the 3rd day of February 1930, CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £25,000 to £17,500 and the reduction of the capital of the company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 13th day of February 1930.
Dated this 17th day of February 1930.
BELL BRODRICK & GRAY, 23 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. Agents for CHARLES CLARKE & Co., Leeds, Solicitors for the said Company.

1929. W. No. 006.
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Eve. In the Matter of The WELSBACH LIGHT COMPANY Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1929.
Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 28th day of December 1929 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice by The Imperial Chemical Industries Limited (below called the "Imperial Company") for an Act to ACQUIRE all the SHARES in the above named Welsbach Light Company Limited (below called "the Welsbach Company") owned by persons other than the Imperial Company on the terms offered by the Imperial Company to the shareholders of the Welsbach Company on the 21st July 1929 and accepted by the holders of more than nine-tenths of the issued shares of the Welsbach Company namely:—the ordinary Fully paid up of ten £1 Ordinary Shares and 10/- Deferred Shares of the Welsbach Company in exchange for twenty £1 shares of the Imperial Company and 10/- per share, less fractions of shares of the Imperial Company to be satisfied in Cash at the prices stated, for other holdings, any

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum) ; Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

HYDE PARK, W.2

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A newly appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters; 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; reading by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath, from 30s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone Padd. 6770.

A Bare three minutes Tube, District, buses; quiet gardens; easy reach Olympia; BED, BREAKFAST, 8s. 6d. per day (other meals optional), or by week; ordinary and vegetarian cooking; really hot baths and comfort. Also airy, sunny suites and service rooms, furnished and unfurnished; lounge, dining room. Also cosy rooms, seaside country cottages; excellent attendance; 1¼ City; glorious air; frequent trains. —Proprietress, 10, Barasson-gardens, S.W.5 (near Earl's Court Tube).

A Bare Few Minutes from Earl's Court.—Attractively FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, lounging hot and cold water every room; from 29s. 6d., double 45s.—12, Redcliffe-square, Kens. 2557.

SAYES COURT,

24, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meals; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Unsurpassed for the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club Station-rise, Ealing, W.5.

60, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

A Beautiful furnished PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; quiet, comfortable, central (close Earl's Court Station); gas fires in all bed rooms, open fireplaces in public rooms; constant hot water; full board single 3gns. to 4gns. weekly; double 5¾gns. to 7¾gns.; nightly 8s. 6d. —H. C. Broun, Proprietor. 'Phone, Frobisher 6740.

THE ROYAL GLOUCESTER,

41 to 47, GLOUCESTER-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED RESIDENCE. Spacious public rooms, sanitarium's smoking room. THEF NIGHT PORTER. Continuous bus service to West End. Near Lancaster-gate Tube and Paddington Stations. Terms from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.

A BALCONY BED ROOM (double), with breakfast, 6s. 6d., reduction weekly; select house; minute Tubes and buses.—14, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, W.2.

48, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; excellent cuisine; constant hot water, gas fires; bright rooms; close Park and bus. From 2½gns. Padd. 1769.

KNIGHTON, PURLEY

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, Pampisford-rd., Purley 1790. A Delightful Country Mansion on Surrey Hills, 30 minutes Town, 8 Purley Oaks Stations and links. Modern comforts, billiards, garages.

A High-Class PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; charming situation; reception and bed rooms overlooking private gardens; 76 bed rooms; gas fires; patronized by Naval, Military, and Indian Civil Service. Terms from £2 5s. and double room £4.—Apply Proprietor, 54-58, Princes square, London, W.2.

A Lady OFFERS a COMFORTABLE HOME in her attractive house to a few guests; most convenient to all parts; terms very moderate.—51, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. 'Phone, Park 1146.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS, W.2.

A Large well Furnished Drawing Room as Bed Room, pleasant Maple; good English food; full board; 7gns. double. Padd 2257.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4240.

199, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A RESIDENTIAL CLUB; facing Park; inexpensive, comfortable rooms, with private 'phones, gas fires, lounge, restaurant, and garage. Kensington 6767.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A Short Stay at 123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, at 10s. per day, and you will linger longer; young society, dancing; weekly terms from 2½gns.; near buses, Tubes. Padd. 8858.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY UP-TO-DATE BED-SITTING ROOMS just opened; running hot and cold water; from 30s.; meals optional. Padd. 8861.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most 3gns. to-date 1 minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End; all bed rooms with hot and cold walyr, gas fires, box-springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms, with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9173.

7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED.

ALL newly decorated. BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires all rooms; one minute Tube; omnibus, all Kensington Gardens. From 35s. Breakfast optional. Park 7875.

MRS. LAYMAN'S HOUSES.

9, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

EARL'S COURT. PROBISHER 4929.

A 250 yd. CAMBRIDGE TERRACE, HYDE PARK. Well-appointed Rooms; full or partial board; terms 27s. 6d. to 35s. Omnibus. Residential is Prestwood Park, Gt. Missenden. 'Phone 160.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Ladies only. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8957.)

Ladies or gentlemen. 136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

KENSINGTON.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM for business gentleman in lady's well-run private house; 25s., including breakfast; occasional meals arranged.—Write Box F.861, The Times, E.C.4.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY RECEIVE GUESTS; young; congenial society; business; comfortable; five minutes Earl's Court Underground (Piccadilly circus 10, City 20 mins.), Texham-gardens, Cromwell-road, Kensington, W.8.

APARTMENTS.—FURNISHED Sitting and Double Bed rooms; bath if desired as required.—13, Masonplace, Queen's-gate, Kensington 8619.

APARTMENTS, well furnished; also Suite with bath room; Camden Hill; south aspect; close Kensington Gardens; excellent cooking and attendance.—Western 6972.

ARMY & NAVY,

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Three minutes two Tubes, Lancaster Gate and Hyde Park; exceptional situation, quiet, well ventilated, tastefully and daintily served; four reception rooms; box spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special winter terms 2gns. bed, breakfast, and bath; double 3gns. and 4 guineas; daily 11s.; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. 6d.—Padd. 2528.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE one, two, and three room well FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS; kitchenettes, baths 'phones; hot and cold running water; gas fires; central heating; from 3gns. Padd. 5455. ALSO 72, QUEENS-BOROUGH-TERRACE, W.2. Park 1622. From 2gns., includes breakfast, attendance, and 'phone.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOM with private bath-dressing room; facing gardens, also suites and single rooms in beautiful house near Oratory.—Kens. 8754.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

AN ATTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS (near Gloucester-road); furnished as sitting rooms; divan beds, toilets, electric light, linen, and service included. Meals optional. Moderate double and single. —12, Bina-gardens, S.W.5. 'Phone, Kens. 9058.

AN ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 3gns., including breakfast; constant hot water; butler.—39, King-street, Regent-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

AN ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOM recently opened, newly decorated, well furnished; divan beds, running hot and cold water; from 2gns. single, 3½ guineas double; including breakfast, service, lights, and bath; five minutes Victoria Station.—Apply 82, Belgrave-road, Victoria 4940.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

AN ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Single 2½gns., double £1 each, including service, constant hot water, electric light, and hot backed divan beds, gas fires, central heating.—8, Gresville place, S.W.7 (close Gloucester-road Tube) (Western 1256), and 14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7, adjoining (Western 0266).

BAYSWATER COURT.

AN ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; divan beds, enclosed washstands, gas fires and grillers. Single 24s., double 17s. each, including service, electric light, baths and use of luxurious lounges. Central heating; 14 tiled bath rooms, shower and sunken baths, marble fittings. Dancing. Liveried hall porter. Dutch garden. Four vacancies.—Bayswater Court, St. Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 9900. Also 17, St. Stephen's-square (adjoining). Running hot and cold water (with screens) in every room. (Park 9900.)

AT 48, REGENT'S PARK-ROAD, N.W.1.—Well FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, with breakfast, £1 to £5s. each; all conveniences. Tele., Primrose 1690.

PARKSIDE.

AT 17, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—First class, overlooking Park; spacious, most comfortable and quiet; excellent cooking; gas fires bed rooms; passenger lift.

WESTBOURNE COURT

AT 47, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Excellent cuisine. Gas fires. Cleanliness, comfort. From 3gns. single, 6gns. double.—Padd. 7109.

AT 3, KENSINGTON.

AT 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Attractive One-Room SERVICE FLATS. With divan beds, gas fires and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including electric light and service; breakfast if required.—'Phone, Kelvin 0403 and 0404, or 8942.

THE EMERALD. (Park 9363.)

AT 30 and 31, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Newly opened. Gas fires. From 2gns.

AT 21, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS, W.2, just off Bayswater-road, opposite Kensington Gardens; double from 4gns.; partial board from 35s. each; excellent home cooking; gas fires. Park 3415.

HYDE PARK.

AT 25, CRAVEN HILL-GARDENS, W.2 (5 minutes Paddington and Lancaster-gate Stations).—Furnished Bed-Sitting Rooms with breakfast; hot and cold running water and gas fires all rooms; bath room and telephone every floor. Padd. 0903.

BAKER-STREET STATION (few minutes).—Very well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, 2gns.—56, Upper Gloucester-place. Padd. 0602.

BARON'S COURT.—BACHELOR'S exceptional BED-SITTING ROOM for six or eight months; 18ft. by 20ft.; well furnished; studio fire, basin running water in curtained recess, constant hot bath; reduced inclusive terms 30s.; no meals.—Write Box G.448, The Times, E.C.4.

EMBASSY.

BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2, facing Park; minute Tube; 70 rooms; garage; gas fires, hot and cold water. From 3gns. double 5gns. Park 2131. Night Porter.

BE HEALTHY.—Eat, Drink, and Sleep Psychokinetically; gas and electric fires, hot and cold running water in bed rooms; central heating. From 3gns.—Mrs. E. Brown, 23, Onslow-road, Richmond Hill.

BEAUTIFUL SERVICE SUITES, newly Furnished, overlooking tennis courts; excellent cuisine; from 7gns. inclusive.—37, Holland Park-avenue, W.11.

BEAUTIFUL BED-SITTING ROOM, facing South; heating and private bath room, partial or full board; omnibuses and railways on all sides within two minutes; bed room itself absolutely quiet.—Write to Mrs. Beeton, 2, Clifton-hill, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

53, SEYMOUR-STREET, W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SUITE and SINGLE BED ROOM, with breakfast, fitted hot and cold water, central heating; dining room; every convenience. Near Marble Arch. 'Phone, Padd. 5782.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM; open view over Park; close buses, Underground, shops; gas fire, bath; breakfast.—47, Albany street, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

BED-SITTING ROOMS (top floor) and partial board from 48s. 6d., or all meals 2½ guineas; no extra; close South Kensington Station.—Kens. 9075.

18, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

BED, BREAKFAST, bath, hot and cold running water, 5s. 6d.; weekly 32s. 6d.; meals optional. Padd. 4965.

BED and BREAKFAST, guest.—Well furnished BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET in private house, close Tube station, South side Hyde Park.—Write Box G.464, The Times, E.C.4.

BED-SITTING ROOMS from 25s., including electric light, baths, constant hot water.—44, Montevideo-road, 3rd Brompton-road, S.W.5, near S. Ken. Station.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, single 32s. 6d., breakfast, bath, light included. Suite £3 5s. inclusive.—52, Oxford-terrace, W.2. Padd. 9118.

BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light; attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single (divans); newly furnished; 'phone and all conveniences; terms moderate.—Millard, 54, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with bath, breakfast, light, attendance; all fitted with basins (hot and cold water), gas fires, and newly decorated; single rooms vacant, 25s.—96, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 9502.

BELGRAVIA.—Unfurnished ROOMS vacant for 30s. inclusive; breakfasts, baths, light, service, use of common lounge, &c.—37, Eccleston-square, S.W.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, 19, Stanley-crescent, Notting-hill-gate, W.11, from 2gns.; gas fires, good food, constant hot water; near Tube.

BRIGHT, COSY BED-SITTING ROOM, 30s., breakfast optional.—48, New Cavendish-street (facing Welbeck-street). 'Phone, Mayfair 7058.

CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Padd. 0051.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; excellent breakfast, bath, light, and service, from 35s.; double 3gns.; other meals as required.

EVERSLEY COURT,

6, PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, W.2.

CENTRALLY SITUATED for BUSINESS and PLEASURE. Gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; inclusive terms from 3gns. single, from 5gns. double, according to rooms. 'Phone, Park 5312.

CHARMING FIRST-FLOOR SUITE; large sitting room, bed room, private bath room; constant hot water; well furnished, modern decorations; near Tubes, bus routes.—66, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from £2 2s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

CHELSEA, quiet square.—BED-SITTING, 35s. per week; suitable to professional gentleman; breakfast, occasional meals; French cooking; bath if required; telephone.—Write Box V.1994, The Times, E.C.4.

CHELSEA, 44, HALSEY-STREET, Cadogan-square.—Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOMS and BED ROOMS. Also Bed-sitting room; house newly decorated.

COLEHERNE CHAMBERS,

9, WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Newly opened. Luxurious bed-sitting rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires; with breakfasts, 2gns., 2½gns. Also Furnished Suites. Close District and Tube station, South side Hyde Park.—Write Box G.464, The Times, E.C.4.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED BED and SITTING ROOMS; first floor; service; meals optional; near Lancaster-gate Tube.—105, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park.

CULTIVATED Family, VACANCY Student or Business young Man; splendid home and food; running hot and cold; English lessons.—11, Adamson-road, N.W.3. Primrose 4088.

"DEEPDENE," 18-19, HANGER-LANE, EALING, W.5.—Attractive GUEST HOUSE; excellent cuisine and service; central heating; large public rooms; bridge, dancing; close trains, buses, golf clubs, half-hour Piccadilly. Terms 2½ guineas.

COMFORT EVERYWHERE.

THE KENSINGTON.

DOUBLE ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires, 5-7gns., single 3gns.; no extras; expert chef.—117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kens. 3068.

DULWICH COURT, COLLEGE-ROAD, DULWICH. 1 min. Sydenham-hill Station; beautifully situated, near golf; gas fires; garage. Terms moderate. Syd. 2807.

EVERY year finds an increasing number of Women of Education thoroughly giving up the responsibility of housekeeping and becoming free to go and come at will. These are always glad to know of houses where they can find congenial company and be sure of the essentials of refined living.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS

(60 branches) are just such houses. Offices: 119, Cromwell-road, S.W.7 (stamp).

FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS with bath room from £2 10s. per week inclusive.—Apply Secretary, Audley House, Margaret-street, W.1.

FURNISHED DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM; running water; gas fire and ring; attendance; tennis later. Terminus 3860.—28, Brunswick-square, W.C.1.

GAINSBOROUGH HOUSE.

Quiet open position. Well-appointed BED ROOMS, &c., best food and service. From 2½gns. 4½ double.—50, Queen's-gate, Gardens, Lancaster-gate (Tube), W.2. Padd. 6062.

GENTLEMEN ONLY.—TWO comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast and dinner, £2 15s. 6d. week; good address.—Write Box G.471, The Times, E.C.4.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD STATION.—American lady Receives paying guests. Comfortable home. French cooking; separate tables. Moderate. Western 2906.

HAMPSTEAD.—SINGLE and DOUBLE VACANCY in high-class residence; moderate terms for business people and students.—70, Greencroft-gardens. Hampstead 8532.

HAMPSTEAD, Finchley-road Met.—Very comfortable refined HOME offered few GUESTS in private house. Moderate.—109, Broadhurst-gardens. Hamp. 6780.

HAMPTON GRANGE COURT.—Superior BOARD-RESIDENCE; h. and c. water, gas fires in all rooms, central heating; ideal position.—89, Avenue-road, N.W. 'Phone, Primrose Hill 3689.

HAMPSTEAD (Central).—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM (every convenience); terms moderate. —27, Maitland Park-villas, Haverstock-hill, N.W.3.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, well heated; special terms permanent guests; every modern convenience; one minute train, bus, 20 minutes City; 1st floor.—16, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.

HAMPSTEAD, WEST (Smiths. Met.).—Good English Residence; partial board, comfort, good cooking.—88, West End-lane, N.W.6. 'Phone, Maida Vale 2217.

48-50, FITZJOHN'S-AVE., N.W.3.

HAMPSTEAD.—Large double well furnished bed room; attendance; meals optional; lovely gardens. 4943 Hamp.

HARRINGTON HALL,

HARRINGTON-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.

Newly decorated throughout; large centrally heated reception rooms and hall room; lift; numerous bath rooms; bed rooms fitted hot running water; gas fires and box-spring mattresses; excellent cuisine; minute Gloucester-road Station to all parts. From 3gns. double 5½gns., or 10s. 6d. daily. Also LUXURIOUS SUITES. 'Phone, Kensington 7717. 4588-9.

HILLS.

90 ROOMS. Close Tube. Gas fires; garage; dancing. From 2gns.—Manageress, 37, Princes-square, W.1. Park 1867.

HYDE PARK.—Well-appointed SINGLE and DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; terms from 21s. 6d., including breakfast baths light.—38, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. 'Phone, Padd. 0399.—

HYDE PARK.—87, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, close Marble Arch.—SELECT RESIDENCE, central; all parts; full or partial board, best English food. Padd. 2144.

HYDE PARK.—Well-recommended BED-SITTING ROOMS; partial board; comfortable home; moderate terms.—79, Oxford-terrace, W.2. Padd. 1907.

HYDE PARK SERVICE SUITES; own bath, constant hot water; first-class valeting. Terms moderate. Park 7190.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water; portable reading lamps; breakfast, valeting. Padd. 4225.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

KENSINGTON.—One and two room SERVICE FLATLETS; exceptionally furnished; divans, gas fires; concealed washstands; use kitchen; breakfast optional; single 27s. 6d., double from 35s. Western 5939.

KEW GARDENS.—Two guinea each. Students or business people.—'Phone Richmond 0295.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, LTD.

Office: 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427. UNFURNISHED ROOMS March 25th or Earlier. Rents weekly include light and baths.

GROUP 1. (Food minimum.)
11, Cromwell-road.—25s.
15, Cromwell-road.—25s.
17, Cromwell-road.—29s. 32s., 42s.
10, Ashburn-gardens.—NONE.
47, Barkston-gardens.—21s.
49, Barkston-gardens.—NONE.
17, Hornton-street.—17s.
1, Vicarage gate.—NONE.
122, Westbourne-terrace.—NONE.
45, Inverness-terrace.—25s., 30s., 37s.
32, Craven-hill.—45s., 55s.
75, Holland park.—NONE.
24, Holland park.—NONE.
39, Dorset-square, Baker-street.—NONE.
HEXHILL, 16, Knole-road.—15s., 18s., 21s.
BRIGHTON, 3, Chichester-place.—27s. 6d.
ST. LEONARDS, 169, London-road.—15s., 22s. 27s.
EASTBOURNE, 9-11, Hartington-place.—15s., 21s.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, The Summit.—NONE.
CLIFTON, Bristol, 28, Pembroke-road.—NONE.
CLIFTON, 17, Richmond Hill road.—22s.
BOURNEMOUTH, 24, Poole-road.—18s., 20s.
CLIFTON, Bristol, 11, Beresford-gardens.—15s., 21s., 30s.
BEDFORD, 46-8, Clapham-road.—9s., 29s., 25s.

GROUP 2. (Breakfast only.)
5, Barkston-gardens.—25s.
37, Barkston-gardens.—NONE.
116, Westbourne-terrace.—25s.
127, Westbourne-terrace.—NONE.
30, Inverness-terrace.—45s.
71, Lancaster-gate, W.2.—New Club from 21s.

GROUP 3. (Dinner only.)
41, Barkston-gardens.—35s.
73, Philbeach gardens.—NONE.
107, Philbeach gardens.—27s.
30, Philbeach gardens.—30s.
29, Collingham-gardens.—NONE.
25, Holland park.—NONE.
27, Holland park.—25s.
30, Holland park.—NONE.
60, Holland park.—35s.
85, Holland park.—NONE.
7, Leinster-square.—NONE.
6, Inverness-terrace.—NONE.
20, Palace-court.—35s.
2, Woodchurch-road.—21s., 22s., 28s.

CLIFTONVILLE, 4, Beresford-gardens.—12s., 35s.
FOR FURNISHED VACANCIES APPLY DIRECT.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUB, 39, Dorset-square, Baker-street, N.W.1. FURNISHED VACANCY, 37s. 6d. Vacant March 29th to April 29th.—Apply direct.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's-gate; comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired; from 25s., double 2gns.—24, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Kens. 2802.

LADY offers quiet lady worker out all day small FURNISHED BED ROOM; hot and cold water, electric light; breakfast, bath, attendance; flat, Knightsbridge end. 'Phone, Sloane 4961.—Write Box 0339, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY offers well FURNISHED BED and SITTING ROOMS in flat near Baker-street; 2½gns. to gentleman or lady out during day.—Write Box 2450, The Times, 44, Belgrave-street, W.1.

LADY going abroad wishes LET charming SITTING ROOM (facing ornamental gardens) communicating bed room; service; excellent cooking.—Apply 93, Warwick-road, Earl's Court. Frobisher 3489.

LADY with charming House and garden, too big for own use, near Holland Park Tube, would take a couple, or two friends as SOLE PAYING GUESTS.—Write Box No. 1, Bookstall, Marble Arch.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

111a, GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7.

LADY highly RECOMMENDS pleasant ROOMS (Furnished or Unfurnished) where she is living; nice management; moderate; close buses, Underground, shops. —View between 10 and 2, or by appointment.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Exceptionally well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; divan beds; 5 minute Tube, bus, and Park.—3, Gloucester-terrace. Padd. 4989.

LANCASTER-GATE (one minute Tube and KENSINGTON-GARDENS).—Large DOUBLE and SINGLE ROOMS, exceptionally well furnished, overlooking the Park; gas fires; electric light; baths, excellent cooking; young society; highly recommended; terms moderate.—17, Westbourne-street, W.2. Padd. 8533.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Well FURNISHED ROOM, 42s., breakfast, baths, service; smaller room (essentially lady's), first floor, 32s. 6d.—'Phone Padd. 9901.

LARGE GROUND-FLOOR ROOM, close bath room, £80, unfurnished; service and food as desired. Also charming three-roomed Flat, top floor, good house; hot and cold water basin; £130; service and meals as wanted.—Write Box G.473, The Times, E.C.4.

LARGE ROOM, unfurnished £1, or furnished, use kitchen; 2gns.; near Bradley's; gentlewoman engaged during day.—Write Box G.156, The Times, E.C.4.

LANCASTER GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a speciality. Moderate. Padd. 2086.—8, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

A NEW IDEA!

LIVE in your own atmosphere, newly decorated UNFURNISHED ROOMS; electric fittings, own bath rooms, with constant hot water. Inclusive rent from 25s. to 60s. with complete service; 3 minutes from Lancaster-gate Tube, omnibuses, and park. 'Phone, Paddington 6694.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. (4 4gns.); also rooms; restaurant.—Apply 138, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele., Abercorn 2360.

MARBLE ARCH.—Large well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; single 3gns., double 4gns.; breakfast, baths, 5s. Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 9804.

MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; also small single bed room; good cooking; valeting.—Apply 6, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

MAYFAIR.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM with small dressing room; good cooking; valeting; telephone.—37, Charles-street.

MONTROSE, SOUTHSIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2800. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

NEAR Park Lane.—Superior SERVICE SUITES; lovely, sunny, newly decorated; five rooms; from £130; housekeeper cooks own food. Real bargain.—For appointment 'phone Museum 4976.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38 and 39, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water basins in every bed room. Nothing but the best. Exceptional food and attendance. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily), including four meals, bath, boots, and attendance.

PADDINGTON, W.2.

Ten minutes Piccadilly.—TWO NICE ROOMS adjoining, UNFURNISHED, self-contained; 2 Yale locks; gas fires, rings; 25s., including electric light, use bath, phone.—Warwick House, 1, Warwick-avenue, W.2. Padd. 4004.

PAYING GUESTS WANTED, homely, cheery farm, Bucks; electric light, hot and cold bath, phone; bracing village; 3 miles M.1.—The Times, E.C.4.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance, 3, 4, and 6 guineas inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

PINSBURY PARK.

PORTLAND RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, PORTLAND-ROAD, N.4; family and business people; very moderate terms; 100 rooms; gas fires; corridors and public rooms specially heated; superior catering service; English meat only; cheery people; bridge, dancing, wireless; special guest night and jazz band fortnightly; extensive gardens, three tennis courts.

QUIET SQUARE, three minutes Victoria.—Large well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast; other meals by arrangement. Also Suite with private bath room, &c.; butler kept. 'Phone, Victoria 3533.—Write Box F.40, The Times, E.C.4.

QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—Beautifully appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS. Also SUITE. 'Phone Western 6696, or write Box A.1906, The Times, E.C.4.

LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

RESIDENTIAL SERVICE SUITES and chambers, two minutes Tube and Paddington; newly furnished and decorated; hot water; all meals available; valeting; new management.—Secretary, 58, Gloucester-ter. Padd. 7797.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, near Lord's.—Charming DOUBLE and SINGLE ROOMS; bath; constant hot water; breakfast, dinners optional; every convenience. Primrose 4322.

SERVICE SUITES, well FURNISHED, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires, private 'phones. From 3gns. Meals optional.—20, Offord-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

HYDE PARK.

SERVICE ROOMS (divans), with breakfast, bath, from 2gns. Also suites; three bath rooms; constant hot water; 3 minutes Paddington and Lancaster-gate Stations. —14, Sussex-gardens. Paddington 7141.

SHOOT-UP-HILL, BRONDESBURY.—Large, well FURNISHED, sunny ROOMS, good class house; service; moderate terms.—'Phone Willesden 4031.

SLOANE-STREET (121).—CADOGAN CHAMBERS. Well-furnished SUITE (own bath). Also Rooms. Central heating. Breakfast; other meals as required.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; constant hot water, gas fires; 35s., including breakfast, baths, lights.—33, Sussex-place. Kensington 3919.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 18, Queensberry-place (close station).—Dining, Drawing, Lounge, Smoking; single, double bed rooms, fitted gas fires; constant hot water; good table; 'phone. From 3gns. Resident Proprietors.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, close station.—Charming SUITE; two large bright rooms, kitchenette, bath room; constant hot water, phone, gas fires; 4gns. weekly. —Write Box M.1764, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, close station.—TWO LARGE, handsomely FURNISHED ROOMS; bath room; constant hot water; gas fires; partial board if required.—Write Box M.1765, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOM available (every convenience); very reasonable. 'Phone City 0424, or write Box F.340, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTHWOOD PLACE,

BICKLEY, KENT.

Ten miles from London.

A charming Residence, standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards. West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.

Central heating; gas fires in all bed rooms. Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations. Cuisine a special feature.

Terms from 3½ guineas.—Write for illustrated tariff.

SWISS COTTAGE.—Large well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM vacant, suitable for couple; breakfast, light, hot water, and service inclusive. Price 2½gns. single, 3gns. double. Cheaper rooms available March.—70, Fellows-road, N.W.3. 'Phone, Prim. 0243.

THE PARK HOUSE.

Sunny, bright rooms, well appointed; quiet corner position; four large public rooms, billiards, &c.; best food and service. Overlooking Hill-gate Tube and buses; from 2gns.—70-72, Kensington Park-road, W.11. Park 2386.

CROYDON.

TO Overseas Visitors and those appreciating refined home and service.—A country mansion, beautifully situated 20 minutes Victoria; five station, golf, tennis; excellent food; central heating all bed rooms; have gas fires and hot and cold water; large grounds. 174, Croydon 2080 or write Box P.571, The Times, E.C.4.

HYDE PARK.

Close Lancaster-gate and Paddington Stations.

TWO newly decorated GUEST HOUSES offer ONE ROOMED SERVICE FLATS and SUITES, run on the most up-to-date principles; first-class cuisine and service; all rooms fitted running hot and cold water, and gas fires; central heating, constant hot water; room, breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 2gns.—Telephone, Paddington 5095. Manageress, Proprietor, G. de Smet.

TWO minutes Barkers.—BED and BREAKFAST from 27s., doubles from 23s.; gas fires, electric light; garage. Telephone, Western 4941.—31, Cheniston-gardens, W.8.

UNFURNISHED charming large GROUND-FLOOR SUITE; suit bachelor; breakfasts and excellent service.—10, Observatory-gardens, Campden-hill, W.8.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE ROOMS and SUITES, newly decorated; lavatory basins all rooms; constant hot water; meals as required; telephone.—16, Queen's-gate, Kensington 3919.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, ground floor; three good rooms and bath; excellent catering as desired; South aspect; £200 per annum.—Park 1175.

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE; every convenience; meals optional; moderate.—73, Warrington-crescent, Maida Vale, W.9 (Warwick-avenue Tube). Padd. 8035.

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.

A newly opened GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fires, central heating; near Gloucester-road Station. Partial board. Terms moderate. Frob. 2401.

9, PORCHESTER-TERRACE, HYDE PARK. 'Phone,

Padd. 8418.—Not an hotel but a beautiful Home for PAYING GUESTS. Personal attention. For country lovers.—48, Sheen-road, Richmond; two minutes Station; garage. 'Phone, 1472 Richmond.

16, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

CLEANLINESS, COMFORT, QUIETNESS, COOKING and SERVICE; hot and cold running water all bed rooms; modern appointments and luxuriously furnished throughout; bed, breakfast, &c., from 8s. 6d., full inclusive 12s. daily and 2½gns. weekly. Padd. 8914.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS.—First-class Residential; gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms; private sitting rooms; also Bed-Sitting Rooms; UNFURNISHED SUITE vacant now. Excellent cooking. Only 3mins. Gloucester-road Tube and Met. From £3 3s. 'Phone, Frobisher 7006.

168, SUTHERLAND-AVENUE,

W.9.—MAIDA VALE. Room and Breakfast or partial board; young society, music, bridge dancing Abercorn3457.

30 WEEKLY.—Luxuriously FURNISHED large BED-SITTING ROOM; private bath room; use of car.—72A, Longridge-road, S.W.5. Frobisher 4369.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

2GNS. EACH.—Comfortable large BED-SITTING ROOM, with partial board, for two students or business couple, near S. Kensington Station.—Kelvin 8800.

A FREE LIST of FAMILIES RECEIVING GUESTS. London, seaside, country. ALSO of HOMES for ELDERLY PEOPLE and INVALIDS.—All Souls Association, 3, All Souls-place, W.1 (opposite Langham Hotel).

A LERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) will

Law Report, Feb. 18

SUMMARY

Counsel for the defence began his final address to the jury in the action before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury in which Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, Godstone, Surrey, claims against the Evening Standard Company, Limited, the proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Standard*, damages for an alleged libel in the issue of that newspaper of May 17, 1928, and an injunction to prevent the repetition of the words complained of, which were published after Prince Carol of Rumania, who had been a guest of the plaintiff, left this country for Belgium in that year. The defendants deny that the words have any defamatory meaning, and say that they were fair comment made in good faith and without malice on a matter of public interest. They further plead that the words according to their natural and ordinary signification were true. (JONESCO v. EVENING STANDARD COMPANY, LIMITED.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
SOLICITORS AND A WIFE'S COSTS
H. S. WRIGHT AND WEBB v. ANNANDALE

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS *and a Common Jury*)

The hearing was begun of this action in which Messrs. H. S. Wright and Webb, solicitors, of 18, Bloomsbury-square, W.C., claim from Mr. Arthur James Annandale, of 54, Nevern-square, Earl's Court, S.W., £130 5s. 1d. which, they allege, is due as the balance of professional costs necessarily incurred by his wife, Mrs. Eileen Dora Annandale, and moneys expended on her behalf.

The defendant admits delivery of the bill of costs and that he paid £37 19s. 1d. of the original amount of £168 4s. 2d. He also admits that the plaintiffs rendered certain services to his wife, but not that any of the services specified in the bill were so rendered nor that the prices charged were reasonable. He denies that the services were necessarily incurred by his wife, who was living separate from him and had, he says, committed adultery. Particulars of the wife's alleged adultery were appended.

Mr. CROOM-JOHNSON, K.C., Mr. J. W. Morris, and Mr. Gerald Thesiger appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Cartwright Sharp and Mr. Eric Blain for the defendant.

Mr. CROOM-JOHNSON, in opening the case, said that it was of an unusual nature, raising serious and difficult questions—difficult from the point of view of the facts, and serious from the point of view of the administration of the law in the Divorce Court.

On February 19, 1929, Mr. Wright, the senior partner in the plaintiff firm, was consulted by Mrs. Annandale, who was introduced by an old client. That introduction satisfied him that he was dealing with a respectable person. Mrs. Annandale told him that she had married the defendant in 1926, and that since then he had been guilty of a number of acts of cruelty, culminating in his locking her out of his flat in the very early morning of the previous Saturday, February 16. There could be no doubt that on the morning of that Saturday Mrs. Annandale was refused admittance to the flat where she was living with her husband.

Counsel explained to the jury the right of a wife to incur as "necessaries" legal expenses in matrimonial proceedings. But, of course, said Mr. Croom-Johnson, if the wife were living a dissolute life, it was neither sound sense nor sound law that the husband should be bound to provide legal assistance for such a woman. It was also said in this case that the husband condoned his wife's misconduct, if any, and was living with her as man and wife. Anyhow, it was not for Mr. Wright to convince the jury that Mrs. Annandale had not committed adultery: it was for her husband to convince them that she had. The position seemed to be that at one point of the story Mrs. Annandale was prepared to do or say anything to get back to her husband, and that at the end both parties were prepared to do or say almost anything to get a dissolution.

On February 19 the plaintiffs wrote on Mrs. Annandale's behalf to her husband, complaining of his cruelty and asking if he would consent to a formal deed of separation, and again on February 21. That might seem a little pressing, but Mrs. Annandale was entirely without means; she possessed about 5s. and had had to borrow from friends.

"A LOVE LETTER"

On the afternoon of February 21 Mrs. Annandale brought to Mr. Wright a letter of the utmost importance which her husband had written to her.

Counsel read the letter, which contained the following extracts:—

> My dearest poor little Betty,
>
> Now I know for certain that you have done wrong with other men and not many as I thought and that you are only a Baby, I am terribly sorry for you—You darling have sworn before God to me that I was the only man—How little you have understood me. If you had only come and told me each time and said you were sorry and that I must take more trouble to keep your affections I would have forgiven, and more important, forgotten—darling, I have flirted with other girls but I haven't done anything more, not because I am any way good but because I only want you and I still love you more than anyone in the world.
>
> I shall be outside Barclay's Bank at 1 o'clock to-day to give you money and darling to get your consent to have a talk together—if you don't want to talk simply behave as if we had met casually and I swear I will go away but very sore at heart. Think it over darling how happy we were at first without night clubs in N.Z. Can't we leave Earl's Court altogether and take two rooms somewhere and start all over again, first courting each other until we can awake the old love and confidence and finally get married all over again if we are successful—otherwise we must part and wait until the law separates us automatically—or if you can find another man who you love I will release you in the simplest way by doing out—I have only one thing to live for now and I have known that since the moment you ran away from the door at 98—I never slept again that night.
>
> You said to — that we could meet when all his war over and be friends—that is the only thing that has made me frightened—I could only meet you again if you were primarily my own.
>
> If there is someone else, just have a talk with me before we part and let me kiss my most wonderful memory in life good bye—darling, I will help you to pull up all I can—I will be much kinder and gentler if you have simply given way in weakness—I am terrified for your future if you have no protector and I am afraid few men can be that better than I can because I do now understand you dear child.
>
> Darling, if you want to proceed against me—don't use this letter it is a love letter from my heart expressing feelings that I could not bear to have published and which I have camouflaged ever since you came home from India.
>
> Betty darling meet me. I will be very kind and you know I have condoned the past and cannot use it in evidence against you. I haven't even got the confession now it was burned months ago after we made friends one night although I knew it was true because I can read your very thoughts and because I have always loved you.
>
> As ever your loving husband,
>
> ARTHUR.

On Mrs. Annandale's instructions the plaintiffs wrote to the husband saying that he had made so many promises in the past that no good purpose would be served by acceding thereto. Mr. Annandale then consulted Messrs. Rubinstein, Nash, and Co., and after correspondence between the plaintiffs and that firm, which was not successful in arriving at an agreement as to an allowance, Mrs. Annandale's petition for judicial separation on the ground of alleged cruelty was presented on April 3. It was not till the question of alimony *pendente lite* arose that the defendant's solicitors intimated that it would be resisted on the ground that Mrs. Annandale was living a dissolute life. An order was made for alimony *pendente lite* of £2 10s. a week, but on May 17 the husband filed a cross-petition for divorce.

After attempts to effect a reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Annandale, Mrs. Annandale withdrew the plaintiffs' retainer. An order for payment of the plaintiffs' costs of the original petition for judicial separation, amounting to £37, was made, which sum Mr. Annandale paid. The cross-petition for divorce had not reached the stage at which the plaintiffs could get an order for costs when their instructions were withdrawn.

Ultimately the cross-petition was not defended, and on January 31, 1930, Mr. Annandale was granted a decree *nisi*.

Mr. CROOM-JOHNSON intimated that he proposed to rely on Mr. Annandale's letter of February 19, 1929, in two ways: (1) it was evidence against the husband, and (2) the husband, knowing that the letter had reached his wife's solicitors, made no attempt to withdraw or explain the paragraph referring to condonation, and he would submit that there was an estoppel.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PLAINTIFFS

Mr. H. S. Wright gave evidence bearing out counsel's opening. With regard to the husband's letter of February 19, as Mrs. Annandale emphatically denied that any adultery had been committed, there was no use inquiring whether her husband had condoned it.

In cross-examination, Mr. Wright said that he was not looking to Mrs. Annandale's father for his costs. His retainer had been terminated.

It was true that he had the allegation, in answer to the wife's petition, that she had led a dissolute life; he had also the husband's statement that he had condoned everything. According to Mrs. Annandale, the confession referred to in her husband's letter was obtained by compulsion at his dictation. The husband's letter did not strike him as genuine.

At one time he agreed with the view expressed by the defendant's solicitors that Mrs. Annandale was willing to do anything to go back to her husband; he did not know what happened from July 25 to July 27, but he could well understand Mrs. Annandale going away.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT SHARP asked for a ruling on the "important and difficult" question of law whether the admissions made by the wife were evidence against her solicitor in an action by the latter against her husband for her costs.

MR. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS.—It is not necessary to keep the jury, is it? [To the jury.] You may, if you like, go till to-morrow morning, but you can, of course, stay if you wish to listen to a legal argument.

Six of the jury then left, the rest remained.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT SHARP submitted that he was entitled to put in confessions by the wife to other persons, and referred to Walton v. Green (1 Car. and P., 621).

Mr. CROOM-JOHNSON submitted that Walton v. Green (*supra*) was not in point. At that date the husband was not a competent witness, and one often found decisions at *nisi prius* which gave rather strained reasons for admitting evidence which was really inadmissible. He preferred to rely on first principles.

Here were plaintiffs who said: "On the instructions of your wife, as your agent, we have rendered services for which you are liable." And it was said that the husband could rely on what the wife had admitted without the plaintiffs' knowledge and behind their back. Even in the Divorce Court a wife's confession was only evidence against herself, not against the co-respondent. The husband, who was the principal, could not be heard to say, "The agent who instructed you has admitted to me that she had not authority." The proper way was to call the agent if confession was relied on. The wife, among other people, might prove that she committed adultery. This was an attempt to put in a document on which cross-examination was impossible.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. H. S. Wright and Webb; Messrs. Rubinstein, Nash and Co.

CHANCERY DIVISION
THE BUFF BOOK
THE BUFF BOOK, LIMITED v. COMMERCIAL BUFF BOOK TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES, LIMITED, AND OTHERS

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE)

This was a motion by Mr. R. PEEL, K.C., on behalf of the plaintiffs, the Buff Book, Limited, for judgment in default of defence. Counsel said that the first defendants were Commercial Buff Book Telephone Directories, Limited, and the others the only shareholders therein. The plaintiffs claimed an injunction to restrain the defendant company from carrying on business under a name colourably resembling that of the plaintiff company, and a similar injunction against the other defendants, on the authority of La Société Anonyme des Anciens Etablissements Panhard et Levassor v. Panhard-Levassor Motor Company, Ltd. (17 *The Times* L.R., 680; [1901] 2 Ch., 513).

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE.—You may take your order.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bolton and Hickman.

At Aberdeen on Monday John Gibb, 50, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for having written and sent a threatening letter through the post to George Reid, inspector of the poor for Aberdeen.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
MR. JONESCO'S LIBEL ACTION
JONESCO v. EVENING STANDARD COMPANY, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, South Godstone, Surrey, claims from the Evening Standard Company, Limited, the proprietors and publishers of the *Evening Standard*, damages for an alleged libel appearing in the *Evening Standard* of May 17, 1928, and an injunction to prevent the repetition of the words complained of.

The defendants deny that the words complained of have any defamatory meaning, and say that they were fair comment made in good faith and without malice on a matter of public interest—namely, the attempt of Prince Carol of Rumania, while residing in England, to secure the Throne of Rumania, and Mr. Jonesco's association with him at the time that that attempt was made. They further plead that the words, according to their natural and ordinary signification, were true.

Mr. Jonesco complains that on May 17, 1928, soon after Prince Carol of Rumania, who had been his guest in this country, had left for Belgium, the defendants stated in the *Evening Standard* that his name was not originally Jonesco, that he was a Pole and not a Rumanian, and that he first came to England with Belgian refugees.

The defendants have pleaded that Mr. Jonesco's real name is Moritz Leiba, and that he was born on July 22, 1891, the son of Iancu Leiba, an estate bailiff, and of his wife, Ita, a housekeeper, both resident in the village of Mileanca, in the district of Dorohoiu, Rumania.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Simmons appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. Maurice Healey for the defendants.

The reading on behalf of the defence of evidence which had been taken in Rumania on commission was continued.

IDENTITY TICKET ASKED FOR

Ion Popescu Teneriu, aged 56, a farmer, of Sacelu, said that he was secretary of the Town Hall of Sacelu in 1922, when M. Bubi Sadoveanu [a friend of Mr. Jonesco] came to him and asked him for a ticket of identity under the name of Barbu Jonesco, saying that Jonesco was a serving man on his farm. He (the witness) did not, however, issue the ticket because the employee was not present. He asked Sadoveanu to bring the man, but he did not do so. Sadoveanu became a little angry and left. Later, he (the witness) found that the mayor and the communal clerk had issued the ticket without his knowledge.

Depositions taken before a Rumanian magistrate in the proceedings in which certain of the inhabitants of Sacelu, who had made statements with regard to Mr. Jonesco's birth, were prosecuted for alleged perjury, were also read.

Dr. Solomon Grossu, aged 47, chief physician of the hospital of Sulita, Botosani, said that he was the "brother-in-law of Marcel Leibovici, to-day called Barbu Jonesco," having married his sister, Rosa. He knew Barbu Jonesco when he was a student at Zurich. Barbu returned home in 1910 when he (the witness) married his sister.

He (the witness) always called his brother-in-law "Marcel," because that was his name, but Captain Sadoveanu called him "Barbu." "I did not ask why he called him thus, because I knew that my brother-in-law was not pleased to have a Jewish name," said the witness. "I do not know if he had documents in this name or who could have procured them for him."

Marcel Leibovici, said the witness, returned to Rumania during the Second Balkan War in 1913 and enlisted as a volunteer in the Regiment of Rosiori, cf. Botosani, "where he underwent wretchedness and persecution, as he told me, and I think that he left for abroad without having completely finished his term of service.

"After his departure abroad, I did not hear from him for many years, nor did I know if he still lived. Especially after the World War, I thought him dead. My brother-in-law, Leon, however, discovered him, met him, but he did not consent to give me his address."

He (the witness) did not possess any letter from Barbu.

"THE BROTHER OF MARCEL LEIBOVICI."

Leon Leibovici, alias Aldeanu, a grain merchant, of Bacau, said that he was the legitimate brother of Marcel Leibovici, alias Barbu Jonesco, who was born at Mileanca, Dorohoiu, in 1891 and was also called "Moritz." Moritz left the lycée (high school) of Jassy owing to an anti-Semitic question. Moritz had a great liking for Christian colleagues.

In 1913 the Rumanian authorities refused to recognize Moritz's educational qualifications and required him to do service as a private soldier, grooming and watering horses, clearing up refuse, and so on. That unfortunate situation was very far from being compatible with his social situation.

"It was impossible," said the witness, "for him to do three years of army service, to remain with his studies uncompleted. He was driven to complete despair, and revolted at the wrongs which were done him, by his not being granted the right of a reduced period of service. He afterwards suffered other persecution. He was even imprisoned, I think. Ultimately, he decided to run away from the Army and went to his colleague, Gica Jonesco, son of Virgil Jonesco, an engineer, of Ploesti. He obtained a position on the reconstruction work being executed at the Ploesti railway station by Virgil Jonesco.

"My brother, probably for fear of being caught by the military authorities and imprisoned, left the country. How he obtained the passport, I do not know. I do not even know if he had a passport, nor what interest prompted him to change his name from Leibovici to Jonesco.

"We did not know when he left the country, as he was not on good terms with us, his brothers. However, after a time my mother suddenly received a letter from him from London, in which he stated that he was residing in London and that he wished to join the English Army and go to India and the British Colonies, and that he had changed his name to Barbu Jonesco.

"From that time until 1921 I received no news whatever of him, and I thought he had been swallowed up by the War, but in the winter of 1921 I received a telegram from him to say that I was to go with my mother to Vienna, as he wished to see us. We went to Vienna, where we found him awaiting us on the platform of the station. We were together for about three days, and then he left for London.

"In the summer of 1926 I was with him in Brussels.

"I declare," added the witness, "that my brother, Marcel Leibovici, the alleged Barbu Jonesco, is known in London and at Brussels under the name of Barbu Jonesco, under which name he married.

"I make use of the name, 'Aldenu,' because my brother Marco of Brussels also calls himself 'Aldeanu,' and both he and I have adopted this name in the desire to have a Rumanianised name, a thing which was also demanded by our children."

"AN EXCELLENT REPUTATION"

Virgil V. Jonesco, aged 36, agriculturist, of Bucharest, said that he knew Barbu Jonesco as a student at Zurich—he having the name of Marcel Leibovici—where he continued his studies in the machinery section.

As a student in Zurich he enjoyed an excellent reputation. On his father dying, he was assisted with money by the witness and his father, but when that assistance became insufficient, he returned to the country and entered into employment as engineer director of works with Virgil N. Jonesco, the witness's father.

"As I remained abroad," added the witness, "I lost sight of him until the spring of this year, when reading in the newspapers of the affair of Prince Carol, and his name, on writing him a letter, he asked me to go to him, which I did, as I needed finance for the industries which I thought of starting here and to obtain restitution of money which on different occasions I advanced to him before the War. In that question of finance I did not succeed, as he would not invest anything in Rumania, and of the money which I had lent him he gave me a part.

"My acquaintance with Mr. Barbu Jonesco dates from about the year 1912 or 1913. I believe that he was born at Bacau or Botosani. I do not know the means by which he borrowed the documents under the name of Barbu Jonesco.

"I further mention that being in Zurich during 1913 or 1914, Barbu Jonesco (rightly Marcel Leibovici) came and visited me, and among other things, told me that he was travelling with a Rumanian passport under the name of Barbu Jonesco, and that he was leaving for Holland and thence for India. On my asking him how he obtained the passport, he said he obtained it through the friendship of an official 'plutonier' of Ploesti."

That statement, said counsel, was made on October 13, 1928. On July 3, 1929, the witness made another declaration in which he said:—

"I was born in Zurich and I had a colleague there of the name of Leibovici with whom I came back to Rumania for my holidays, to Busteni. We afterwards returned to Zurich since when I lost sight of him. It is 17 years since then and I have not seen him since. In the photographs which you present to me and on account of the long time which has elapsed, I do not recognize the person of Marcel Leibovici.

"Returning home after six years, my father, who had contracts for works, had in his service a certain Barbu Jonesco. I did not see Barbu Jonesco and I did not know him when he was in my father's service, and only last year in Brussels I knew him, because, I, as an engineer, who had undertakings, and being desirous of starting an iron foundry, addressed myself to Barbu Jonesco who had large capital, but I did not succeed as he would not interest himself.

"I was heard last year by the examining magistrate of Gorj and the signatures to my deposition are mine. I declared in this manner before the examining magistrate because the interests of the police then required it, but before the examining magistrate I did not make my deposition under oath."

Mme. Clara Rubin Silberman, of Botosani, said that she had a brother of the name of Moritz, called "Marcel" Leibovici, of whom she had heard nothing for 18 years. She had now learned from the newspapers that her brother was living under the name of Barbu Jonesco. Her brother returned to Rumania before the War, but he stayed a very brief time and then left. She did not know when, or in what circumstances, he took the name of Barbu Jonesco.

Referring to a photograph of Mr. Jonesco which she had signed in the presence of the Rumanian police, she said that she then stated that she did not recognize it, but that she signed it because she saw the signatures of her other brothers.

Mme. Rosa Grossu, wife of Dr. Grossu, also said that she was the sister of "Marcel Leibovici, to-day called Barbu Jonesco." After being abroad for education, her brother returned to Rumania in 1913 and fought in the Second Balkan War. She had heard that, meeting with bad treatment, he left for abroad without finishing his term of service. For many years she heard nothing of him, but lately she learned that he was living in London.

THE SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE

Mr. BIRKETT then addressed the jury for the defence. He said that no opportunity had been lost by Serjeant Sullivan to invoke the sympathy of the jury by references to the persecution and oppression which persons had suffered in Rumania. But, if the case which the defendants had put forward were a plot, why had they selected Moritz Leiba? It was not suggested that Moritz Leiba had never existed. If, on the other hand, he was a real person and someone selected at random, what risks the defendants ran! They would know that Leiba might be alive. He might at any moment walk into the witness-box. Men did not vanish as if they had never existed. But, even if Moritz Leiba had vanished, had all his relatives vanished too? None of them had come forward until yesterday, when a witness appeared who said that he was Moritz Leiba's brother and that Moritz Leiba and Mr. Jonesco were different persons. But, what did he know of Moritz Leiba? He did not even know whether he was alive or dead.

From the outset the defendants had said that Mr. Jonesco was really Moritz Leiba. At that time how could they have known that he had no single document and no single possession by which he could prove his identity and destroy the defendants' contention in a moment?

The defendants had proved that Mr. Jonesco was Moritz Leiba to the satisfaction of all reasonable minds. In the forefront of their case they put two questions:—If the plaintiff were not Moritz Leiba, where was Moritz Leiba? If he were Barbu Jonesco, where was the evidence to prove it?

One of the most remarkable things in the case was the fact that the witness, Marco Aldeanu, had said that his brother, Moritz Leiba, had a birthmark on the elbow, although he was not sure whether it was the left elbow or the right, whereas, in his military record, Moritz Leiba was described as having "peculiar marks on the left hand." Those words did not mean a birthmark on the elbow. But Mr. Jonesco had marks on his left hand. If Marco Aldeanu knew that Mr. Jonesco was Moritz Leiba, he also knew that Moritz Leiba, as Moritz Leiba, would never be before the Court and that the statement that he had marks on his elbow and not on his hand could never be contradicted. Whatever else might be doubtful, it had been proved beyond all possibility of doubt that the plaintiff was never originally Barbu Jonesco. There was no record of his birth, of his days at school or at college, or of his career in the Army.

Counsel had not finished his speech when the hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Wingfields, Halse, and Trustram; Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.

CHANCERY DIVISION
TEACHING OF CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES: VALIDITY OF BEQUEST IN RE HOOD: PUBLIC TRUSTEE v. HOOD

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BENNETT)

His LORDSHIP gave judgment on this summons (reported in *The Times* of February 15) taken out by the Public Trustee as the general trustee of the will dated May 24, 1921, of Mr. Joseph Hood, who died on July 12, 1922, for the determination of the question whether one of the dispositions in the will was a valid charitable gift. The material provision in the will was that the testator, in the events which happened, directed that his residuary trust estate should be paid to certain named persons,

> To be held by them upon the trusts and provisions hereinafter declared and contained . . . Whereas I believe in the universality of the Christian religion and that the remedy for the unrest and disorders of the body politic will be found in the application of Christian principles to all human relationships. And whereas I believe the drink traffic to be one of the most subtle and effective forces in preventing the successful application of these principles and I therefore hope and trust that active steps will be taken to minimise and ultimately extinguish this enemy of my country's welfare. Now therefore I declare it to be my wish that my general beneficiaries shall hold the whole of my residuary trust estate together with the income thereof in spreading the Christian principles before mentioned and in aiding all active steps to minimise and extinguish the drink traffic.

The amount of the residuary estate was about £13,000.

His LORDSHIP held that the gift was a good charitable trust

Mr. Dynes appeared for the applicant; Mr. Spens, K.C., and Mr. Gerald Upjohn for one of the statutory next-of-kin of the testator; and Mr. Stafford Crossman for the Attorney-General.

Mr. SPENS contended that the gift was not a valid charitable gift as being void for uncertainty.

Mr. STAFFORD CROSSMAN submitted that the trust was charitable on three grounds, because (1) it was a trust for the advancement of religion; (2) it was a trust for the advancement of education; and (3) it was a trust for the benefit of the community, as being calculated to promote public morality. Judicial notice should be taken of the fact that a substantial section of the community held the view that morality would be promoted by the suppression of the drink traffic. There were, of course, two sides to the question. A gift to a learned society formed for the purpose of studying the uses and advantages of alcohol might be a charitable object. In *In re* Foveaux (11 *The Times* L.R., 540; [1895] 2 Ch., 501) the Court allowed anti-vivisection to be given the status of a charity by a particular testator: see also *In re* Wedgwood: Allen v. Wedgwood (31 *The Times* L.R., 43; [1915] 1 Ch., 113).

There was nothing political in the gift to prevent it from being a charitable gift. The testator clearly intended that people should be converted to temperance by its principles being spread.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE BENNETT, in giving judgment, said that, if the recital preceding the actual terms of the gift were looked at, the true conclusion to be drawn from the language which the testator had used was that he desired that the teaching of Christian principles and their application to all human relationships should be spread. He thought that the language indicated a wish on his part that people should be taught to apply Christian principles in their daily lives. That was the dominating principle of his will. Subsidiary to that was the purpose of furthering the application of Christian principles in all human relationships by inducing persons to be temperate in the consumption of, or perhaps to abstain from all, alcoholic liquor.

Having regard to the view which he (his Lordship) took, it was not necessary to express an opinion whether a gift to suppress the drink traffic would or would not be a good charitable gift. He could not, having regard to the observations of Mr. Justice Stirling in *In re* Scowcroft (15 *The Times* L.R., 4; [1898] 2 Ch., 638), bring himself to doubt that a gift for the spreading of Christian principles was a good charitable gift. He, therefore, held that the disposition was a good charitable trust.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Swepstone, Stone, Barber and Ellis, for Messrs. G. T. Smith and Lyde, Birmingham; Messrs. Sharpe, Pritchard and Co., for Messrs. Howard Cant and Cheatle, Birmingham; the Treasury Solicitor.

CLASSIFICATION OF MURDER
PRISON GOVERNOR'S SUGGESTION

At yesterday's sitting at the House of Commons of the Select Committee on Capital Punishment evidence was given by Dr. Methven, Governor of Maidstone Prison.

Dr. Methven expressed the opinion that some modification of the law as regards capital punishment was indicated, but he did not think the death penalty should be abolished altogether. "I am convinced," he said, "that if capital punishment were abolished, many thieves would arm themselves and kill in order to reduce the chance of arrest. They would argue that a sentence of imprisonment must follow arrest for theft; murder would merely increase the length of such imprisonment should arrest follow. There are murders so diabolical and cruel in their conception, so cunning in their planning, and carried out without thought of the suffering entailed for sheer greed or lust, that the criminal should not be allowed to live. Wherever he be placed he must be a menace in any community—even a prison community."

There were murders committed, however, where the perpetrator was shown to be labouring under great emotional stress—for example, jealousy or despair—and for which on the guilt of the person being proved the Judge was compelled to pass sentence of death. In this type of murder he did not think punishment of any sort was considered by the perpetrator. Under stress of emotion regarding the impulsive commission of the crime, many people passed through a psychological storm which reached a peak after a gradual ascent in intensity. These were the cases of murder which could be dealt with by other methods than capital punishment. His experience was that such cases did well in prison.

THE "FIRST DEGREE"

The penalty of death, he thought, should only be carried out in murders of the "first degree." Judges must feel in passing sentence of death on certain cases that the sentence would never be carried out. They should be given discretion to pass a sentence of imprisonment. Another way out of the difficulty would be to enlarge the legal definition of manslaughter to include certain cases which the law now defined as murder. "Suicide pacts, and where there is a well defined provocation of an emotional kind," he said, "are types of murder which might be included in a wider definition of manslaughter. I can conceive no alternative to capital punishment for murder of the first degree. I am of opinion (1) that for this type of murder it is definitely deterrent, (2) that no form of punishment could be devised that would act as a deterrent for this type of crime in anything like so effective a manner as capital punishment."

He had heard it said that the publicity given to murder trials had the effect of stimulating some sensation-loving persons to commit murder for the sake of notoriety. He did not believe it. He thought reasoned and enlightened publicity was good. Murder of the first degree was not a crime common among women. He did not think any harm would be done by abolishing capital punishment for women.

Dr. Methven said that he had been an assistant medical officer at Wakefield Prison and Brixton Prison. He was also one of the medical officers of Holloway Prison for women before the War. He was now administering a convict prison in which there were over 40 reprieved murderers.

A Member:—Have you found that the fear of the death penalty is a deterrent in the case of "old lags" arrested by the police?—Yes, so far as I can judge.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday.

DOCTOR AND PATIENT
CLAIM FOR ATTENDANCES AFTER OPERATION

JUDGE HARGREAVES, at West London County Court yesterday, gave judgment, reserved from the last hearing on February 3, in a case in which Dr. Murray Leslie, of Knightsbridge, claimed from Mr. Charles Taylor, described as managing director and proprietor of the Basil Street Hotel, Knightsbridge, for £58 as balance said to be due for professional services rendered.

Dr. Murray Leslie's case was that an operation was performed on the defendant in a nursing home in difficult and dangerous circumstances. He was in a nursing home for three weeks, and left against the doctor's orders.

Mr. Taylor, in evidence, alleged that the doctor was called in without his knowledge or his authority, and that the value of his services was considerably overrated.

Mr. Melford Stevenson, for Dr. Leslie, said that it was a startling proposition that a patient in the abnormal physical, mental, and nervous condition that Mr. Taylor was in after his operation should be able to say to his doctor that he would take the risk of complications setting in and the risk of dying. No doctor in charge of a serious case could accept such a decision. If the patient died the doctor, in such circumstances, would be liable to a charge of manslaughter, in addition to losing his professional reputation.

JUDGE HARGREAVES gave judgment for the plaintiff for £22 11s. 6d. He deducted five guineas from the claim, as he had come to the conclusion that after March 7 the attendances by the plaintiff might have been less. Another deduction was made in respect of visits paid by the plaintiff on employees of the defendant, the Judge holding that that part of the claim must fail.

In giving judgment, JUDGE HARGREAVES said that the difficult point in the case was the question of attendances made by the plaintiff after relations between the parties ceased to be good. Speaking generally, he (Judge Hargreaves) could not take the view the defendant put forward that the operation was not a serious one. The qualified evidence to the point was to the effect that this was a serious operation, not so much on account of the operation itself, but on account of the general health of the defendant.

The defendant expressed the desire that the plaintiff should not call so frequently. He did not go so far as to terminate the contract, but said he was willing to risk the consequences of reduced attendances.

"It must be for the doctor to decide how often he ought to see a patient. The fact that these two did not personally 'get on,' and the fact that Mr. Taylor did not like Dr. Leslie attending him so often, does not really come into the matter so long as the relationship of the patient and the doctor continues. It was not the doctor who chose the patient, but the patient who chose the doctor. To my mind the expression used by Mr. Taylor on March 7 after the operation goes so far as to make clear that he was willing to take the risk of fewer attendances. The doctor could then, to cover himself, have written a letter to say that the risk of less frequent attendance must be borne by the patient. I have come to the conclusion that after March 7 attendances might have been fewer than they were."

FALSE DECLARATION FOR PASSPORT
PRIEST'S NAME FORGED ON APPLICATION

At Westminster Police Court yesterday EDWARD JOSEPH GURRIN, 30, of Ash-street, Wandsworth-road, S.W., appeared to a summons before Mr. BOYD charging him with making a false declaration for the purpose of obtaining a passport. The defendant pleaded "Guilty."

Mr. R. M. Howe, prosecuting, stated that Gurrin forged the name of a priest at Brighton as one knowing him to be a fit and proper person to obtain a passport for France. There was really nothing against the defendant which would have prevented him having a passport, and his excuse was that he knew no one in London to recommend him, and so used the name of a person whom he did not know, living some distance away.

The police stated that after War service the defendant lived in a Trappist monastery in France for 10 years, and was repatriated to England through the British Legion in May of last year.

Mr. BOYD fined the defendant £10, with the alternative in default of six weeks' imprisonment in the second division.

MOTORISTS AND MANSLAUGHTER

MR. JUSTICE SWIFT, in charging the Grand Jury at the Manchester Assizes yesterday in reference to manslaughter charges against motorists, said that in order to establish criminal liability negligence must go beyond a mere matter of compensation between the parties and must show such disregard to the life and safety of others as to amount to a crime against the State and conduct deserving punishment.

LAW NOTICES, FEBRUARY 19

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (*the* MASTER *of the* ROLLS, LAWRENCE *and* ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division (Final List).—For Judgment.—Nixon v. Attorney-General (8); the Huntoon Co. v. Kolynos (Inc.) (12). The MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and GREER, L.JJ.—From the King's Bench Division (Revenue Paper—Final List).—Cowdray v. Commrs. of Inland Revenue (pt. hd.) (14).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Attorney-General v. Tynemouth Poor Law Union (pt. hd.) (13).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Wallace v. Llewellyn (18). At 3.30:—Sitting in Bankruptcy.—In Court (as Chambers).—Motion.—Re Rees (1).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summons.—Re Severn Side Brick Co. (Gloucester), Ltd. (Helps v. the Company) (from Mr. Justice Bennett's List). Witness List. Part I.—Not before 2:—Lock v. Bell (25).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Assigned Adjourned Summons.—Re Lea's Letters Patents and re Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1919. Adjourned Summons.—Re Tyneside Colliery Co., Ltd. (Jacob v. Tyneside Colliery Co., Ltd.) (pt. hd.) (43). From Mr. Justice Clauson's List.—Witness List. Part I.—Brown v. Bacon (26).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ltd. v. Albert Pemberton and Co. (pt. hd.) (7).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Potter (Public Trustee v. Potter) (26); re C. Miskin and Sons, Ltd., Contract and re Law of Property Act, 1925 (27); re Bradley (Preece v. Preece) (28); re Fell's Settlement (Giles v. Christian) (30).

King's Bench Division

APPEAL COURT II. (Divisional Court) (SCRUTTON and ROMER, L.JJ., sitting as additional Judges of the King's Bench Division).—At 2:—Civil Paper.—African and Eastern (Malaya), Ltd. (sellers) v. White, Palmer and Co., Ltd. (buyers) (pt. hd.) (34); Same v. Same (pt. hd.) (35). SCRUTTON and SLESSER, L.JJ., sitting as additional Judges of the King's Bench Division.—At 10.30:—Ellis and Co. v. Dawson (39); Farmer v. Upton (41); Portman v. Petty (42); Collins and ors. v. Thorogood (44).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Jonesco v. Evening Standard Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (95); Same v. London Express Newspapers, Ltd. (100).

COURT IV. (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Bushnell v. Cory Lighterage, Ltd., and ors. (pt. hd.) (non-jury by consent) (359); Hudd and anr. v. Barnett and anr. (220).

COURT IX. (MACKINNON, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Bowns and anr. v. Wandsworth Coal Co., Ltd., and anr. (410); Ambrose v. Park (487); Scottish Nat. Securities, Ltd. v. Savile and anr. (556).

COURT VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.45:—Commercial Summons.—Attended by Counsel.—British Benlingtons, Ltd. v. C. V. Bendell. Non-Jury.—Engelke v. Neale (pt. hd.) (464).

COURT VI. (CHARLES, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—West Cannock Colliery Co., Ltd. v. J. E. Wood and Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (557); Legh v. Legh (443).

COURT III. (HUMPHREYS, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—H. S. Wright and Webb v. Annandale (pt. hd.) (325); Williams v. Breton (427).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. (other than those in the part-heard case) need not attend until to-morrow.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court III. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes without Juries.—Chalmers, M. E. v. Chalmers, F. Z. (Threifall intervening) (King's Proctor showing cause) (pt. hd.) (90); Dominy, I. E. v. Dominy, C. C. (Hutton Intervening) (156).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes without Juries.—Claydon v. Claydon and Williams (pt. hd.) (125); Reynolds v. Reynolds and Old (150); Keith, E. M. v. Keith, C. C. R. (Moore cited) (142); Shepherd and anr. v. Rees and ors. (102).

Official Referees

COURT I., R.C.J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 11:—Lilley v. Cooper; Steel Barrel Co., Ltd. v. Gray's Inn Garage, &c., Ltd.; Winter and Lawrence v. Townsend.

COURT III., R.C.J., No. 693 (MR. E. W. HANKELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Pipe v. Polack and anr.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

In COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Fox, I.: Banister, J. L. (orse. Banister and Botten); de Moleyns, R. F.; Barnett, C. C. and Barnett, S. (orse. Madame Contrade); Benson, I. W.; Fook, H. J.; Chapman, C. F. H.; Davis, A. I. (orse. Bertie Davis); Clerke,

Sporting News

RACING

DERBY MEETING ABANDONED

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

After inspecting the course at Derby early yesterday morning the Stewards decided that racing would not be possible on account of frost, and the meeting was therefore abandoned.

References to Chandler's leap in these Notes recently appear to have aroused considerable interest and have led to much correspondence. It would seem to be the general opinion that the distance of the jump was 39ft., but no evidence has yet been forthcoming that the distance was ever measured. On the other hand, Mr. Robert Mytton has stated that he has reason to believe that his father, who saw the jump made, said that it was never measured. Perhaps after all the distance does not matter; every one seems to agree that it was a great leap. Mr. T. F. Dawkins, in a letter which is given below, shows that it was a wonderful jump, and he also confirms the views of other correspondents that the leap was made on the Warwick course, and not at Leamington:—

In reference to Chandler and the suggestion of your correspondent that the race in which he accomplished his famous jump was the Leamington Grand Annual Steeplechase on the old Leamington course, I have always understood that it was on the Warwick course. I have not been able to consult the Book of Steeplechases Past for 1847, but below is an extract from the Steeplechasing Volume of the Badminton Library:—

"At Warwick, in March, 1847, Chandler ran in a steeplechase over a natural course and accomplished a feat which is generally supposed to be unsurpassed. The brook was swollen to the dimensions of a small river; it was impossible indeed to tell how far on each side the overflow extended; but Chandler, coming down to the jump at a great pace, cleared the water at a bound. Onlookers were so struck that the distance from the hoof-marks on the taking-off side to the hoof-marks on the landing side was measured, and it was found that the horse had jumped 39ft."

The jump near the private mile starting gate over the brook Goz, which runs beside the Swan and Gospel meadows on the Warwick course, is always known as "Chandler's Leap." This, in the years when the National Hunt Meeting was held at Warwick, was the first jump when the horses left the racecourse to go into the country towards the Barracks.

Chandler won the Grand National in 1848, ridden by Captain Little, his owner.

WINDSOR MEETING

Mr. Frail, Clerk of the Course at Windsor, stated yesterday afternoon that the decision as to the practicability of racing at Windsor to-day had been deferred until this morning. The prospects then were good.

The last jumping meeting to be held at Windsor was in December, 1928. Last year the January fixture was abandoned through frost, the February meeting was cancelled for the same reason, and the December meeting was abandoned through the flooded state of the course. The January fixture this year was impossible, as the course was in a water-logged state.

After examining the racecourse at Sedgefield yesterday afternoon the Stewards decided to abandon the fixture arranged for to-day owing to the frozen state of the ground.

WINDSOR PROSPECTS

SLOUGH HURDLE (2m.).—Lacock, on their form at Lingfield, is better handicapped than Alliteration. The owner of Alliteration also has Puissant in the race, with nearly bottom weight. There are possibilities about this horse, who has not had a race since running away with a selling hurdle race at Newbury last year. Wootton's selected from Abdul and Loughbrown seems certain to run well. Winter Royal never runs badly, but never wins. I am inclined to the chance of LACOCK, who seems quite nicely handicapped and who should be suited by this rather sharp track.

CURFEW SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—COOLCOMMON ran very well in much better company last week at Hurst Park, and if started here would seem to be the probable winner. In his absence the winner might be SHADOW, who very nearly won a race of this description at Newbury last week.

TUTTERAGE STEEPLECHASE (4m.).—CARFAX may not be so good as he was, but even with top weight he seems to have the best chance here. He was a good second to Meleaston last week at Haydock Park. The best of the others and an alternative selection would appear to be Soldier's Joy, who apparently stays for ever and who is not without a chance on his Cheltenham running with Delarue and with Carfax.

BRIDGE SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—On Lingfield Park form Battler seems to have the beating again of Ormuzd, while on some previous form at Newbury he should finish in front of Prospice. The latter, however, seems to have made much improvement since then, and if he is started here I should expect him to beat both Battler and Ormuzd. Wootton, who trains him, also has Bonanza in the race, but he should not finish in front of Achroy on their last running, and Achroy does not appear to me to have a winning chance here. Island should run well. Yale Blue has a better chance than Soldan on their Hurst Park form, while on Gatwick running Yale Blue is held safely by Achroy. Mandelieu did not run badly at Newbury last week, but is not the horse he was. It is not easy to make a selection, for the form is very involved. Perhaps PROSPICE will win. In his absence I should take BATTLER.

BERKSHIRE HURDLE (2m.).—Volta's Pride always seems to disappoint, but at the weights here he has quite a good chance of winning. Even with top weight Valois would run very well if started, while Western Flier, from the same stable, has a fair chance with 11st. 13lb. Porporino keeps on winning. Baron John must have a chance with 11st. 6lb., for on Nottingham form he is fully a stone in front of Gleesome, and the latter in here with 10st. 6lb. would seem to have rather a good chance of winning. The known form of the other possible starters does not warrant a selection being made from them. I like best the chance of DULLER'S SELECTED.

BURNHAM STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Vinicole can meet Render on 7lb. better terms than at Lingfield, but even then I shall expect Render to finish in front of the other if both are started. Harligan's selected may run well, while Avion and Royal Tango, as recent winners, have to be considered. One of them might win, but only in the absence of RENDER would I make one of them my selection, and then I should take ROYAL TANGO.

Entirely free from all unpopular restrictions

Schweppe
The Original
SODA WATER

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—P. Edwards, the Canadian Olympic runner, of Hamilton, Ontario, won the Half-Mile race at the New York athletic indoor games at Madison Square Garden here last night, beating Dr. P. Martin (N.Y.A.C.) in 1min. 56 2-5sec.—*Reuter.*

WINDSOR PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived).

1.45.—The **SLOUGH HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
PARSON'S WELL (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale	6	12	7
ARRUN (9h. ex.) (Mr. S. Wootton) F. Wootton	4	12	5
TROUTWAL (Miss O. E. Birch) ..... Stanley	6	12	2
LACOCK (Mr. J. Boyle) ..... Hackett	a	12	1
FIRST OFFENCE (Mr. R. Cornelius) ..... Butchers	6	12	0
WINTER ROYAL (Mr. G. Gilpin) ..... C. Chapman	5	11	11
LOUGHBROWN (Captain M. Wardell) F. Wootton	4	11	8
aOLD BERKELEY (Mr. W. B. Duckworth) W. Parne	5	11	7
aWARPARE (Lieutenant-Colonel D. Kennedy) Newey	5	11	7
aFAITHFUL GARRY (Mr. J. Tiller) ..... Larkin	5	11	7
NEAR EAST (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... James	5	11	5
BLUNT (Mr. I. Z. Davis) ..... Thrale	5	11	4
AUDITOR (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... H. Smyth	5	11	4
LEGISLATOR (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	6	11	2
CHANG-CHIA (Captain H. Cator) ..... H. Leader	a	11	2
ALLITERATION (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner	a	11	2
TARSUS (Mr. J. Aiel Smith) ..... Briscoe	6	11	0
STORELESS (Mr. P. Hands) ..... Thrale	4	10	13
aMOSCOW (Major F. K. Middleton) ..... Mairs	5	10	10
RAGO (Mr. G. Bates) ..... E. Harper	4	10	10
aWHITE VIOLET (Mr. R. Thackray) G. Anthony	6	10	10
KING EAGLE (Major A. W. Huntington) Withington	5	10	9
aHANDSOME (Sir A. Butt) ..... Gilbert	5	10	9
BLOOD MAY TELL (Mr. R. E. Morel) ..... Roberts	4	10	7
LEVINGTON LASS (Mr. E. L. Glasspool) C. Chapman	4	10	7
PURSUANT (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner	5	10	5
SWEET OCEAN (Mrs. D'Arcy Baker) ..... Powell	4	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

OLD BERKELEY, W. Payne; WARPARE, W. Stott; FAITHFUL GARRY, A. Piper; NEAR EAST, T. McCarthy; BLUNT or STARELESS, E. Thrale; LEGISLATOR, Driver; ALLITERATION or PURSUANT, J. Hamey; MOSCOW, R. McCarthy; WHITE VIOLET, G. Pellerin; HANDSOME, J. Ward; SWEET OCEAN, W. Parvin.

2.15.—The **CURFEW SELLING STEEPLECHASE** of 110 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
TEST MATCH (Mr. J. B. Balding) ..... C. Balding	a	12	0
LITTLE GREY (Mrs. E. M. Bell) ..... H. W. Bell	a	12	0
PERRITT (Mr. H. J. Bennett) ..... Thrale	a	12	0
aEXPERT (Miss M. F. Cantrell-Hubberstey) Rayson	a	12	0
COOLCOMMON (Major J. M. J. Evans) ..... Turner	a	12	0
SHADOW (Mr. A. W. Groom) ..... W. Nightingall	a	12	0
aKINAWLEY (Mr. T. Hartigan) ..... Goby	a	12	0
NAUTICAL SWELL (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	a	12	0
GOLDEN ARMS (Mrs. R. Huggett) ..... O. Anthony	a	12	0
ENDWELL (Mr. W. Hutchison) ..... Hedges	a	12	0
Mr. MAIDAY (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... Gilbert	a	12	0
NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. G. S. Langlands) G. Langlands	a	12	0
aSECOND NATIONAL (Mr. R. Warner) ..... Laye	a	12	0
ROSECOMB (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... W. Smyth	a	12	0
aHUGH O'NEILL (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	12	0
SQUIRE MARTEN (Mr. H. Pritchard-Gordon) Powell	a	12	6
WORD OF HONOUR (Mr. C. A. Ringwood) Ringwood	a	12	0
KEEP COOL (Mrs. B. Wilson) ..... J. Chapman	a	12	0
MARS (Mrs. H. Snelling) ..... Peel-Yates	6	12	0
aJINGLE JOHNNIE (Mr. W. Dudley Ward) F. Hartigan	5	11	7
VERDENELLA (Mr. G. S. Langlands) G. Langlands	4	10	7
OUR EMPIRE (Captain D. Petrie Simson) C. Chapman	4	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

EXPERT, A. Escott; SHADOW, E. Foster; KINAWLEY, J. Mobney; NAUTICAL SWELL, E. Thrale; NEWTOWN WONDER or VERDENELLA, F. Maxwell; SECOND NATIONAL, J. Hamey; HUGH O'NEILL, F. Brookes; WORD OF HONOUR, —; JINGLE JOHNNIE, R. Everett.

2.45.—The **TIPPERARY STEEPLECHASE**, a handicap of 200 sovs. Four miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
CARFAX (Mr. R. W. Anell) ..... W. T. Anell	a	12	7
FIRECRACKER (Miss M. F. Cantrell-Hubberstey) Rayson	a	12	6
BOVRIL III. (Mr. G. W. Pennington) ..... Cockton	a	11	13
GOLD FLAKE (Mr. J. C. Swaffield) ..... Thrale	a	11	13
aDRUMMOND (Mr. J. B. Balding) ..... G. Balding	a	11	7
aPORMELLED (Mr. D. Faber) ..... Rayson	5	11	6
CHANG-CHIA (Captain H. Cator) ..... H. Leader	a	11	2
aMAROON GUN (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) I. Anthony	a	10	13
aRUDDYMAN (Mr. H. G. Sotheran) ..... Powell	a	10	13
SOLDIER'S JOY (Mr. S. G. R. Barratt) Woodland	a	10	13

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CARFAX, C. Anell; BOVRIL III., S. Muicaster; GOLD FLAKE, R. Everett; DRUMMOND, Mr. Balding; PORMELLED, D. Escott; THE SPRISO IV., J. McDonald; MAROON GUN, D. Morgan; RUDDYMAN, W. Parvin; SOLDIER'S JOY, Captain Gosage.

3.15.—The **BRIDGE SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 110 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
ELEGANT SUN (Mr. H. E. Andrews) Rennison	6	11	7
PHAROAH (Miss A. M. Arnott) ..... Hedges	a	11	7
PAMJED (Mr. P. Beaumont) ..... Gore	a	11	7
SURVIVOR (Mr. G. Clacy) ..... Clacy	a	11	7
NOSHAMS (Mr. V. Emanuel) ..... Duller	a	11	7
COUNT SPAGHETTI (Mr. E. B. Hawksley) C. Chapman	a	11	7
TREASURER (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	11	7
aCARROT (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	6	11	7
aMANDELIEU (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	a	11	7
aTUSCAN (Mrs. W. Mure) ..... Pendarves	a	11	7
WELL BOUND (Mr. A. E. Pearce) ..... Whiting	6	11	7
aTESTED (Mr. W. Scott) ..... Villadeo	6	11	7
SONNY (Mr. R. G. Shaw) ..... Gosden	6	11	7
BATTLER (Miss V. Cox) ..... W. Nightingall	6	11	7
CRIVELCOURT II. (Major C. H. Stevens) Stevens	a	11	7
aTOWER HILL (Mr. G. F. Waller) ..... H. Smyth	a	11	7
PROSPICE (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	a	11	7
ISLAND (Mrs. N. Brownlee) ..... Butchers	5	11	3
CAVALIERO (Mr. J. S. Counsell) ..... Piggott	5	11	3
KIRK'S PRIDE (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell) T. E. Leader	5	11	3
BENEDICTUS (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	5	11	3
ZERO (Mr. Ransom) ..... Ransom	5	11	3
SILVER WILLOW (Mrs. Vinsun-Thomas) Powell	a	10	12
FAITHFUL KNIGHT (Mr. M. Dollar) Thrale	a	10	12
YALE BLUE (Mr. E. O. Holter) ..... H. Leader	a	10	12
CRAIGWELL (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	10	12
SCHAN (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	a	10	12
BONANZA (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	a	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SURVIVOR, —; ACHROY, Prendergast; TUSCAN, W. Davies; TESTED, H. Graves; BATTLER, F. Rees; CRIVELCOURT II., W. Payne; TOWER HILL, A. Lingar; ISLAND, D. Butcher; BENEDICTUS or SOLDAN, J. Hogan; FAITHFUL KNIGHT, R. Thrale.

3.45.—The **BERKSHIRE HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
VALOIS (Mr. V. Emanuel) ..... Duller	6	12	2
WESTERN FLIER (Lord Glanely) ..... Duller	4	11	13
BLUE VINNY (Mr. J. B. Chapman) ..... J. Chapman	6	11	10
PORPORINO (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	4	11	8
aBARON JOHN (Mrs. C. T. Aldridge) ..... Stubbs	5	11	6
WHY WORRY II. (Mrs. W. Safer) ..... Beard	5	11	6
PHYSIC BALL (Major W. V. Beatty) ..... F. Leader	5	11	6
TRUNK CALL (Mr. H. J. Joel) ..... C. Chapman	5	11	6
CARMEN (Major H. Musker) ..... C. Chapman	5	11	6
O (Mrs. G. L. Redmond) ..... C. Chapman	5	11	6
TOGGERIDGE (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	5	11	6
NORTHWICH (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	5	11	6
aYEARLY (Mr. B. Warner) ..... G. Anthony	5	11	6
SLEEPY LAD (Mr. J. Gale) ..... W. J. Gale	5	11	6
aSOCIAL PRINCE (Mr. A. Cazenaud) ..... Beard	5	11	6
aDARK AGES (Mr. M. Field) ..... Anthony	6	11	3
CHERRY DUCK (Lord Edmund) ..... Coulthwaite	6	11	3
HONEY SHADOW (Mr. S. C. Hosier) ..... Laye	6	11	3
FORTUNE'S SMILE (Mr. T. E. Leader) T. E. Leader	a	11	3
BRACIS (Sir D. Llewellyn) ..... Hackett	a	11	3
YOUNG MIDDLETON (Mr. M. Markham) R. Thompson	6	11	3
COMICAL CHARLIE (Mrs. R. A. Pearce) Whiting	a	11	3
aIVERMARK (Mr. T. Richards) ..... W. Nightingall	a	11	3
VIE (Mr. G. G. Ruddle) ..... Private	a	11	3
NORMAN DUKE (Mr. R. G. Shaw) ..... Gosden	a	11	3
aVOLTA'S PRIDE (Mr. E. L. Short) W. Nightingall	a	11	3
BARLEY KNOWS (Mr. E. St. G. Stedall) ..... Stedall	6	11	3
OLIVER CROMWELL (Mr. A. E. Ansell) ..... Thrale	4	10	10
aSEA MONARCH (Sir A. Butt) ..... Gilbert	4	10	10
LA TACHE (Mrs. F. A. Dodd) ..... Briscoe	4	10	10
COPACABANA (Major L. B. Holliday) De Mestre	4	10	10
aYELLOW ORIEL (Sir D. Llewellyn) ..... F. Hartigan	4	10	10
aPORTIAGOS (Sir M. McAlpine) ..... J. M. Bell	4	10	10
ENGELBERG (Sir M. McAlpine) ..... J. M. Bell	4	10	10
REGAIN (Mrs. T. Macintosh) ..... F. Hartigan	4	10	10
DONAGH CAR (Mr. C. Pryde) ..... Stride	4	10	10
P. D. Q. (Mrs. E. Levy) ..... Powell	4	10	10
aORDE'S PRINCE (Mrs. Vinsun-Thomas) ..... Powell	4	10	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BARON JOHN, K. Pigrott; O. J. Teasdale; TOUBILLION, W. Payne; YEARLY, G. Pellerin; DARK AGES, D. Morgan; INVERMARK or VOLTA'S PRIDE, E. Foster; GREY SHADOW, —; YELLOW ORIEL, —; OLIVER CROMWELL, R. Thrale; SEA MONARCH, J. Ward; PORTMAGOS or ENGELBERG, G. Hardy; DONAGH CAR, —; ORDE'S PRINCE, W. Parvin. R. Everett will ride either Grey Shadow or Yellow Oriel.

4.15.—The **BURNHAM STEEPLECHASE** of 110 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aAVION (Mrs. M. Gordon) ..... Powell	a	12	7
ROYAL TANGO (Mr. F. T. Hales) ..... W. Nightingall	6	12	7
FINCHLEY BRIDGE (Colonel H. Alves) ..... Pulford	a	12	0
aPAPLEY SPINNEY (Mr. J. B. Balding) G. Balding	6	12	0
HARRY IV. (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ..... Bowcher	a	12	0
VINICOLE (Captain J. W. Bridges) I. Anthony	a	12	0
JOKER XII. (Lady Cuttle) ..... Private	a	12	0
VIRA (Mr. P. Hands) ..... Thrale	a	12	0
BONAWE (Mrs. Huntington) ..... Withington	a	12	0
FLAXEN BOY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	12	0
aSQUABBLER (Miss R. Murray) ..... Pendarves	a	12	0
DECIET (Mr. H. A. Thomas) ..... Stedall	a	12	0
INDIAN WARRIOR II. (Mr. V. H. Smith) Beeby	a	12	0
DANDELION II. (Mr. J. Towler) ..... Private	6	12	0
GALINEAGH (Baron F. de Tuyll) ..... F. Hartigan	6	12	0
aRATHVALLY (Baron F. de Tuyll) ..... F. Hartigan	6	12	0
RODNEY, (Captain G. Westmacott) Withington	6	12	0
SNAKE BIRD (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... Pendarves	a	12	0
TREASURER (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	12	0
RENDER (Mr. H. Peel) ..... Poole	a	12	0
SILVER CORD (Mr. J. Cappel) ..... J. Chapman	5	11	7
OBSERVATORY (Mr. D. Pennant) ..... Whitaker	5	11	7
aDECOLETTE (Captain D. Fitzgerald) ..... Martin	5	11	7
aSWIFT NEWS (Mr. E. H. Gregory) ..... Rayson	5	11	7
SOLDIER (Mr. T. Higgins) ..... Thrale	5	11	7
aGREEN EAGLE (Mr. C. V. Norman) W. Smyth	5	11	7
JACKALEEN (Sir T. O'Brien) ..... Woodland	5	11	7
HIPPOLYTUS (Captain C. B. Petre) ..... Petre	5	11	7
PRINCE'S COVERT (Major A. H. Pryce) ..... Poole	5	11	7
ABERLOOM (Mr. F. F. Chapman) ..... J. Chapman	4	10	7
aBIRTHDAY PRIDE (Mr. D. Faber) ..... Rayson	4	10	7
aTIM PLUMMER (Mr. C. Hartigan) ..... Gordon	5	10	7
CLANCHY (Major A. W. Huntington) Withington	5	10	7
CADUCEUS (Mrs. R. Laye) ..... Laye	4	10	7
CURRIER (Colonel A. C. Little) ..... Little	4	10	7
BUGLE CALL (Mr. E. T. Pritchard) ..... Newey	4	10	7
SKIPPER'S OWN (Mr. R. M. Prior) ..... S. Bennet	4	10	7
BEN RAWS (Mr. R. W. Sharples) ..... I. Anthony	4	10	7
OUR EMPIRE (Captain D. F. Simson) C. Chapman	4	10	7
aWELSH DRAGON (Mr. L. Stanley) ..... Private	4	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

AVION, W. Parvin; PAPLEY SPINNEY, Mr. Balding; SQUABBLER, —; RATHNALLY, R. Everett; DECOLETTE, J. Hogan; SWIFT NEWS, A. J. Escott; SORCIER, R. Thrale; GREEN EAGLE, A. Lingar; JACKALEEN, G. Boswell; BIRTHDAY PRIDE, —; TIM PLUMMER, J. Hamey; WELSH DRAGON, G. Hardy.

It is announced that J. and J. Charlesworth, Limited, Colliery Owners, Wakefield, have decided to discontinue their pit pony race meeting, formerly held on August Bank Holiday Tuesdays at Thorpe Hall, near Wakefield, owing to the course no longer being available.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

BERKSHIRE HURDLE, WINDSOR.—Le Gros and Passing Cloud.

SLOUGH HANDICAP HURDLE, WINDSOR.—Master Orange.

PORTLAND SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE, KEMPTON.—Wild Scot.

NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE, KEMPTON.—Render.

ST. JAMES'S HANDICAP HURDLE, KEMPTON.—Knight of Knockeevan.

INTERNATIONAL HURDLE (HANDICAP), GATWICK.—Syrian.

LIVERPOOL FOXHUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE.—Miss Gris.

LIVERPOOL HURDLE RACE ENGAGEMENTS.—Advocate.

NATIONAL HUNT JUVENILE STEEPLECHASE (NATIONAL HUNT MEETING), CHELTENHAM.—Ybrad.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS UNDER NATIONAL HUNT RULES.—Shining Light, Classic Lady, and Snapper.

ALL PUBLISHED HANDICAPS UNDER NATIONAL HUNT RULES.—Beau de Ghent.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Amberwave, Low Tide, Asir, Mistaken filly (3 yrs), and Indian Canoe colt (2 yrs).

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE HOSPITALS' CUP

Guy's qualified to meet King's in the semi-final round of the Hospitals' Cup competition by beating St. Mary's, at Richmond yesterday, by three goals, a dropped goal, and three tries (28 points) to nothing.

A much closer match between these two hospitals had been expected, for, although Guy's held a pronounced advantage in first-class players behind the scrummage, St. Mary's also were known to possess a strong pack of forwards, with some useful, if not quite first-class, backs behind them. In the old days, and, in fact, until the last season or so, that undoubtedly is what would have occurred. The close marking and heavy tackling of hospital Rugby had become a tradition, and even the strongest and cleverest of sides were glad to scrape home by the only try of a game in which a run of over 10 yards was a thing to remember, particularly by the player who risked such a thing. This year, however, had seen a notable break with the hospital cup-tie tradition, in the first half of the matches. Each hospital XV. seemed to set out boldly to throw the ball about, with surprising confidence and ability. It was not until pace and superior class in the open told too heavily that the close game was fallen back upon and the scoring pulled up abruptly.

Yesterday's match provided a further example of this new development. St. Mary's paid a heavy price for letting the ball reach mid-field players like Windsor Lewis, W. G. Morgan, and J. E. Giesen, the South African, who had two fast wing men, T. G. Robinson and A. G. Johnson, to finish off the rounds of passing. These often were brilliantly developed, and more experienced sides than St. Mary's might have found themselves 16 points down at half-time. For it was not that St. Mary's were really overrun. Once they had recovered from the shock of having three first-rate tries scored against them, their forwards and half-backs began to assert themselves with considerable effect, and had there been a little more pace in the centre, Guy's goal-line also would have been crossed a few times.

The luck also was seriously against St. Mary's at this period of the game. Once, for example, J. S. Cotman, who, with R. M. Anning sending out some excellent passes, was repeatedly on the move, all but dropped a clever goal, the ball rebounding from one of the goalposts. Again, it was only lack of pace that deprived C. P. Seely of a try at the end of a splendid run through the centre. St. Mary's, on the other hand, had only themselves to blame for failing to take advantage of a number of penalty decisions in their favour. It was the result of a breakaway in the middle of St. Mary's effort towards the end of the first half that W. G. Morgan sent in A. G. Johnson for the fourth try. Morgan himself had scored the first, Johnson the second, and Robinson the third. Robinson had a more difficult task than Johnson, for the wing man opposed to him, E. R. Harrowes, was as fast as himself, and a hard tackler.

There was no scoring in the second half until a really magnificent effort by the St. Mary's pack had spent itself with no encouraging results. Both in the scrummage and out of it, each of the St. Mary's men refused to spare himself, and at last the Guy's backs began to realize what a hospital cup tie could mean. Nor was it mere rough and tumble Rugby, for the heeling and the passing out of the St. Mary's forwards from the lines-out were well done, and the backs rarely failed to gain ground when given the ball. The marking, the following up, and tackling of the whole St. Mary's team very nearly brought about a complete change in the fortunes of the game. Among the forwards, if individual players must be mentioned, were to be noted repeatedly W. W. Sargant, the captain, E. C. Dymond, formerly of Bristol, and E. N. Dowell, a minor Bannerman in build and relentless perseverance.

Guy's lost the services of D. F. Ryan, their full-back, before they recovered to the extent of scoring two more tries and a dropped goal. G. F. Lashmore, a forward, and Johnson scored the tries, and Windsor Lewis's left foot accounted for the dropped goal. R. A. P. Hogbin was successful with three of the place kicks in the match.

The teams were:—

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—D. F. Ryan, back; T. G. Robinson, J. E. Giesen, W. G. Morgan, and A. G. Johnson, three-quarter backs; W. H. Lewis and R. J. Eustace, half-backs; R. F. Popplewell, D. Malone, R. A. P. Hogbin, G. F. Lashmore, K. P. Smith, T. Morgan, J. Kunovsky, and L. L. S. Campbell, forwards.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—G. A. Emmerson, back; E. R. Harrowes, C. P. Seely, A. A. White, and R. B. D. Wright, three-quarter backs; J. S. Cotman and R. M. Anning, half-backs; W. W. Sargant, R. M. Child, G. Hinchliff, E. C. Dymond, A. G. Manley, W. A. B. Hopkins, M. W. Lloyd-Owen, and E. N. Dowell, forwards.

Ampleforth College beat the Leicestershire Regiment by 17 points to 11.

THE WELSH TEAM

The following team has been selected to represent Wales against Ireland at Swansea on March 8:—

J. Bassett (Penarth), back; J. C. Morley (Newport), T. Concannon (Llanelly), Welsh, G. Morgan (Swansea and Guy's), and R. Boon (Cardiff), three-quarter backs; W. T. Powell (Loudon Welsh) and F. Williams (Cardiff), half-backs; J. Arthur (Neath), H. Day (Newport), A. Skym (Cardiff), E. Jenkins (Aberavon), D. Thomas (Swansea), N. Fender (Cardiff), H. Peacock (Newport), and A. Lemon (Neath), forwards.

WELSH MATCHES WITH SOUTH AFRICANS

The Welsh Rugby Union have agreed upon the following dates for fixtures between Welsh teams and the South African team which is to visit this country in 1931-32:—

OCTOBER 8—v. Newport.
OCTOBER 10—v. Swansea.
OCTOBER 14 on 15—v. Pontypool and Cross Keys Combined XV.
NOVEMBER 21—v. Cardiff.
NOVEMBER 24—Llanelly.
NOVEMBER 28—v. Neath and Aberavon Combined XV.
DECEMBER 5—v. Wales.

SEVEN-A-SIDE TOURNAMENT

The Middlesex County Rugby Football Union are again organizing a seven-a-side competition. All clubs affiliated to Middlesex County are qualified to enter a side or sides, and individual members of a side will not be required to have a Middlesex qualification. The finals of the competition will be played at Twickenham on April 26. Entries have to be in on or before March 13.

This year the proceeds of the tournament are being allocated to the Middlesex Hospital Cancer Research Fund, the Twickenham Cottage Hospital, the Richmond Cottage Hospital and the Newspaper Press Fund.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL MATCHES

RUGBY UNION

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

SOUTHAMPTON.—Hampshire v. Surrey (2.45).

HAMPSHIRE.—G. J. Fulljames (Portsmouth), back; R. N. Harding-Newman (United Services), T. T. Euman (United Services), A. E. Newman (United Services), and B. Stephens (Bournemouth), three-quarter backs; E. R. Thomas (Bournemouth) and F. M. T. Bunney (Richmond), half-backs; F. G. Crick (United Services), J. Linton (United Services), M. J. Brannan (United Services), A. G. Sowman (United Services), D. H. Simson (Army), D. T. Kemp (Trojans), R. G. Forbes Bassett (Rosslyn Park), and R. Rose (Bournemouth), forwards.

SURREY.—E. C. P. Whiteley (Old Alleynians), back; H. L. Lambert (Old Cranleighans), J. A. M. Rice-Evans (Harlequins), C. Gillif (Old Paulines), and J. E. Pettifer (Old Alleynians), three-quarter backs; W. H. Collins (Rosslyn Park) and A. K. Woodhouse (Rosslyn Park), half-backs; K. J. Stark (Old Alleynians), J. C. W. Attuld (Streatham), and Brown (Old Merchant Taylors), G. F. Pullinger (Old Whitgiftians), R. C. Brashier (Blackheath), J. B. Wotley (Blackheath), R. V. Howell (London Welsh), and G. Bethell-Jones (Old Alleynians), forwards.

OTHER MATCHES

EALING.—United Banks v. R.A.F. (2.30).
UNITED BANKS.—H. E. Goldsmith (Midland Bank), back; N. R. Gillett (Bank of England), J. W. Perts (Bank of England), S. E. P. Edenborough (Westminster Bank), and F. J. Hodges (Lloyds Bank), three-quarter backs; R. Ellis (Lloyds Bank) and J. E. Taylor (Bank of England), half-backs; W. B. Glock (Midland Bank), H. W. Gilbert (Westminster Bank), R. S. Osborne (Bank of England), M. B. Helder (Westminster Bank), and Featherby (Lloyds Bank), K. A. MacNab (Bank of England), T. C. MacLennan (Chartered Bank), and L. G. Butt (Midland Bank), forwards.
CHESTERFIELD.—Derbyshire v. Staffordshire (3.0).
CHATHAM.—United Services v. R.M.A.
EASTBOURNE.—Eastbourne v. R.A.S.C. (Aldershot) (2.45)

ASSOCIATION

F.A. CUP.—FIFTH ROUND REPLAY
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottingham Forest v. Sunderland (3.0).
LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP
DERBY.—Derby County v. The Arsenal (3.0).
SECOND DIVISION
BRADFORD.—Bradford City v. Swansea Town.
THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)
EXETER.—Exeter City v. Watford (3.15).
SOUTHEND.—Southend United v. Walsall (3.15).
NORTHERN SECTION
DARLINGTON.—Darlington v. Stockport County (3.0).
LINCOLN.—Lincoln City v. Wrexham (3.0).
SOUTHERN COUNTIES AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP
HITCHIN.—Bedfordshire v. Hertfordshire.
SCOTTISH CUP.—THIRD ROUND REPLAYS
LEITH.—Leith Athletic v. Falkirk.
AIRDRIE.—Airdrieonians v. Dundee.
MONTROSE.—Montrose v. Albion Rovers.
SCOTTISH LEAGUE
DUNDEE.—Dundee v. Glasgow Rangers.
GLASGOW.—Partick Thistle v. Aberdeen.
PERTH.—St. Johnstone v. Heart of Midlothian.

SCHOOL MATCHES

RUGBY

Aske's School v. London School of Economics.
Birkenhead School v. H.M.S. Conway.
Bishop's Stortford College v. Perse School.
Ellesmere v. R.A.F., Shrewsbury (away).
Eltham v. Rutlish School.
H.M.S. Worcester v. R.N.C., Greenwich "B" (away).
Newton v. Old Newtonians.
St. Albans School v. Barnet Grammar School.
Woodbridge School v. Colchester.

ASSOCIATION

Bradfield College v. Hertford College, Oxford.
Brentwood School v. Old Boys' League (away).

CRICKET

M.C.C. v. BRITISH GUIANA

GEORGETOWN, Feb. 17.—When the M.C.C. continued their match against British Guiana here to-day they were leading by 111 runs on the first innings with seven wickets to fall, Hendren and Ames being 147 and 104 not out respectively. The fourth wicket fell with the total at 401, Ames having added only

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

SQUASH RACKETS

THE BATH CLUB CUP

The Bath Club beat the Conservative Club in the First Division of the Inter-Club Squash Rackets Tournament for the Bath Club Cup at the Bath Club yesterday by three matches to none.

The play was perhaps the best, and certainly the most exciting and important, seen in the tournament since it was begun in 1922. By the laws governing the competition this season two clubs in the First Division are relegated automatically to the Second Division. The Cavendish Club, for one, must go down. Queen's Club and the Royal Automobile Club are safe, and, unless something quite unexpected happens, the Royal Air Force Club should be practically safe. The loss of one match by the Bath Club yesterday meant that they must go down: on the other hand, the winning of a match by the Conservative Club meant that they stayed in the First Division. As the points stand now the Conservative Club have scored 13 and the Bath Club 11, and each has one more match to play. The Bath Club play the Royal Air Force at the Bath Club, and, if Captain V. A. Cazalet can repeat his victories in the Bath Club court which he has always achieved in the Championship, the Bath Club should add three more points to their score, and total 14. The Conservative Club are not certain, even though they are playing in their own court, to win a match against the very strong Queen's Club side, and they are most unlikely to win two matches. The Royal Air Force have to play both the Bath Club and the Royal Automobile Club, and it is possible that they will not score a point in either of them: in that case they may be the club to go down after all.

Each of the three matches yesterday was exciting and might have gone the other way. R. G. de Quetteville led Captain V. A. Cazalet by two games to one and was playing beautifully; Cazalet made a typical effort and won by brilliant squash rackets. H. W. Backhouse, who has been playing very well indeed lately, won the second game against I. Akers-Douglas almost as easily as the other had lost the first. In both the third and fourth games Backhouse caught his opponent after being a long way behind, and at one time he looked like winning the fourth game. Had he done so he would probably have won the match. The match between R. A. Wragg and Sir John Page-Wood was closer still. Wragg led by two games to none, but Page-Wood won the next two games and led 8—6, the game-ball, in the final game. One real winner and the Bath Club were in the Second Division for a moral certainty. Wragg, however, though he looked tired out, drew on some astonishing reserve power, put his opponent out, and made a sequence of four aces to win an extraordinary match. It must be said that Page-Wood, who had, of course, had the harder work to pull up after being two games down, was almost as tired as was Wragg.

Captain V. A. Cazalet (Bath Club) beat R. G. de Quetteville (Conservative Club) by three games to two (9—2, 6—9, 3—9, 9—5, 9—1). Cazalet made a run of two aces and two runs of three aces in the first game. In the second game de Quetteville volleyed Cazalet's service brilliantly, as he did also in the third, taking the ball far up the court and playing it hard down the side wall to a length both on the back-hand and the fore-hand. On the back-hand he was particularly deadly, and he killed six services so decisively that Cazalet did not move across to attempt to return the ball. De Quetteville made a run of three aces in his first hand, playing one fine drop volley and a clever reverse angles stroke. With another run of three aces, one made with a hard back-hand cross-shot and another through sheer pace, de Quetteville led 6—2, and later he was 7—2. Cazalet, who made two points by service, pulled up to 6—8, but de Quetteville put him out and won the game with a reverse angles volley following a side-wall drop. De Quetteville led 2—0 and 6—2 in the third game and won it, thanks chiefly to his ability to kill the service. He led 1—0 in the fourth game. Then Cazalet played very well indeed and with runs of two and three aces in successive hands led 5—1. De Quetteville made it 3—5 in his next hand, but then hit an easy one down and Cazalet went to game, playing one perfect fore-hand cross-stroke and a quick unexpected fore-hand reverse angles stroke. After 12 hands in the final game Cazalet, who made all his points by service, led 3—1. Then he made a winning run of four aces, one by service, for, though de Quetteville got in again three times, Cazalet held the match safe.

I. Akers-Douglas (Bath Club) beat H. W. Backhouse (Conservative Club) by three games to one (9—1, 4—9, 9—5, 10—8). Akers-Douglas set a tremendous pace in the first game and Backhouse hit a lot down. In the second game, after Akers-Douglas had led 2—0, Backhouse made runs of two, three, and three aces to win this game, and Akers-Douglas was beginning to hit at the ball rather wildly. Akers-Douglas forgot all about his comparatively weak play in the second game, and began the third as if he could win when he liked. He made two points in his first hand, but was put out by a dead nick on the side wall. Backhouse scored an ace, but Akers-Douglas went to 6—1 in his next two hands, Backhouse, owing to the pace, hitting the board three times. Backhouse made a run of four aces in his next hand, Akers-Douglas making the mistakes. Backhouse put himself out by hitting an easy one down, and Akers-Douglas scored an ace with a quick kill down the left wall. Backhouse got in again, but Akers-Douglas put him out with a perfect half-volley off the service, and went to game, Backhouse making, for him, two very bad shots on to the wood. Akers-Douglas led 6—0 in the fourth game and the match seemed as good as over. Backhouse, however, played magnificently in a sequence of five aces, which took him to 5—6. Akers-Douglas led 7—5, and at 7—5 and 7—7 there were five hands and one rally of 47 strokes. Backhouse pulled up to 7—7, but looked up and hit an easy one down. Akers-Douglas led 8—7, but was put out, and Backhouse made it 8—8, the ball hitting Akers-Douglas when going straight up. Akers-Douglas won the next rally, one of 24 strokes, with a kill down the right wall, was 1—0 in the set two with a hard length stroke down the left wall, and won the match with a perfect straight volley to the right corner after dragging his opponent right up the court with a drop round the right side wall.

K. A. Wagg (Bath Club) beat Sir John Page-Wood (Conservative Club) by three games to two (9—1, 9—7, 8—10, 5—9, 10—8). Wagg won the first game quickly and led 5—0 and 6—2 in the second. Page-Wood went ahead with a fine sequence of five aces, but Wagg put him out and won a point with a back-hand cross stroke and two aces through his opponent hitting very easy balls down. Wagg was 6—1 in the third game, but Page-Wood made runs of four, one, and two aces in successive hands to lead 8—6. Wagg drew up to 8—8, but Page-Wood put him out and three hands later won the game. In the fourth game Waggagain led 5—0, but then Page-Wood made an amazing sequence of nine aces to win the game. Wagg, who was feeling the pace, hitting far too many down from comparatively easy returns. Wagg led 2—0 in the final game, Page-Wood, with a run of three, 3—2. Wagg led 4—3 and 6—4, but Page-Wood was ahead again at 7—6, and three hands later reached 8—6. Then Wagg put him out and went to game and match, the winning shot being a perfect back-hand reverse angles stroke.

QUEEN'S v. OLD CLIFTONIANS

Queen's Club beat the Old Cliftonians at squash rackets at West Kensington yesterday by four matches to love. The results were:—

E. M. Strawson (Queen's) beat Colonel A. Kearsey 9—2, 9—3, 9—3); P. F. Pennell (Queen's) beat C. L. Marlin (9—6, 9—5, 2—9, 10—8); J. N. S. Hilton (Queen's) beat A. W. L. Franklin (9—7, 9—0, 10—9); C. C. Greville (Queen's) beat G. G. Aslett 9—2, 7—9, 9—5, 9—2).

SCHOOL RACKETS

Harrow (J. M. Stow and E. G. Williams) beat the Hon. E. G. French and N. M. Ford at rackets on Tonbridge Wells Courts by 12—15, 11—15, 15—7, 15—0, 15—5, 15—6.

R. H. Hill and R. C. O. Williams beat Eton (R. Grant and J. de P. Whitaker) by 7—15, 16—14, 12—15, 15—6, 0—15, 15—12, 15—13.

Captain G. N. Scott-Chad and Sir John Child beat Wellington (C. J. Malim and G. S. May) by 7—15, 15—13, 15—2, 15—7, 15—13.

The Royal Military College (J. R. Cairns and A. C. Page) beat Tonbridge (T. M. Botley and J. G. W. Davies) at Tonbridge by 0—15, 15—5, 15—0, 15—11, 15—3.

H. N. E. Alston and D. G. Middleton beat Charterhouse (G. B. Eccles and P. C. Samuelson) by 7—15, 9—15, 15—10, 15—12, 15—10, 7—15, 17—14.

I. Akers-Douglas and K. A. Wagg, an Old Etonian pair, who won the Public Schools Championship in 1927, beat Eton (R. Grant and J. de P. Whitaker) at rackets at Eton yesterday by 8—15, 15—5, 15—6, 15—7, 15—4.

Halleybury (E. N. Evans and R. W. Bullmore) beat Harrow (J. M. Stow and E. G. Williams) at Harrow yesterday by 15—6, 18—16, 13—18, 8—15, 15—6, 5—15, 15—7.

LAWN TENNIS

L.T.A. COUNCIL MEETING

It was announced at the February Council meeting of the Lawn Tennis Association at River Plate House, London, that the following programme of international matches has so far been arranged:—

DAVIS CUP (FIRST ROUND TIE).—GREAT BRITAIN v. GERMANY, April 24-26, venue to be decided.
GREAT BRITAIN v. U.S.A. (WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL MATCH), AT WIMBLEDON, Friday and Saturday, June 13 and 14.
GREAT BRITAIN v. FRANCE (WOMEN), IN PARIS, date to be fixed.
GREAT BRITAIN v. GERMANY (WOMEN), IN BERLIN, August 12 and 13.
AN ENGLAND TEAM v. WALES (MEN), AT NEWPORT, July 14 and 15.
AN ENGLAND TEAM v. WALES (WOMEN), AT LLANELLY, August 4 and 5.

Teams will be nominated for the French Hard Court Championships, May 19-June 1; the Belgian Championships, June 2-9; the German Championships, August 2-10; and the American Championships in September.

H. Roper Barrett, F. H. L. Crawford, L. A. Godfree, T. M. Mavrogordato, and A. D. Prebble were appointed to act as the Team Selection Committee, and Mrs. L. A. Godfree, Mrs. T. M. Mavrogordato, and Miss E. F. Rose were co-opted to act as the Advisory Committee to the Selection Committee for the purpose of women's international matches.

The Hard Court Championships of Great Britain will be held at the West Hants L.T.C., Melville Park, Bournemouth, on Monday, April 28, and following days. Entries will close on Tuesday, April 15. Hamilton Price was appointed referee.

Great Britain will be represented at the annual general meeting of the International Federation in Paris on March 21 by H. H. Monckton, F. C. Lohden, R. J. McNair, P. H. Stevens, A. E. M. Taylor, and H. A. Sabelli, the secretary of the L.T.A.

Wales and 24 counties in England will avail themselves of the coaching subsidy.

The following have been appointed to act as chairmen of the various committees during the year:—

FINANCE AND GENERAL PURPOSES.—P. W. Jewson. INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—A. D. Prebble. RULES AND INTERNATIONAL.—H. H. Monckton. TOURNAMENTS.—D. R. Lascombe. INTER-COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIPS.—The Marquis. JUNIORS.—R. S. Clark. HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS.—P. W. Rootham. BALL.—Colonel J. W. Reid. COACHING AND PROFESSIONAL.—F. C. Lobden. TEAM SELECTION.—H. Roper Barrett.

The following arrangements have been made for the final stages of the Inter-County Championships on Hard Courts, 1929-30:—

MEN'S COMPETITION.—At the Argyle Club, SOUTHPORT, April 4 and 5.
WOMEN'S COMPETITION.—At the FELIXSTOWE L.T.C., April 11 and 12.

The grouping for this year's Inter-County Championships on Grass (Inter-county Week) is as follows:—

MEN.—GROUP 1.—Middlesex, Lancashire, Kent, Warwickshire, Sussex, Nottinghamshire.
GROUP 2.—East of Scotland, Northumberland, Hampshire, Suffolk, Derbyshire, Staffordshire.
GROUP 3.—West of Scotland, South Wales, Cheshire, Essex, Somerset, Lincolnshire.
GROUP 4.—Durham, Norfolk, Leicestershire, Devon, Wiltshire, Cornwall.
GROUP 5.—Hertfordshire, Worcestershire, Dorset, Northamptonshire, Shropshire.
GROUP 6.—Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, North Wales, Bedfordshire, Herefordshire.
WOMEN.—GROUP 1.—Surrey, Middlesex, Warwickshire, Sussex, Kent, Hampshire.
GROUP 2.—East of Scotland, Durham, Lancashire, Suffolk, Leicestershire, Norfolk.
GROUP 3.—Staffordshire, Lincolnshire, Essex, Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, Northumberland.
GROUP 4.—Devon, Berkshire, Somerset, West of Scotland, Yorkshire, Northamptonshire.
GROUP 5.—Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, Shropshire, Derbyshire, Hertfordshire, Worcestershire.
GROUP 6.—Cumberland, South Wales, Cornwall, Wiltshire, Dorset.
GROUP 7.—Buckinghamshire, North Wales, Herefordshire.

The details of tournaments sanctioned by the Council are as follows:—Open tournaments, 195; County Junior Championships, 18; tournaments held exclusively for juniors, 21; junior tournaments held in conjunction with senior tournaments, 34.

The Junior Championships of Great Britain will be held at the All England Club, Wimbledon, September 8 to 13. The programme will include plate events for both boys and girls, restricted to those players who lost their first match in the Singles Championships.

Medals will be presented by the L.T.A. to the winners and runners-up of the Singles events in closed county junior championships, if no other prizes are given.

BEAULIEU TOURNAMENT

BEAULIEU-SUR-MER, Feb. 18.—There is a strong British entry, including G. P. Hughes, H. G. N. Lee, C. H. Kingsley, H. W. Austin, Miss J. C. Ridley, and Mrs. L. G. Owen (*née* Chamberlain) for the tournament which was begun here to-day in cold weather.

Hughes won two rounds against B. E. Hardy-Drcher and F. A. Deen by 6—3, 6—3, and 6—1, 6—1, and Kingsley beat J. Chastel by 6—2, 6—1. Hughes and Lee are in the same half as W. T. Tilden, B. von Kehring, and G. de Stefani, and Austin is in the other half with H. Lde Morpurgo, E. C. Peters, and Tamio Abe, the Japanese player. Some of the members of the German Davis Cup team will meet with strong opposition in the early rounds, for Dr. Prenn may have to meet Gress, and H. Kleinschroth may play W. Coen.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Tamio Abe beat J. D. Morris (6—3, 4—6, 6—2); C. H. Kingsley beat J. Chastel (6—3, 6—1); A. Aron beat G. de Anikovich (5—7, 6—4). SECOND ROUND.—G. P. Hughes beat B. E. Hardy-Drcher (6—3, 6—3); Aron beat J. de Martino (6—1, 6—1); H. W. Artens beat J. Aragon (3—6, 6—4, 6—3); J. Kozelub beat J. W. F. Treadwell (6—2, 6—1). THIRD ROUND.—Hughes beat F. A. Deen (6—1, 6—1).
WOMEN'S SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND.—Frefrau von Reznicek beat Princesse J. Lobkovic (6—3, 6—1); Mlle. Marie Kozelub beat Mme. M. Binzer (6—2, 6—3).
—*Sports Reporting Agency.*

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH

E. R. Avory (Stowe and Magdalene) has been elected captain of the Cambridge University Lawn Tennis Club in succession to N. G. Farquharson (Emmanuel), who has returned to South Africa. K. C. Gandar-Dower (Harrow and Trinity) is the hon. secretary. The University match between Oxford and Cambridge will be played at Cambridge on June 6 and 7.

NICE, Feb. 18.—W. T. Tilden and W. F. Coen won the final of the Doubles here to-day, when they beat G. Lyttelton Rogers and E. Worm by 6—0, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3. Miss P. M. Radcliffe and Miss N. Q. Radcliffe Platt had a surprising victory in the final of the Women's Doubles over Mrs. Satterthwaite and Miss J. C. Ridley by 6—3, 3—6, 8—6.—*Sports Reporting Agency.*

The Junior Lawn Tennis Championship of Great Britain will be held at the All-England Club, Wimbledon, on September 8-13.

FENCING

THE CAMBRIDGE TEAM

G. V. Hett, the captain of the Cambridge University Fencing Club, has completed the side to meet Oxford University at the headquarters of the London Fencing Club, Clevеland-row, S.W., on Friday. The team, which was announced yesterday, will be:—

FOIL.—G. V. Hett (Harrow and Peterhouse), D. V. Morse (Charterhouse and King's), and A. C. F. Green (Oratory and Trinity).
SABRE.—C. H. Barnet (King's College, Canterbury, and Jesus) and R. E. Brook (Eton and King's).

OXFORD WIN AT BIRMINGHAM

The Birmingham Fencing Club entertained Oxford University Fencing Club at Edgbaston-road on Saturday, when Oxford, who were at full strength, won by 11 defeats to 16.

The results were:—

FOIL.
BIRMINGHAM F.C.—R. E. Cole, no defeat; B. Flint, 3 defeats; R. S. Fletcher, 1 defeat. Total, 4.
OXFORD UNIVERSITY F.C.—C. W. C. Twite (Charterhouse and Brasenose), 1 defeat; F. J. Walter (Stowe and Christ Church), 2 defeats; A. J. F. Wrotteney (Wellington and University), 2 defeats. Total, 5.
EPEE.
BIRMINGHAM F.C.—V. Clayton-Morris, 2 defeats; A. Wellings, 3 defeats; A. Lewis, no defeat. Total, 5.
OXFORD UNIVERSITY F.C.—C. W. N. C. Twite, 1 defeat; F. J. Walter, 2 defeats; J. de Amodio (Stowe and Lincoln) 1 defeat. Total, 4.
SABRE.
BIRMINGHAM F.C.—G. F. Harcraft, 2 defeats; K. H. Mustapha, 2 defeats; C. R. Bird, 3 defeats. Total, 7.
OXFORD UNIVERSITY F.C.—B. Nash (Chicago University and Jesus), no defeat; C. W. N. C. Twite, no defeat; D. Scott-Fox (Eton and Christ Church), 2 defeats. Total, 2.

R.M.A. BEAT WESTMINSTER

The Royal Military Academy, in a two-weapon match at Woolwich on Saturday, beat Westminster School by eight defeats to 10. The R.M.A.'s success was mainly due to an all-round superiority with the sabre.

The results were:—

FOIL.
ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY (Woolwich).—L. S. Stirling Wilkinson, no defeat; M. A. Lloyd, 2 defeats; R. R. Morgan, 3 defeats. Total, 5.
WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—D. M. Paterson and P. B. Williamson each 1 defeat; J. R. Morgan, 2 defeats. Total, 4.
SABRE.
ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY (Woolwich).—A. V. Brooke-Webb, P. G. N. Tindal-Carill-Worsley, and A. H. de P. S. Sadler, each 1 defeat. Total, 3.
WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—D. M. Paterson, 1 defeat; H. P. Low, 2 defeats; R. R. Goodbody, 3 defeats. Total 6.

EPSOM v. BRIGHTON

Epsom College had an even contest with Brighton College with foils and sabres, but the fencing did not reach a high standard. Epsom won the foils by three defeats to six, and Brighton won the sabres by three defeats to six.

YACHTING

THE RIVIERA SEASON

The programme of the International regattas which are shortly to be held at Riviera ports is the fullest that has been arranged for over 30 years. When the King's Britannia was a new vessel she sailed many fine races in Mediterranean waters, notably in 1895-96-97 against the famous Ailsa; but since those days the big British racing yachts have not gone South. This season, however, Mr. T. B. F. Davis's schooner Westward will take part in the Riviera regattas, which opened with a fixture at Mentone on Saturday and end on April 10 at Cannes.

The special interest in the Riviera programme is that Westward will form a unit in the most imposing fleet of two-masted vessels that has been assembled in any waters for very many years. These yachts are the Maria del Carmen (400 tons), Aldebaran (438 tons), Minnikoi (355 tons), Ailee (500 tons), and Verona (278 tons). Westward is 323 tons.

This list has another interest—the first three vessels being those Meteors which were built for the ex-Kaiser. Aldebaran, built in New York 28 years ago, was Meteor III. Maria del Carmen, now owned by a Spanish yachtsman, was built at Kiel in 1909 as Meteor IV. Minnikoi, built at Krupp's in 1914, was Meteor V., but she has been damaged by fire and may not be able to compete. The fixtures for the Riviera season are:—

THIS WEEK.—Mentone.
FEBRUARY 22-28.—Monaco.
MARCH 1-2.—Beaulieu-sur-Mer.
MARCH 5-14.—Nice-Villefranche.
MARCH 16-29.—Antibes-Juan-les-Pins.
MARCH 31-APRIL 10.—Cannes.

It may be remarked that the newly-formed International Yacht Club at Cannes, which has largely superseded the older-established *Cercle des Regates*, has carried out many improvements which have justified the extended fixtures allocated to that town. The new club, of which the Duke of Connaught is commodore and the Comte de Polignac is president, has its club-house at the new Palm Beach Casino. At this point, which is to the east of Cannes and near the Ile St. Marguerite, the winds are more constant than in the *Rade de Cannes*, and it is from here that the races, which are to be over triangular courses, will be started.

It is expected that England, France, America, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland will be among the countries represented at the Riviera regattas. The racing fleet will therefore be of considerable size, and when it is joined to the very large assembly of cruising yachts of all sorts at Cannes the congestion from which that port suffers increasingly each season will be intensified. It has been proposed, however, that the harbour should be deepened, that more landing stages for small yachts should be supplied, and that the quays on the western side should be enlarged; and it is likely that part at least of these improvements will be effected very shortly.

Among the small craft sent from this country are the six-metre boats Dana (Mr. V. G. Graae) and Da-Da (Mr. H. Vett), which have been shipped from Cowes.

THE ROYAL CORINTHIAN Y.C.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club held at the Connaught Rooms on Friday, the following officials were elected for the ensuing year:—Commodore, Mr. P. M. G. Benson; Vice-Commodore, Mr. F. G. Mitchell; Rore-Commodore, Mr. J. S. Bacon; honorary treasurer, Mr. P. P. Sabel; secretary, Mr. E. R. Carrington-Smith; auditors, Messrs. J. M. McEwen and A. S. Harington; committee, Messrs. J. H. Bedford, W. B. de Ste. Croix, J. E. W. Hood, B. H. Joy, L. L. Robinson, T. H. Seaton, M. H. Sheard, J. Somerville-Craggs, D. McCrae Aitken, F. J. de Guingand, J. G. Hopcraft, R. P. Knight, W. J. Mason, E. W. Monkhouse, and H. A. Tonge.

THE KING'S YACHT

It was announced yesterday that H.M.Y. Britannia will be in commission again this year. Britannia will sail in the trials with Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht, Shamrock, with which Sir Thomas will attempt later to regain the America Cup for Great Britain.

HOCKEY

TO-DAY'S SERVICE MATCH

The Army will meet the Royal Navy to-day at Aldershot in the second of the Inter-Services games, and a victory for the Army would decide the Services Championship, as they beat the Royal Air Force on the same ground last week. Last season the Army gained a record win by 11 goals to one, and they should be reasonably certain to win again to-day, for their side contains six International players.

In Sub-Lieutenant A. Kirkconnel and Lieutenant T. K. W. Atkinson the Navy have two very good forwards, and if the line as a whole can reproduce the form shown against the two Universities, both of whom they beat, the Army will not have matters all their own way. The Army's main strength, however, is at half-back, where Lt. H. Elly, M. R. Corin, and Captain J. D. Fisher form a line well up to International standard. Against the Royal Air Force Captain F. M. Eagar was not at his best at centre-forward, and the Army forwards will find the Navy defence a much stronger one than that which played last season.

The teams will be:—

THE ARMY.—Lieutenant W. H. Higgs (R.A.), goal; Warrant Officer Instructor A. W. Godfrey (A.E.C.) and Lieutenant C. Mullington (R.A.S.C.), backs; Lieutenant T. H. Ely (2nd K.S.L.I.), Lieutenant M. R. Corin (A.E.C.), and Captain J. D. Fisher (R.A.S.C.), half-backs; Lieutenant W. M. S. Lillie (R.E.), Captain O. L. Roberts (R.E.), Captain F. M. Eagar (2nd K.S.L.I.), Lieutenant W. C. Cook (A.E.C.), and Lieutenant C. B. Fairbanks (Sherwood Foresters), forwards.
ROYAL NAVY.—Lieutenant Commander J. D. Campbell, goal; Commander C. H. L. Woodhouse, and Lieutenant G. P. V. Morris, backs; Lieutenant Commander W. C. Agnew, Lieutenant R. G. Swallow, and Lieutenant H. Traill, half-backs; Lieutenant Taylor, Sub-Lieutenant A. Kirkconnel, Major R. A. D. Brocklebank, Lieutenant T. K. W. Atkinson, and Lieutenant E. S. Satterthwaite, forwards.

Canford School and Dorset County "A" played a drawn match on the School ground yesterday, each side scoring goals.

The Army Educational Corps beat the 2nd Battalion, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry at Aldershot yesterday by three goals to two.

Cambridge University Wanderers beat Leys School at Cambridge yesterday by five goals to none.

RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
ARMY EDUCATIONAL CORPS	3	*2ND BN., K.S.L.I.	2
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY WANDERERS	5	*LEYS SCHOOL	0
*CANFORD SCHOOL	2	DORSET COUNTY "A"	2

*Home team

TO-DAY'S HOCKEY FIXTURES

ALDERSHOT.—The Army v. Royal Navy and Royal Marines.
CHISWICK.—Essex v. Surrey.
UXBRIDGE.—Royal Air Force v. Middlesex.
OXFORD.—Oxfordshire v. Warwickshire.
BROMLEY.—Bromley v. Cambridge University.
PERIVALE.—London University v. Bristol University.
CAMBERLEY.—R.M.C. v. Reading University.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottingham University College v. Loughborough College.
FALLOWFIELD.—Manchester University v. Sheffield University.
YORK.—St. Peter's v. Leeds University.
EVESHAM.—Evesham v. Birmingham University.
WOOLWICH.—Royal Artillery v. R.A.S.C.
CAMBERLEY.—Owls v. Guy's Hospital.
WOOLWICH.—R.M.A. v. Aldershot Command.
FINSBURY.—Honourable Artillery Company v. R.N.C. (Greenwich).
CHARLTON.—Cranleigh School v. Oxford University Occasionals.
WEYBRIDGE.—St. George's College v. Crouch End.
CATERHAM.—Caterham School v. University College Hospital.
HENLOW.—R.A.F. (Henlow) v. University College.
WYE.—Wye College v. Royal Tank Corps (Lydd).
CAMBERLEY.—Owls v. 1st Border Regiment.
SHOEBURYNESS.—Shoeburyness Garrison v. St. Thomas's Hospital.
EPSOM.—Epsom v. St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
STAINES DUTTON.—Metropolitan Police v. Imperial College.
FELSTED.—Felsted School v. Mill Hill School.
BATTERSEA PARK.—Old Cliftonians v. East London College.

WOMEN'S MATCH

CHISWICK.—Civil Service v. Berkshire.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RESULTS

OXFORD

HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Goals		Goals
TRINITY	4	BRASENOSE	0
UNIVERSITY	4	HERTFORD	0
NEW COLLEGE	3	CHRIST CHURCH	3

CAMBRIDGE

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—CHRIST'S, 8 points, Queens' 5; MAGDALENE 11, 29, TRINITY HALL 11, 0; TRINITY 11, 15, PEMBROKE 11, 9; CLARE 11, 14, KING'S 11, 0; PEMBROKE III. 18, TRINITY TROJANS 0.
ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—KNOCK-OUT COMPETITION.—RUNACURE, 6 goals, St. John's 1; DOWNING 5, CLARE 1. LEAGUE (DIVISION III.).—SIDNEY SUSSEX 1, CHRIST'S II. 1. OTHER MATCHES.—QUEENS' 2, CORPUS CHRISTI 0; TRINITY HALL II. 4, MAGDALENE II. 3.
HOCKEY.—KNOCK-OUT COMPETITION (DIVISION III.).—CAIUS II. 3 goals, ST. JOHN'S II. 0. OTHER MATCHES.—CLARE 5, CHRIST'S 2; PEMBROKE 3, M.A.S. 2; SELWYN 3, DOWNING II. 1; TRINITY II. 1, ST. CATHARINE'S II. 4; ST. JOHN'S II. 5, TRINITY CASUALS 2.

The capture is reported of two beautiful salmon in the Avon (Hampshire). One was landed at Winkton, near Christchurch, and weighed 42lb., and the other fish, 36lb., fell to the rod of an angler in the Ringwood waters.

LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, FEB. 18

FOREIGN OFFICE APPOINTMENTS

FOREIGN OFFICE, NOV. 5, 1929

The King has appointed J. F. W. Dilke, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in his Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

NOVEMBER 7, 1929

The King has appointed the following:—
R. P. F. Edwards, Esq., D.S.O., to be Commercial Secretary, Second Grade, in his Majesty's Embassy at Berlin.
J. H. Magowan, Esq., to be his Majesty's Consul for the Republic of Hayti, to reside at Port-au-Prince.

NOVEMBER 9, 1929

The King has appointed Lieut.-Col. H. V. Biscoe, I.A., to be his Majesty's Consul-General for the Provinces of Fars, Khuristan, and Laristan, and the District of Lingah, and the Coasts and Islands of the Persian Gulf, being within the dominion of Persia, to reside at Bushire.

NOVEMBER 13, 1929

The King has appointed J. G. Baille, Esq., to be his Majesty's Vice-Consul at Smyrna.

NOVEMBER 14, 1929

The King has appointed the Hon. P. W. M. Ramsay, C.M.G., to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Hellenic Republic.

The King has approved of the following:—Mr. E. E. Palmer, as Consul-General of the United States of America at Vancouver; Señor Don Luis Adolfo Henriquez Garcia, as Consul-General of the Dominican Republic at Montreal; Mirza Bagher Khan Azimi, as Consul-General of Persia at Delhi; Mr. C. C. Broy, as Consul of the United States of America in London; Mr. R. R. Macatee, as Consul of the United States of America at Nassau; M. Maiet, as Consul of Belgium at Zanzibar; Mr. G. A. Cournoyer, as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Kingston, Jamaica; Mr. P. H. Hubbard, as Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Manchester; Mr. J. T. Saunders, as Vice-Consul of Greece at Middlesbrough; and Mr. T. H. Jones, as Vice-Consul of Sweden at Manchester.

NOVEMBER 15, 1929

The King has appointed the follg.:—C. Empson, Esq., to be his Majesty's Consul for the liwas of Baghdad, Karbala, Mosul, Arbil, Sulaimaniya, Kirkuk, Diyala, Duhaim and Hilla, to reside at Baghdad; G. H. Scholl, Esq., M.B.E., to be his Majesty's Consul for the liwas of Basra, Muntafiq, Diwaniya, Amara and Kut, to reside at Basra.

NOVEMBER 20, 1929

The King has appointed R. H. Campbell, Esq., C.M.G., to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic.

NOVEMBER 21, 1929

The King has appointed G. P. Labouchere, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in his Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

NOVEMBER 22, 1929

The King has approved of the follg.:—Mr. H. H. T. Fay, as Consul-General of Norway at Sydney for the West Hebrides; Mr. W. W. Dye, as Consul of the United States of America at Montreal; Mr. B. M. Hulley, as Consul of the United States of America at Dublin; M. D. A. Mainal, as Consul of Belgium at Port of Spain; Señor Don Alberto Romero Ovando, as Consul of Bolivia at Manchester; and Mr. N. Storaker, as Consul of Norway at Sydney for the New Hebrides.

DECEMBER 2, 1929

The King has appointed:—C. M. Pahiret, Esq., C.M.G., to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Roumania.

DECEMBER 2, 1929

The King has appointed:—P. M. Broadmead, Esq., M.C., to be a First Secretary in his Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

DECEMBER 7, 1929

The King has appointed:—Sir Esmond Ovey, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

DECEMBER 14, 1929

The King has approved of the following:—Mr. W. H. Beach, as Consul of the United States of America at Bombay; Mr. G. Kibling, as Consul of the United States of America at Penang; Mr. R. R. Willey, as Consul of the United States of America at Aden; Señor Don Ramiro Periaz, as Consul at Colombia at Kingston, Jamaica; Mr. L. M. Kindler, as Consul of Czechoslovakia at Aden; Señor Doctor Don Jorge Arturo Paredes, as Consul of Salvador at Liverpool; Doctor Kurt Grunwald, as Consul of Yugoslavia at Tel-Aviv; and Mr. L. W. H. Young, as Vice-Consul of Uruguay at Port Stanley.

DECEMBER 27, 1929

The King has approved of:—Monsieur Karel Bujnák, as Consul of Czechoslovakia in London.

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 13

R.N.

Cd. Master at Arms W. R. Saunders to be Lieut. at Arms (Feb. 1).

FEBRUARY 14

R.N.

Gunner W. P. Gerrish placed on Retd. List (Feb. 4); Wardmr. Lieut. (Retd.) R. G. Fuller, M.B.E., to be Wardmr. Lieut.-Comdr. (Retd.) (Feb. 14).

R.N.V.R.

Proby. Surg. Lieut. P. M. B. Lowis to be Surg. Lieut. with original senty. of Feb. 1, 1929.

FEBRUARY 15

R.N.

Surg. Lieut.-Comdr. W. A. Jolliffe, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be Surg. Comdr. (Feb. 15).
Lieuts to be Lieut.-Comdrs.:—R. C. Harry, G. A. Neville, H. du P. Richardson, R. Frederick, G. Grantham, F. Stevens, K. H. S. Cohen, G. M. S. Stitt, R. G. Mackay, C. E. Lamb, G. Borrett, D. V. Clift, H. T. Herring, H. J. R. Clegg, C. R. St. J. Eich (Feb. 15).

FEBRUARY 17

R.N.

Payr. Lieut. G. W. S. Ricketts placed on Retd. List (Feb. 17); Lieut. A. J. Trevett placed on Retd. List (Feb. 16); Wt. Writer H. H. S. Batten to be Od. Writer (Feb. 17); Cd. Writer C. Coney to be Paymr. Lieut. (Feb. 17).

FEBRUARY 18

R.N.

A. J. A. Gray, Esq., L.R.C.P. and S., to be Surg. Lieut. (Feb. 18).

FEBRUARY 19

R.N.

Lieut. J. M. F. Phillimore placed on Retd. List (Feb. 19).

FEBRUARY 20

R.N.

Engr. Lieut. W. A. Whittle placed on Retd. List (Feb. 20).

SHORE SERVICE

Ch. Offr. A. J. Mayhew placed on Retd. List with rank of Lieut. (Feb. 20).

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 18

Col. (temp. Brig.) W. M. Fordham, C.B., C.B.E., Ind. Army, is apptd. A.D.C. to the King, vice Col. C. Kirkpatrick, C.B., C.B.E. (promoted) (Oct. 15, 1929).

REGULAR ARMY

The follg. promotions are made (Feb. 18):—
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Lt.-Gen.; Col. (temp. Brig.) C. J. C. Grant, C.B., D.S.O., to be Maj.-Gen.
Lt.-Col. J. Holland, D.S.O., retires on ret. pay (Dec. 20, 1929) (substituted for the notification in *Gazette* of Jan. 7 regarding h.p.).
The follg. Lt.-Cols. to be Cols.:—C. W. Horton, D.S.O., h.p. list, late R.A.S.C. (Feb. 9), with seniority June 3, 1921; H. W. Wynter, D.S.O., from R.A. (Dec. 20, 1929), with seniority Jan. 1, 1925 (substituted for the notification in *Gazette* of Dec. 31, 1929); G. B. Pears, M.C., h.p. list, late R.E. (Dec. 24, 1929), with seniority Jan. 1, 1923 (substituted for the notification in *Gazette* of Jan. 21); C. A. L. Graham, D.S.O., h.p. list, late R.A. (Jan. 1), with seniority June 3, 1923 (substituted for the notification in *Gazette* of Jan. 21); A. K. Grant, D.S.O., h.p. list, late R.W.K. (Jan. 15), with seniority June 3, 1923.

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The follg. relinquish their appts.:—Gen. Sir W. F. Peyton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., C.O.C.-in-C., Scottish Command (Feb. 19); Col. (temp. Brig.) C. J. C. Grant, C.B., D.S.O., Comdr., 8th Inf. Bde. (Feb. 18); Col. L. C. Jackson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Chief Engr. (temp.), Rhine Army (Feb. 18); Br.-Lt.-Col. A. B. Thomson, M.B.E., The Buffs, D.A.A.G., Southern Comd. (Feb. 11); Bt. Maj. G. MacL. Ross, M.C., R.E., Staff Capt., War Office (Feb. 12).
The follg. appts. are made:

Parliament

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

"A CHARTER OF THE HIGHWAY"

MR. HERBERT MORRISON'S SPEECH

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, FEB. 18

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock. There were no orders of the day or notices and their lordships immediately adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, FEB. 18

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

THAMES-SIDE REFUSE DUMPS

LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.) asked the President of the Board of Trade if he had received any reports or complaints from navigators and pilots of the danger to Thames shipping caused by the heavy pall of acrid smoke arising from the refuse dumps at South Hornchurch; whether he would cause inquiries to be made into the danger alleged as due to this cause; and whether he would confer with the Minister of Health and the local authorities concerned to remedy the trouble at its source.

Mr. W. R. SMITH, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade (Norwich), replied that he had received no direct complaints of the nature referred to from navigators and pilots, but he understood that representations had been made by the Port of London Authority, including evidence by Thames pilots, to the Departmental Committee which was considering the whole question of the collection and disposal of London refuse.

EFFECT OF OATMEAL ON THE TEETH

LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.) asked the Secretary for Scotland whether his attention had been called to the report of recent investigations at Sheffield University, published by the Medical Research Council, which showed that oatmeal promoted the decay of teeth.

Mr. JOHNSTON, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Scotland (Clackmannan and Western), said that the results did not show that oatmeal and other cereals were necessarily deleterious, but that they increased the body's requirements of Vitamin D. The fact of the matter was that our people had far better teeth when they were consuming more meal than they were doing to-day.

LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE.—Does the hon. gentleman not realize that it is necessary to show that oatmeal by itself would be very deleterious, and that it is necessary to have such things as cod-liver oil or something like that with it? Mr. JOHNSTON.—The same statement has been made about fish, sugar, milk, and other necessaries of life.

LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE.—Does the hon. gentleman suggest that the reports of the Medical Research Council under the Government are superstitions and illusions? Mr. JOHNSTON.—No, Sir; but I would say that they frequently contradict themselves. (Laughter.)

LAND RECLAMATION SCHEMES

Mr. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal (Derby), replying to MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, L.) and Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.), said the Unemployment Grants Committee agreed last summer to the general terms on which they would be prepared to make grants in approved cases for schemes of land reclamation involving the removal of slag heaps and the filling in of subsidences, and he understood that several of the local authorities had been reluctant to proceed with those schemes owing to the difficulty of financing them entirely out of revenue. After consultation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Minister of Labour, a proposal was being submitted to the authorities which would, he hoped, go a long way to meet that difficulty without impairing the essential conditions attached in all cases to these special grants on the basis of wages.

PORT IMPROVEMENTS

THE GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Mr. THOMAS, replying to MAJOR COLVILLE (Mid Lothian and Peebles, U.) and several other members, stated that he had received a copy of the resolution adopted by the Shipowners' Parliamentary Committee in regard to the improvement of ports and ports' facilities. Up to the present 38 schemes had been submitted on behalf of 24 ports for assistance under the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act. Twenty-one of these schemes had been approved and the remainder were now being examined. The schemes submitted to date did not cover all the recommendations of the Shipowners' Parliamentary Committee, and he hoped such of the dock authorities concerned as had not yet considered the recommendations affecting their ports would take steps to do so as quickly as possible.

MAJOR COLVILLE asked whether improved terms had been offered since August. Mr. THOMAS replied that harm would be done by assuming that the Government were likely to change their terms. He had announced definitely that the terms were final; that should be understood by all.

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION

Mr. THOMAS, answering SIR K. VAUGHAN-MORGAN (Fulham, E., U.) and SIR G. HAMILTON (Ilford, U.), said the London and North Eastern Railway Company had given careful consideration to the development of their suburban traffic in the neighbourhood of Liverpool-street. The company stated that a scheme of electrification had been prepared, but that in their view no such scheme would be adequate to the satisfactory solution of the problem unless provision was also made for a tube for the conveyance of the bulk of the suburban traffic between Liverpool-street and Ilford. The railway company were at present in communication with a well-known firm of engineers with a view to the preparation of a plan and estimates for a line of that description. When these plans had been received it would be open to the company to make application for assistance to the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Committee.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS (Westminster, St. George's, U.) asked whether that was all that remained of the schemes of over £75,000,000. Mr. THOMAS.—No; it is not all that remains; but I hope it is the commencement. Up to now the railway companies in various schemes—one sanctioned, some under consideration—have made applications amounting to about £25,000,000. The London and North Eastern Company have been the last to put in their application. It is not for me to tell them how to do their job; it is for them to make their application. SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS.—Did not the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster tell the House that schemes had already been prepared for £75,000,000 to £100,000,000 in August last? No answer was given.

ALL-PARTY COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), replying on behalf of the Prime Minister to a question by Mr. MANDER as to whether the Government were prepared to appoint an advisory committee representative of all parties in the House on unemployment, said:—I can add nothing to what has already been said in reply to questions on this subject. At the same time, I would remind the hon. member that, as the Lord Privy Seal has already informed the House, the Government are in close and constant communication with representative persons of every variety of opinion and experience.

Mr. MANDER.—Do I understand that the Government are satisfied with the success obtained by their own party so far?

Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.).—Will the right hon. gentleman take into consultation this monopoly of wisdom in the Liberal Party? (Laughter.)

Mr. SNOWDEN said he understood the Prime Minister had already stated that he would be willing to consider representations from the Liberal Party, but he (the speaker) did not think there had been any response.

Mr. MANDER.—Does not the right hon. gentleman think that it is for the Government to take the initiative in this matter? Ministerial cries of "No."]

PROPOSED "TARIFF TRUCE"

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COMMONS

Mr. SNOWDEN, replying to Mr. HACKING (Chorley), who asked whether the approval of both Houses of Parliament would be obtained before the country was committed to a "tariff truce," said papers would be laid in both Houses, but the Government would be guided by the opinion of the House of Commons. (Ministerial cheers.) Mr. HACKING asked whether Mr. Snowden meant that in the Constitution of the country in future the House of Lords would be left out of consideration. Mr. SNOWDEN.—The hon. member is not evidently aware that the responsibility for financial matters rests with the House of Commons.

COMMANDER BELLAIRS (Maidstone, U.).—Does the right hon. gentleman seriously suggest that his successors are to be bound by a tariff truce with 20 European nations which has not been approved by both Houses of Parliament? The SPEAKER ruled the question out of order.

DUMPING OF FOREIGN CEREALS

Mr. SNOWDEN informed Mr. MACPHERSON (Ross and Cromarty, L.) that he could not make any addition to the answers which had previously been given with regard to the subsidized dumping of foreign cereals into this country.

Mr. MACPHERSON asked whether it would be borne in mind, before the delegation went to Geneva, that the reciprocal treaties to which the Prime Minister had previously referred never contemplated the wholesale and subsidized dumping of foreign cereals below the cost of production. Mr. SNOWDEN replied that the delegation had already left for Geneva. If he remembered rightly, the Prime Minister stated last week that the matter would be discussed. Mr. MACPHERSON asked whether Mr. Snowden was aware that in 1924 70,000cwt. of German oats entered this country, and last year 2,500,000cwt. were dumped under subsidy. Mr. SNOWDEN replied that the right hon. gentleman would not expect him to be aware of the exact number of hundredweights of German corn, which were dumped into the country in 1924.

Mr. CHURCHILL.—Is the right hon. gentleman not seriously concerned with this position, and is he not studying it with earnest attention? (Ministerial laughter.) Mr. SNOWDEN.—I can assure the right hon. gentleman that this question is being earnestly discussed, and I have already indicated that the President of the Board of Trade, who is now in Geneva, will raise this matter.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle, N., U.) asked what steps, if any, it was proposed to take to define the respective activities of the staff of the National Economic Council and the chief economic adviser to his Majesty's Government, with a view to the avoidance of duplication of work.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—The President of the Board of Trade is a member of the Council, and the chief economic adviser will attend meetings and receive papers. There is no risk of duplication of work.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL

Mr. SNOWDEN, asked by SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) whether he proposed to afford early facilities for the Trade Disputes Bill, said he could add nothing to the answer which the Prime Minister gave on January 29.

SIR K. WOOD.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that a good deal has happened since then, and has the right hon. gentleman had orders from a number of his supporters who want to know when the Bill is going to be brought in and have precedence over the Housing Bill and other things? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. SNOWDEN.—The right hon. gentleman is in possession of information of which I am ignorant. (Ministerial laughter.) This Bill will be brought in when the Government think fit, and the convenience of the right hon. gentleman will not be considered. (Ministerial cheers.)

COMMANDER WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.).—Has the right hon. gentleman yet got the consent of the T.U.C. in this matter?

No answer was given.

THE BUDGET

SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in view of the widespread anxiety in many industries with regard to the Budget, he would arrange to open it before the Easter recess.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I am not in a position to say when the Budget will be introduced, but I hope to be able to do so shortly.

SIR A. POWNALL asked whether the right hon. gentleman was aware of the precedent in anticipation set nine years ago by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, who said he would repeal the excess profits duty, and could not the right hon. gentleman make a similar statement before the Budget.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—That does not arise out of the question.

DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES

LORD ERSKINE (Weston-super-Mare, U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the fact that he had appointed a Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Howard Frank, to examine the possible liberation and disposal of State-owned property which might not be required for Government purposes foreshadowed a sale of any portion of the Crown lands, or of any property owned by Government Departments, BRIG.-GEN. BROWN (Newbury, U.) also asked whether these properties were to be sold for public or private development; and whether the report of the Committee would be issued as a White Paper before any action was taken.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—The Committee referred to has been appointed "to examine the present allocation of Government properties with a view to the liberation for full economic development of any properties which may not be required for Government purposes, and to the disposal of such properties to the best advantage." I am not in a position either to anticipate the findings of the Committee or to assent to the publication of their report in the manner now suggested.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.) asked whether the right hon. gentleman was prepared to say that if he realized properties of this kind capital would be treated as capital and not as revenue.

Mr. SNOWDEN said he could not be expected to give an answer until the report of the Committee had been received and considered.

LORD ERSKINE asked whether the reference was to Crown lands as well as to property owned by the Departments.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I assume that Crown properties are not included. What we have in mind is property over which the Government has a power of sale or disposal.

AMERICAN MOTOR-CARS

Mr. SNOWDEN, replying to COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.), said that the number of motor-cars (including complete chassis) consigned from the United States of America which were in bonded warehouses in this country on February 12 was 900.

Mr. HAYCOCK (Salford, W., Lab.).—How many American motor-cars are now parked in Palace Yard? (Ministerial laughter and Opposition cries of "Free trade.")

MINISTERS OF THE CROWN

SIR N. MOORE (Richmond, U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in the necessity of exercising the strictest economy in the administration of the affairs of State and the fact that the ordinary functions of the Government had to a large extent been relegated to outside commissions, committees, and other bodies, he would take the necessary steps to reduce the number of Ministers and thus relieve the taxpayers.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—The assumption made by the hon. member that "the ordinary functions of the Government have to a large extent been relegated to outside commissions, committees, and other bodies" is wrong, and so it is not proposed to adopt his suggestion.

CABLES AND WIRELESS, LIMITED

Mr. WELLOCK (Stourbridge, Lab.) asked the Secretary to the Treasury what sums had been received from Cables and Wireless, Limited, in return for the cables which formerly belonged to the Government.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE (Leicester, W.).—Imperial and International Communications, Limited, have made the following payments in respect of cables owned by his Majesty's Government, or in which his Majesty's Government have an interest—namely, for the Imperial Cables, the total purchase price of £450,000, with interest from April 1, 1929; for the Pacific Cable, the sum of £466,486, with interest from April 1, 1929, representing the part of the total purchase consideration of £516,486 deemed to be in respect of properties and assets capable of being transferred by delivery; for the West Indian undertaking the sum of £270,000, with interest from April 1, 1929, representing the part of the total purchase consideration of £300,000 similarly deemed to be in respect of properties and assets capable of being transferred by delivery. The balance of the purchase money for the Pacific and West Indian undertakings is outstanding at interest. It is payable on or before the completion of all the conveyances, and is expected to be received in the course of next month.

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

MR. MORRISON'S SPEECH

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), moved the second reading of the Road Traffic Bill, which has passed through the House of Lords. He described the late Minister of Transport and himself as something in the nature of joint parents of the Bill, a great deal of preparatory work having been done by the former. Practically the whole Bill was in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Transport, and he thought the Government could probably claim that they had made a record in the matter of speedy action following the Commission's reports. The existing law governing the control and regulation of road traffic was very much out of date. The Motor Car Act was passed in 1903. The present Bill was both a consolidating and amending measure. Referring to Part I., which deals with the regulation of motor-vehicles and the division of motor-vehicles into seven classes, he said that technical changes might in a few years make the classification nonsense, and powers were accordingly taken to enable the Minister by regulation to vary the maximum and minimum weights fixed for various classes and to make subdivisions within the classes themselves.

Describing the principal changes enacted by the Bill, he said it was proposed to make certain physical disabilities an absolute bar to obtaining a driver's licence. Nobody was to drive any class of motor-vehicle under the age of 16 years. Referring to Clause 10, which deals with speed limits, he said the Government had to take a very responsible decision, and they had considered separately the problem of the light motor-car, ordinarily known as the private motor-car, and other motor-cars of a heavier kind, including the public service vehicle. They considered carefully the report of the Royal Commission on Transport, and with very small modification they adopted the Commission's recommendations. It was proposed that the speed limit for light motor-cars should be abolished. The fact had to be faced that the speed limit now was not being observed. It was an exceptional thing in Great Britain for a law to be almost universally disregarded, and they must take notice of that fact. He was convinced that to fix an arbitrary speed limit for light motor-cars, to be maintained in all circumstances, was unreasonable and indefensible. The existing speed limit was not observed, respected, or supported by the general body of public opinion. Motorists did not observe it and the general public as a body did not expect motorists to observe it. If the 20-mile limit were universally enforced the congestion on the streets would be much worse than at present, the waste would be considerable, and it should not be assumed that accidents would be less. The police themselves were in an impossible position. Nominally they had to enforce the law; in fact, they knew that the law was not supported by the general body of public opinion, and they tolerated breaches of the law which they knew existed. That was not a fair position in which to place the police. If the law was there the police should be expected to enforce it and given every support in doing so. (Cheers.) A law must either be obeyed or it must be altered.

He understood that some members of the House would agree that 20 miles an hour was not a reasonable limit, but that 30 or 35 miles ought to be fixed. Lord Howe was of opinion that the limit should be 40 miles an hour. If the limit were increased to 30, 35, or even 40 miles an hour, they would be saying that in the ordinary run of the driving of a motor-car it was reasonable to drive at those speeds. That would be an exceedingly dangerous thing to say, and to get into the motorist's head. Even 10 miles an hour would be dangerous in many cases. Five miles an hour was dangerous if some fool came round a corner on the wrong side of the road and did not look at what was coming along. We had to get a new psychology of the road. Speed must continue to be a factor in danger and must be insisted on as such; but that speed was the central factor in danger—sometimes in people's heads it was the only factor—was a bad and dangerous traffic psychology to encourage the motoring community to possess. In these circumstances the Government recommended that the speed limit should be terminated and they proposed to cover that point by other proposals.

The reason why the speed limit was preserved for other classes of motor-vehicles than light cars was simple. The weight and momentum of the heavier motor-car in a smash were much more serious things, and the heavier car was much more dangerous and less under control. At a high rate of speed the heavy car would do an undue amount of damage to the highway. The safety of passengers in public service vehicles must be meticulously safeguarded, and as the drivers of most of the heavy cars were employed persons there would be a danger of their being speeded up unduly by their employers if there were no speed limit.

AN APPEAL TO THE POLICE

He appealed to the police authorities, who already cooperated with the Ministry of Transport in a very valuable way on road traffic problems, to take notice of the passing of the Bill and to take all the necessary steps to enforce the law, as it would then be, with vigour. Clauses 11 and 12 increased materially the penalties for dangerous driving. It was provided that persons guilty of reckless or dangerous driving should be liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment—we had got to get to the point of imprisonment with a certain number of drivers (hear, hear)—for a term not exceeding four months, or to a fine not exceeding £50. For a second or subsequent conviction there would be a liability to such imprisonment as aforesaid or to a fine not exceeding £100, or to both. The great body of motorists were considerate, and had regard to other users of the road, but there was a minority who were not good friends either to pedestrians or to other motor drivers, and the law must be stiffened up. He hoped that the police would take the fullest steps to secure its observation and that magistrates would not be too lenient in its administration in clear cases which came before them. The getting of good conduct on the road was not so much perhaps a matter of law and repression as of education, cooperation, and the encouragement of good road sense. The Bill contained provision for spreading knowledge and encouraging good conduct. He thought that as time went on they would be able to make even the minority of motorists behave themselves reasonably well if they were backed by the necessary powers, but chiefly if they could convert them and make them understand the necessity for and reasonableness of good conduct on the roads. A new clause established a lesser offence for the careless driver who was not wantonly dangerous and reckless. Clause 13 would prohibit organized races or speed trials on the highway. (Cheers.) If people wanted to go in for speed trials they had better go to places specially constructed for them and get smashed up in their own way if they wished it. The King's highway was not the place for speed trials.

A problem which had been ticklish to handle, but as to which they had got a substantially agreed solution, was contained in a clause which dealt with maximum hours for the drivers of heavy motor-vehicles, including public service vehicles. Accidents had occurred where men had been driving for very long hours, and the hours fixed by the Bill, while not being what he would call proper hours to be worked by a self-respecting trade unionist, were hours beyond which the Government said it was dangerous to public safety for drivers to drive. He had to thank the representatives of the employers' organizations and the trade unions for their friendly cooperation in this matter.

THIRD PARTY INSURANCE

Part II. of the Bill, which dealt with compulsory third party insurance, involved the Government in a decision of some consequence, which was not taken lightly. The Government had to face very great difficulties in this matter, but on balance they decided that they would face them and deal with an intolerable injustice which ought not to be allowed to exist. He did not think it possible to make legislative provision for every possible case. But the insurance proposals, he thought, provided a workable scheme with the least possible interference with the business of ordinary motor insurance. Although the companies were opposed to compulsory insurance in principle, they had expressed their willingness to cooperate in working out a reasonable scheme, and they had also stated that it was not proposed to raise premiums merely on account of this legislation, but that they would wait to see what the actual effect of the legislation was before taking any steps in that matter. If, in fact, claims were increased, and the financial position of the companies became difficult, he could not resist a request for reconsideration of the position, but he was not yet convinced that that would be necessary. There remained, of course, the problem of the person who was not insured, but he did not think that such cases would be numerous, and they would be subject to very severe penalties.

HOSPITALS AND ROAD ACCIDENTS

In the House of Lords an amendment was carried with regard to the admitted problem of the voluntary hospitals in relation to street accidents. He was sorry that he had not been able to authorize Lord Russell to accept that amendment on behalf of the Government. He was very sympathetic with the position of the hospitals, but he was quite satisfied that this was not the way to solve their financial difficulties. When they came to examine the clause in Committee they would find all sorts of inconsistencies and absurdities in the position as it stood. The hospitals had a right to charge for their services and to say that they would not treat anyone except for payment, unless they were convinced that the patient could not afford to pay. But, with all the good will in the world towards the hospitals, he felt that there would be considerable technical and legal difficulties if they tried to graft on to a Bill of this kind a matter which ought to be dealt with in a Bill in connexion with the general problem of the voluntary hospitals as such.

Part III. of the Bill dealt with amendments to the highway law, and he attached very great importance to the new code which it was proposed to establish. He thought it was time that there was some authoritative code of this kind. (Cheers.) Although no criminal offence would be involved by a disregard of the code, every one would know that in the case of legal proceedings the fact that a person had disregarded the code would form part of the evidence in the case. There was a new provision that notice boards on highways must be put up by the local authorities alone, subject to the control in the last resort of the Minister of Transport. They would thus secure a national scheme of road signals and signs, and he attached great importance to that provision.

Part IV., which was an exceedingly important part of the Bill, dealt with the licensing of public service vehicles. He had come to the conclusion that there must be a national policy of road transport and they could not settle that on the basis of local licensing authorities; therefore he had to choose between local government proper and national government proper. In view of the big national concerns involved he had decided on a big national policy, which was embodied in the Bill, based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Transport. There were now 79 county boroughs, 246 non-county boroughs, 721 urban district councils, and 51 rural district councils in England which were licensing authorities. In Scotland there were 201 licensing authorities, making a total of 1,298 in Great Britain. That was an impossible state of affairs, which had to be cleared up before they could get a national policy. (Cheers.)

TRAFFIC COMMISSIONERS

He had resolved to bring the number of the licensing authorities down to 12, and he thought that was the only way in which a national co-ordinated system of transport could be brought about. It was proposed to have 12 traffic areas and 12 sets of Commissioners. Their duties would be mainly administrative; and their main task would be to co-ordinate transport and to organize transport. It would be of the utmost importance that their task should be discharged with fairness and equity to all the interests concerned, and every provision would be made to that effect. The Commissioners would have power to issue two forms of licence, one in respect of the vehicle, and the other a road service licence, and they would be able to attach to the licence various conditions which would be very useful in connexion with co-ordination. The Commissioners would have to take into account traffic already on the road and alternative means of transport provided by public service vehicles and railways. That part of the Bill was of very great importance, and should be of considerable advantage as time went on.

COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.).—Will the Commissioners be entitled to consider when an application is made to them for a road service that there is already in existence sufficient railway transport more or less parallel?

Mr. MORRISON.—Yes; that will be one of the statutory directions to the Commissioners. They must take into consideration all other forms of transport, including transport by rail. The Government thought it was of increasing importance, if the licensing powers of local authorities were abolished, that those authorities should have absolute equality before the Commissioners. They could not have that equality if, every time they wanted to run a service on the road, they had to go to Parliament for permission to do it. Provision was made, subject to suitable safeguards, to enable local authorities already possessing transport powers to appear before the Commissioners and make their case in the same way as private undertakers. He hoped the House would agree to the instruction to the Committee that they should amalgamate the Omnibuses Bill and the Road Traffic Bill.

In conclusion, Mr. Morrison said the Government had been gratified by the reception of the Bill, which, in his judgment, opened up a vast statutory and administrative opportunity to order and co-ordinate road traffic. He hoped the House would regard the Bill as a great legislative milestone, and he appealed to all parties to let it have reasonably rapid consideration in order that they might get on with the work of administering a great charter for the ordered use of the King's highway. (Cheers.)

COLONEL ASHLEY'S COMMENTS

COLONEL ASHLEY congratulated Mr. Morrison on his introduction of the Bill and assured him that, while Unionist members would examine its provisions minutely, they would do so in no party spirit. A Road Traffic Bill was long overdue, having regard to the appearance of the motor-car, and if he were asked why, then, did he not bring in the Bill he had prepared in 1927, his answer would be that his Department was concerned with the Electricity Bill and could not have afforded any further time for other legislation. There was one point relating to the present Bill on which he was not quite clear, and that was what exactly was the position of the Minister in regard to Part V. of the original draft of the Bill which disappeared in the House of Lords, and the Omnibus Bill which the House of Commons recently read a second time, giving powers to municipalities to run public vehicles outside their areas.

Mr. MORRISON said he could clear up that point at once. His preference was for Part V., but as that had disappeared he proposed to move on Thursday an instruction to the Committee on this Bill to incorporate the Omnibus Bill, which contained the same principle as Part V.

COLONEL ASHLEY said this decision of the Minister would have the effect of introducing some contention into the consideration of the Bill, which was otherwise non-contentious. Turning to the clauses of the Bill, he thought the provision in Clause 4, requiring a motorist who failed to produce his licence on the road to bring it within five days to the police station personally, subject to a fine of £5, was merely irritating. He failed to see why it should not be sufficient to send the licence by post. He welcomed the decision that there should be no tests for drivers. Accidents were more often caused by skilful motorists taking chances than by unskilled drivers fumbling about on the wrong side of the road. In regard to the qualification as to age, he failed to see why it should be thought right and proper for a boy of 17 to drive a private car weighing three tons, and require that the driver of a locomotive weighing only 2½ tons should be 21 years of age. He suggested, as a compromise, that the practice in his Majesty's Forces of allowing youths of 18 to drive should be adopted. He supported the decision of the Minister that for what were called private cars there should be no speed limit. The response to the inquiries which he sent out with the draft of his Bill in 1927 to persons interested was overwhelmingly in favour of no speed limit. Except for a very strong minority of chief constables of county boroughs, every one else outside the Metropolis was in favour of the abolition of the speed limit, and even in the Metropolis itself the City Police and the councils of Metropolitan boroughs were in favour of its abolition. He was quite convinced that, except in the most exceptional circumstances, the 10-mile speed limits were useless (hear, hear), and he did not think that during the 4½ years he was Minister of Transport he ever gave his assent to one.

There was one anomaly to which he must call the Minister's attention. Under Clause 10 (3) it was provided that a person charged with the offence of driving a motor-vehicle at a speed greater than the maximum speed allowed for a vehicle of that class or description could not be convicted on the unsupported evidence of one person, but a person charged under Clause 11 with reckless or dangerous driving or under Clause 12 with careless driving, both much more serious offences than the offence under Clause 10, could, apparently, be convicted on the unsupported testimony of one person. That, he was sure, could not be intended by the Minister. (Hear, hear.) It was laid down in Clause 21 that a person prosecuted for driving beyond the maximum speed or for dangerous or careless driving should not be convicted unless "within 21 days of the commission of the offence a summons for the offence was served on him." How in the name of common sense was the motorist, who had not been stopped when the offence was alleged to have been committed and who was only served with a notice that he was alleged to have committed an offence 20 or 21 days afterwards, to get any witnesses for his defence after that interval? The police could make up their minds in five minutes whether, in their view an offence had been committed and they must know who would be their witnesses within two or three days. In these circumstances he hoped the Minister would consider reducing the period for the service of a summons from 21 days to seven. An amendment to this effect would be moved in Committee, because, as the Bill stood, they thought the motorist was not being given a fair opportunity of dealing with the charge. (Hear, hear.) As to the clause relating to insurance, he thought the Minister was optimistic in thinking that there would be no increase of premiums. He suggested that the insurance provision should be enacted for only three years so that, at the end of that period, Parliament could review the position in the light of the experience gained.

He hoped the Minister would do all he could to get the provision relating to hospitals retained in the Bill and made to work. He warmly supported the proposal for a highway code. But there was something in the clause to which he strongly objected. It said that the Minister might prepare a code comprising such directions as might appear to him proper for "the guidance" of people using the roads. That was not, therefore, a matter of regulation, but advice. He could not understand a code intended merely for guidance being used in a Court of law at all. He wished the Bill a safe passage. If it were discussed minutely in Committee, it would not be out of hostility, but a desire to make the Bill a good Bill.

Mr. R. RUSSELL (Eddisbury, L.) said that when the Bill came to be examined in Committee justice must be done in regard to the speed limit between the private and commercial car. Many private cars were heavier than light commercial cars, and a special case ought not to be made out against the latter type of vehicle. There would be some difficulty in keeping up the supply of drivers of commercial vehicles if the age limit were fixed at 21. The hon. member mentioned a number of other points which, he said, would have to be considered in Committee.

SPEED LIMIT AND TESTS

Mr. CAINE (Liverpool, Everton, Lab.) said that the Bill was 23 years overdue. It affected the weekly wage-earner far more than the rich man. If public safety was aimed at it was a curious way to go about it by taking off the speed limit for half the vehicles of the country. This was a dangerous step to take, because we in this country were the worst drivers of motor-vehicles in the world. Not only ought there to be a test, but a doctor's certificate ought to be presented before a man could get a licence.

LORD ERSKINE (Weston-super-Mare, U.) said the Bill was a non-party one, but it was not non-contentious, and he hoped that a better measure would emerge for third reading from the Committee upstairs. He approved the Government's proposals for the abolition of the speed limit for light cars because a rigid imposition of a speed limit would not make the roads safer for pedestrians.

DR. SALTER (Bermondsey, W., Lab.) said that he and some of his colleagues in the Labour Party strongly objected to the abolition of a speed limit for private motor-cars, and if it were allowed to stand they would feel compelled to vote against the Bill on the third reading. Owing to motor traffic it was more dangerous to travel on the roads of this country than it was to travel by railway, sea, or aeroplane in any other part of the world. He estimated that when the return was published it would be found that last year over 7,000 people were killed and 180,000 were injured on the roads. If the speed limit were abolished there would be a 50 per cent. increase in the casualties. In his view the high and growing percentage of fatalities was due to excessive speed.

CORONERS AND THE SPEED LIMIT

Mr. LLEWELLYN JONES (Flintshire, L.), speaking as a coroner, said that statistics showed that in 1926, 10.9 per cent. of the fatal accidents were due to excessive speed, in 1927, 12.9 per cent., and in 1928, 15.1 per cent. It was in these circumstances that the coroners' organization that afternoon had come to a unanimous decision that the speed limit should not be abolished. Nothing would do so much good as public inquiry into accidents. At any rate, in cases where two persons were killed or fatally injured as a result of an accident the Ministry of Transport should send an inspector to attend the inquest. He hoped that the highway code would be not only a code for motorists but also for cyclists and pedestrians.

SIR G. RENTOUL (Lowestoft, U.) said he was a little apprehensive about the number of new offences which this Bill would create. The Bill was not a road traffic Bill but a motor traffic Bill only, and the House ought to be told why that limited view had been taken. There was a case for some control, not only with regard to mechanical vehicles but with regard to horse-drawn vehicles and pedestrians. He strongly supported the four main provisions of the Bill—the abolition of the speed limit, restriction on the age of drivers and the necessity for a declaration of physical fitness, third party insurance, and the reduction in the number of licensing authorities and the setting up of a Traffic Commission.

Mr. ARNOTT (Hull, S.W., Lab.) said that he had yet to be convinced that a person who drove a car at an average speed of 33 miles an hour was a safer driver than a highly skilled driver who drove at a speed of 50 miles an hour and slowed down to 10 miles an hour at the corners.

Mr. BIRD (Skipton, U.) stated that as a solicitor he welcomed compulsory insurance. As a director of an insurance company he was aware that the insurance companies did not want to put up the premiums, but if juries, knowing that there were insurance companies behind defendants, gave excessive damages premiums would have to go up.

SIR WILLIAM BRASS (Clitheroe, U.) welcomed particularly the abolition of the speed limit. He had always contended and still contended that speed in itself was not essentially dangerous; it was only dangerous in certain localities. Clause 11, which dealt with reckless or dangerous driving, was too wide. What was a speed which was, in the words of the clause, "dangerous to the public"? He was afraid that if the clause stood as it was they would have the old police "trap" in operation once again. They wanted to make it clear in the clause that prosecutions were not to be instituted merely because a person was driving at a certain speed which was assumed to be "dangerous to the public." He thought the clause enabling prosecutions to be undertaken for dangerous parking was an excellent clause. He was strongly in favour of some sort of test having to be passed before a person was allowed to have a driving licence; he did not think it was an impracticable position, and if it were insisted on it would reassure the public.

Mr. TINKER (Leigh, Lab.) said that as one who was fond of walking he strongly objected to the abolition of the speed limit.

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.) considered that pedestrians had obligations as well as rights on the road, and he hoped that the Minister, in his highway code, would lay down more stringent regulations for the guidance of pedestrians than was the case at present. It was not unreasonable to say that in areas congested with traffic pedestrians should keep on the pavements provided for their use, and cross the road when traffic was held up for them by the police rather than dart across when traffic was on the move. It was a pity in his view that tramcars and trollies were excluded from the Bill. Looked at from the point of view of efficiency alone, tramcars were the least efficient vehicles on the road (Labour cries of "No"), and they ought to be subject to the same pains and penalties as were imposed on every other user of motor-vehicles. He sincerely hoped that the Minister would stand firm against the desire of the supporters of the Government to see a speed limit for light motor-vehicles put in the Bill.

If the speed limit was some sort of guarantee of safety, why had this country such a high percentage of accidents? In some places the control of traffic by the police was very bad, and he suggested that the Minister should take power to make orders that the police signals throughout the country should be uniform.

Consideration should be given to the question whether the Bill should not contain some provision requiring motorists to slow down when passing cattle and sheep on the roads, and also horses which were being ridden. The provision that the Minister of Transport might remove any Commissioner from his office for inability or misbehaviour was too wide. Why was it necessary, also, that such wide powers should be given to the Home Secretary in the Metropolitan area?

GOVERNMENT REPLY

SIR W. JOWITT, Attorney-General (Preston), replying to points that had been raised in the debate, said that in doing away with the speed limit they were following the recommendations of the Royal Commission. That body had said that flagrant and universal breaches of the law tended to bring the whole law of the country into contempt. The Bill involved an alteration of the law, but no change in the pace at which vehicles went along the road. The Government were clearly taking a right and courageous course in putting to an end what was really a farce. If they made it clear that to be guilty of dangerous driving was to be guilty of anti-social conduct they would get public opinion on their side. As to the question of tests for drivers, they could not get away from the fact that the Royal Commission had presented a unanimous report on that subject after hearing a great body of opinion. They could not really say that a man had got a road sense after a test of half-an-hour.

He had anticipated a great deal more criticism of the scheme of compulsory insurance which was included in the Bill; almost without exception the broad outline of the scheme had commended itself to the House. There had been also almost general agreement that the licensing of transport services was in a chaotic state and that there should be reorganization. The observations which had been made in the course of the debate would be carefully considered. The Government did not think that the Bill was so perfect that it could not be improved, and the useful criticism which had been expressed would help to improve it.

SIR C. OMAN (Oxford University, U.) complained that there was nothing done by the Bill for the protection of historic buildings—such as the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge—from injury by vibration caused by the speed and noise of heavily laden vehicles.

The second reading was agreed to without a division.

The report of the money resolution of the Mental Treatment Bill was agreed with.

The House stood adjourned at 20 minutes before 1 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 3.45

Lord Liverpool, question on condition of agriculture and motion on need for economy in public expenditure.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Private members' motions; Sir J. Ferguson, bank amalgamations; Mr. Mond, incidence of taxation on the development of industry. 7.30.—London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill, second reading.

COMMITTEE

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Ecclesiastical Committee, Room A, at 12.

MR. CLYNES ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS

THE CABINET AND THE COTTON INDUSTRY

The 17th annual dinner of the London and District Society of the Corporation of Accountants was held last night at the Holborn Restaurant, under the chairmanship of Mr. T. HERBERT HUGHES.

Mr. JOHN HODGE proposed "The Houses of Parliament."

Mr. J. R. CLYNES, Home Secretary, in reply, said that frequently the House of Lords was possessed of the herd instinct and of a psychology which drove them very often to do the wrong thing, and perhaps that wrong thing was done more often when Labour was in office. If we were to have two Houses of Parliament it would be agreed that the hereditary principle, having been discouraged in so many other walks of life, ought not to be perpetuated in respect of the *personnel* and membership of the Upper Chamber. He wanted to see brains and service honoured. A man could not be an accountant on the same basis that a man could be a peer.

The Cabinet (he continued) had difficult and distracting problems to face. He feared that they could not greatly or perceptibly assist the cotton industry until by some plan the markets which had been lost in China and India had been restored by such methods as the leading men of those trades could devise.

Mr. CRAIGIE AITCHISON, K.C., Lord Advocate for Scotland, proposed "The Accountancy and Kindred Professions," and MAJOR RICHARD RIGG responded.

MR. J. H. THOMAS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

LOW SOCIAL STANDARD OF FOREIGN COMPETITORS

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, was the guest of honour at the 48th anniversary dinner of the Pottery and Glass Trade Benevolent Institution at the Holborn Restaurant last night. Mr. HAROLD J. PLANT, chairman of the Board of Management, presided.

The King, who is patron of the Institution, sent a telegram conveying his good wishes in response to a loyal message from the chairman on behalf of the members.

Proposing the toast of "The Institution," Mr. THOMAS said that it was associated with a great industry and great traditions. At the moment he was engaged on perhaps the most difficult of all tasks for any Minister of the

BRITISH SHIPS

THE FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE

DOMINION STATUS AND SHIPPING LAWS

The state of the trade of the United Kingdom last year is reviewed in the report of the Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association, which was presented at the annual meeting at Liverpool yesterday.

As a whole, it is remarked, the figures indicate that some progress has been made towards the re-establishment of the nation's oversea trade on a sounder basis. In the volume the total of the exports, excluding coal, exceeded that of 1913, but the country continued to import on a scale much greater than that of 1913 and the increase in the volume and value of the imports is, the report states, not being met, as it was before 1914, by a corresponding increase in the volume and value of the exports. Shipments of coal fell short of those of 1913 by over 12,000,000 tons. In 1929 the value of the exports as a whole represented 69 per cent. of that of the imports, compared with a comparative figure of 80 per cent. for 1913.

It is obvious, the report proceeds, that "we still have a great deal of ground to make up before the position can be regarded with any substantial degree of satisfaction. Generally, production cost remains at a level which makes it difficult for us to sell in the open markets of the world, and the rates of pay in the sheltered trades, to which the association called attention last year, remain at an uneconomic level and react to the detriment of our competitive power and reduce the volume of sales in the export trades. The wage-earners in those last-named trades, in their own low wages and lack of employment, continue to carry the burden of the comparatively high wages paid in those industries which are not exposed to foreign competition. At home, industry and commerce are hampered by high taxation, and, abroad, countries which are able and anxious to sell to us make trade impossible by persisting in the maintenance of tariffs and other trade barriers and prohibitions. In the result the shipping industry continues in a marked degree to suffer from under-employment."

EXPORTS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

"The possibility of increasing trade within the Empire is," it is remarked, "one of the questions to be considered by the Imperial Conference at its meeting in 1930. A great deal should be possible, provided we are as willing buyers as we are willing sellers. Inter-Empire trade can never be substantially increased merely by increased imports by this country from the Dominions; such imports must, in the main, be offset and paid for by a corresponding increase in purchases by the Dominions of our exports. As matters stand, the trade barriers which some of the Dominions erect against us deprive us of the chance of increasing our purchases from them. As was pointed out by the Committee on Industry and Trade, it is a remarkable fact that since the War the main increases of tariff rates on British exports have been within the Empire, where the average *ad valorem* incidence has arisen by nearly two-thirds, while in foreign countries the average *ad valorem* incidence has decreased by one-fifth.

"For many years now the association has at every opportunity urged the necessity of maintaining and increasing the flow of exports to overseas markets as the only solution for post-War difficulties, and particularly for the problem of employment. The association's policy has received confirmation in the final report of the Committee on Industry and Trade, which states in terms that the problem of employment is insoluble apart from the maintenance and development of exports of goods and services, upon which depends the standard of living in this country."

The report continues:—"A further opportunity to press this policy arose during the course of the year, when the shipping industry was invited to tender evidence before the Royal Commission on Transport. The matter was dealt with by the Shipowners' Parliamentary Committee, and Sir Norman Hill appeared as a witness on the Committee's behalf.

"Shipping and all other forms of transport exist for the purpose of serving industry and commerce, and the needs of both are for an efficient service rendered at the minimum of cost. Whatever the cost is, be it of transport by road, rail, or sea, it must ultimately fall upon the merchandise carried, and in the export trade every factor which has a bearing on the price at which the exported article can be tendered for sale is of importance, since in the end price decides our success or failure in the markets of the world. The natural resources of Great Britain are immense, but to exploit them to the full our industries need the best and cheapest service which the transport agencies collectively and separately can give. To achieve that object each service must work on economic lines and in cooperation with the other transport services, while State aid for some of such services makes such cooperation difficult, if not impossible. British shipping has recognized this need, and its obligation to cooperate in the task of getting our exports into the oversea markets at a price which prospective customers there can afford."

SHIPPING LEGISLATION

Pointing out that the Imperial Conference, which is to meet in London in the summer, will have on its agenda for consideration Imperial merchant shipping legislation and administration in inter-Imperial relations, the report discusses the position at length in relation to the equal status of the Dominions, and states that there would appear to be two solutions of the question open to the Conference.

The first, it considers, "would be for Great Britain to retain its present full rights of control over its own ships on all voyages, but over ships under other flags, including those of the Dominions, only in our own ports and then only subject to the recognition on our part of the obligations imposed on us by international law and the comity of nations. Such a solution would carry with it the recognition of the power of each of the Dominions to exercise similar control over its own ships on all voyages, and over ships under other flags, including those of this country, in their own ports subject to the obligations imposed on them by international law and the comity of nations. It would create as between Great Britain and the Dominions a position analogous to that which already exists as between Great Britain and foreign countries."

The report proceeds:—"The second solution would be to abandon our present full right of control over our own ships, and in its place accept for all British shipping such control as might be established under a convention entered into between this country and the Dominions.

"There are obvious difficulties in the working out of either of these solutions. It would be impossible for us and the Dominions to deal with one another as if our and their ships were under different flags, while all were under the protection of the naval and military forces of the Crown. And it would be equally impossible for us to place an industry of such vital importance to us as shipping under a code and administration over which we had not full control.

"We own 95 per cent. of the whole of the shipping of the Empire, and with us the industry is the backbone of the nation. It enables us to maintain the oversea supplies of food and raw materials that are essential to our existence. It enables us to bridge over the gap between our imports and exports, as it is largely responsible for our 'invisible exports' by means of which our trade budget is balanced. But always, and particularly of late years, it has had to strive against the fiercest competition of vessels under other flags in its efforts to retain and extend its position among the principal carriers of the ocean-borne trade of the world. Great as is its importance to the country in times of peace, it is still more vital to its needs in war, and in the Great War it stood between the nation and inevitable starvation. . . .

"In this country . . . the administrative powers held by the Board of Trade are exceedingly wide. It is clear that no such powers could be entrusted to any administrative body representing jointly Great Britain and the Dominions. No such body could be placed in the same position as the Board of Trade in its opportunities for knowing the needs of this country, and in having the same facilities for dealing promptly with such needs in cooperation with those in this country who are directly responsible for 95 per cent. of the whole of the shipping of the Empire.

BUSINESS CONSIDERATIONS

"There remain the all important business considerations at stake. The first of these is that, during the years over which our shipping industry has built up its present position and reputation, the words 'British Ship' have signified in the world's trade a vessel conforming to the standards prescribed and maintained under the British Merchant Shipping Acts and by the British Board of Trade.

"That signification has a commercial value of no small importance. It is not limited in its effect to the business arrangements made between the shipowner and the cargo owner alone; it affects those made between the shipowner and his underwriters, and between the cargo owner and his underwriters. To all the words denote a definite standard backed by definite guarantees. This commercial status has been achieved, partly, by reason of the laws which restrict ownership to British subjects, partly by reason of obligatory compliance with standards which are known to have been formulated with the assistance of experts of the highest authority, partly by the searching public investigations made by the British Board of Trade into all serious disasters occurring to British ships in whatever part of the world they may happen, and partly by the voluntary efforts of the industry itself towards attaining the highest degree of efficiency and safety. It is of the utmost importance that nothing should be allowed to lower the status so achieved, or to injure the goodwill attaching to the British ship as the result of long years of efficient service in international trade.

"The Dominions are sharers in this goodwill under the practice hitherto in force by which their ships in international voyages have operated under our Merchant Shipping Acts and Regulations. It is not to be anticipated that any of the Dominions would be likely to apply lower standards of safety and efficiency, nor is it to be anticipated that they would seek to vary the existing laws relating to the ownership of British ships, but, if the existing goodwill is to be preserved, the term British ship must still carry with it a definite meaning backed by definite guarantees. And such term must be used for that and no other purpose.

A COMMON BASIS

"The second business consideration is the importance of maintaining the principle that, in relation to other countries, inter-Imperial shipping questions are purely internal questions which are not open to diplomatic negotiation or discussion with any foreign country except for purposes of explanation. The freedom of access to ports in the international trade of the world, to the use of such ports, and the full enjoyment of the benefits as regards navigation and commercial operations which they afford to vessels, their cargoes and passengers, established by the International Convention on Maritime Ports, is conferred 'subject to the principle of reciprocity.' If those benefits are to be realized by Great Britain, the Dominions, and the Empire generally, it is of the greatest importance that, in all international trades, British shipping should remain on a common basis.

"It is believed that there will be no difference of opinion between the shipowners of Great Britain and the Dominions, engaged in international trade, upon these business questions. Their interests are clearly identical. The problem is to give effect to the altered constitutional status of the Dominions, but at the same time to preserve the very substantial business advantages derived from the status of British ships in the world's trade. It is a problem which the association is satisfied will receive most careful consideration at the hands of the Imperial Conference."

Other matters discussed in the report include safety of life at sea and the proposed change in helm orders, and international conventions affecting shipping.

At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association yesterday at which the report was adopted, Mr. W. M. Clarke, of Larrinaga and Co., Limited, was elected chairman for the ensuing year, and Mr. Enfield E. Fletcher, of the Booth Steamship Company, Limited, was elected vice-chairman. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Walter Harding for his services as chairman during the past year.

Comment is made on the report in our City Columns.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LONDON TRADES COUNCIL AND ABOLITION

A deputation from a number of trade unions attended at the Home Office yesterday to ask for the abolition of private employment agencies covering all classes of employment, except domestic. The deputation had been organized by the London Trades Council.

The organizations represented were:—

The Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, the Film Artistes' Guild, the Musicians' Union, the National Association of Theatrical Employees, the National Federation of Professional Workers, the National Union of Clerks, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The deputation claimed to speak for all organized workers affected by the agencies referred to. It was received by the Home Secretary, Mr. J. R. Clynes, and the Minister of Labour, Miss Bondfield.

It was urged that legislation should be introduced to abolish private agencies altogether and that, pending such complete abolition, steps should be taken to control the fees which the agencies were now allowed to charge. It was pointed out that there was no national enactment under which private agencies operated, and it was only under a few municipalities that regulation of any sort existed. In many districts, therefore, it was pointed out, agencies were allowed to operate without supervisory control of any sort. With the exception of domestic agencies, it was argued, the whole of the income was derived from the workers, most of whom were at the time of their registration unemployed. What was most bitterly resented, it was stated, was the placing fee, which varied for temporary and for permanent employment.

The deputation stated that they strongly disapproved of a system of private agencies which debarred the unemployed from access to employment. The practice in the film industry was for employers to engage all the artists from various agents. The artists had to pay a 10 per cent. commission to the agent for the whole of the engagement. Letters had been received recently by the Film Artistes' Guild from practically every leading employer in the film industry condemning this practice. Split commission between employer and agent had been prevalent for many years, and was extremely damaging to the artists and the industry, it was stated. It was contended that agents were unnecessary. In the case of some catering agents it was usual to accept a week's wage, to be paid down before the worker was notified of the name of the employer. The deputation addad: "We believe that we have the whole of the Labour Exchange managers with us when we state that the principles of the private agency system are a distinct menace to the effective administration of Unemployment Insurance in those occupations where the agency system exists."

MR. CLYNES'S STATEMENT

In an official statement issued at the close of the interview, it was said that the Home Secretary told the deputation that the extent to which the work at present performed by private employment agencies could be taken over by the State was a matter more for the Ministry of Labour than for the Home Office.

Mr. CLYNES called attention to the fact that the Cardiff Corporation Bill, now before Parliament, contained a proposal to limit fees chargeable by private employment agencies. This was a novel proposal, which would be fully discussed by the Local Legislation Committee. There would thus be an opportunity of testing the opinion of Parliament. The question would also arise in connexion with the L.C.C. General Powers Bill.

He asked the deputation whether they would let him have their views on the alternative suggestion that local authorities should be empowered to investigate complaints of extortionate charges, with the power to withdraw a licence where they were satisfied that grave abuse existed. This power would probably have to be subject to an appeal to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction or to Quarter Sessions.

Miss BONDFIELD said that she doubted whether public opinion was yet ripe for the abolition of private employment agencies. Certainly the employment exchanges of the Ministry of Labour were not at present fully equipped to do all their work. She would be prepared to try the experiment in such of the occupations represented by the deputation as appeared to be suitable with a view to seeing whether the exchanges could develop a special placing organization, and she invited the cooperation of the deputation to this end.

THE LORD MAYOR AS MASONIC MASTER

Lord Ampthill, Pro Grand Master, last evening installed the Lord Mayor, Colonel Sir William A. Waterlow, as Master of the Guildhall Lodge, 3116, in succession to Sir Kynaston Studd, Junior Grand Warden, President of the Board of Benevolence. The ceremony, in accordance with custom, took place at the Mansion House, in the presence of a very large number of the Officers of Grand Lodge. The officers appointed were:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy C. W. Whittaker Alderman and Sheriff W. Pleyse Neal, Wardens; Sir John Pakeman, Past Assistant Grand Registrar, Treasurer; Mr. George H. Helfbuth, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Secretary; Mr. Deputy Frank Newson-Smith, Past Provincial Grand Warden, D.C.; Alderman Maurice Fraks, Past Grand Deacon, and Mr. Deputy Berridge, Deacons; Mr. F. A. B. Lord, Past Assistant Grand Standard Bearer, Inner Guard; Mr. John E. Layton and Major W. H. Champness, London Bank, Stewards; Mr. G. John Follett, London Bank, Tyler.

EMPIRE TRADE CONFERENCE

SUGGESTIONS BY F.B.I.

AN IMPERIAL ECONOMIC SECRETARIAT

The Federation of British Industries has prepared a report on British economic policy with regard to the Dominions for submission to the British Preparatory Committee to the Imperial Conference. The Preparatory Committee consists of representatives of the Federation, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and the Chamber of Shipping, and was set up with the idea of securing unanimity between the various national organizations before the meeting of the Conference.

The report begins by setting out the reasons for concluding that the most urgent necessity exists for this country to take steps to increase trade with the Dominions, and urges that it is essential, in considering problems of inter-Imperial trade, to take into account the economic desires of the Dominions. Bound up with these questions, it says, is that of migration: "the only real way to stimulate Empire migration on a large scale is to develop the prosperity of individual Dominions."

MACHINERY AND POLICY

Steps which can be taken to increase reciprocal trade within the Empire are next considered. The question is dealt with in two parts: (1) The Imperial machinery for consultation upon economic questions, and (2) the future economic policy of the Empire. Objection is taken to the present system on the ground that the Conferences are composed primarily of people who are chiefly and naturally concerned with the political or governmental aspects of the question to be considered. It is pointed out that better machinery exists in the Economic Section of the League of Nations for discussing economic problems with foreign countries than for discussing them with sister nations of the British Empire.

The definite recommendations which the Federation makes for consideration by the next Imperial Conference are summarized below:—

At as early a date as possible an Imperial trade conference should be held of an investigatory, advisory, and non-political nature, of persons nominated by each Government of the Empire, but acting in their personal capacity, composed of one or more chief Government officials concerned with economic and trade questions, representatives of industry, both employers and employed, and representatives of commerce, finance, shipping, and agriculture.

POSITION OF DOMINIONS

The conference should examine the question of inter-Imperial trade with a view of laying down a sound basis for Imperial economic policy. In particular, the report urges, an effort should be made to ascertain definitely the views of the Dominions on what further advantages they are prepared to grant to British trade, and upon what terms they are prepared to grant those advantages. A clear statement of Dominion views on that point would enable the question to be considered as a whole as a matter of business and not of sentiment, instead of, as at present, discussion centring largely upon what this country is, or may be, prepared to do ,without any assurance as to the measure of advantage which may be expected in return.

Another matter for the conference would be to consider the mass of detailed questions entering into Imperial trade relations with a view to drawing up an agenda for discussion at the next succeeding Imperial Conference, the conference to express its views and suggestions with regard to the subjects forming part of such an agenda. The conference should be investigatory in character, non-political in aim, and act purely as a medium for forming a constructive expression of opinion on which the Governments pronounce at the subsequent Imperial Conference.

This conference would be for the Empire, says the report, what the World Economic Conference at Geneva was for the world at large, but it should be far more productive of results, and would go far to remedy the defects in organization which at present handicap us in our relations with the Empire as compared with foreign countries. It should not be an isolated effort but a permanent part of the Imperial economic machinery, and should in particular meet before each succeeding Imperial Conference.

A SECRETARIAT

In addition to the establishment of such Imperial trade conferences, the Federation suggests that an Imperial Economic Secretariat should be established formed of men with economic and administrative experience, drawn from all parts of the Empire, to act as a permanent secretariat for the Imperial Conferences.

Passing to the policy which, in the Federation's opinion, it is desirable that the Empire should follow, the report says that reciprocal interchange of commodities is the goal to aim at. As to free trade within the Empire with a tariff wall outside, "even if this may be an ideal which many may believe is capable ultimately of realization, it cannot for many years to come be more than a vision to which, perhaps, various more practical steps may gradually lead. The Federation does not advocate a policy of free trade within the Empire as a concrete and practical proposition to be ventilated at the Economic Conference, not because its members are out of sympathy with the ideal, but because the necessities of the immediate future should, in its view, be met by more practical proposals."

EMPIRE RATIONALIZATION

For the consideration of the next Imperial Conference the report recommends the following suggestions:—

Steps should be taken to "rationalize," as far as possible, Empire industrial production. The Dominions should consider the extent to which uneconomic industries are in existence. Each Dominion should manufacture what she can with advantage manufacture, and facilitate to the utmost the import from Great Britain and other parts of the Empire of those manufactures which she is not capable of producing economically. To achieve this it is essential that individual industries in Great Britain and the Dominions should together explore the possibilities of rationalizing their production.

There should be a closer technical liaison between the United Kingdom and Dominion industries.

The existing preferences granted by Great Britain to the Dominions should not be disturbed.

A system should be devised whereby knowledge of Empire sources of supply should be readily available to all dealers and retailers in the United Kingdom.

The establishment in London of an Empire College for students from the Dominions and Colonies.

The Government should provide further financial facilities for the development of air transport within the Empire.

AN ANCIENT BEDFORD STATUE

SUGGESTED NEW SITE

The public works committee of the Bedford Corporation have discussed a letter addressed to the Mayor by General Sir Walter Braithwaite, President of the Old Bedfordian Club, about a statue of Sir William Harpur, a 16th-century Lord Mayor of London and founder of the Bedford Charity (the governing body of Bedford School), which stands in a niche over one of the doors of Bedford Town Hall. This building until 1890 was used as Bedford Grammar School, and General Braithwaite asked permission to have the statue removed to the new entrance which is to be erected at Bedford School as a memorial to Mr. J. S. Phillpotts, headmaster when the school was moved to its present buildings and for many years afterwards.

The public works committee reports to to-day's meeting of the Town Council that the statue was erected under an Act of Parliament passed in 1764, by which the trustees of the Bedford Charity (then the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and other persons named) were empowered to erect a statue in front of the Grammar School in memory of the munificent founder. The committee further reports that the statue is not mentioned in the conveyance of the building in 1890, and expresses the opinion that the Council would not be justified in acceding to the request, in view of the terms under which it was erected and of the fact that the Charity extends to other schools than Bedford School and to other purposes than education.

The Corporation of London have voted £105 for a special prize at the next meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley, as well as a cup to be won outright.

THE LICENSING COMMISSION

EFFECT OF DRINKING ON INDUSTRY

Mr. Hamilton Whyte, lecturer in economics at Bristol University, gave evidence before the Licensing Commission in London yesterday on the result of his investigations into the effect of drinking on industry.

He said that he chose shipbuilding and coal-mining as two industries to investigate, and Leeds, Luton, Middlesbrough, and Coventry were the towns in which the investigations were made. There was a clear consensus of opinion among all parties interviewed that drinking among the workers had undergone a considerable reduction in recent years, but there were differences of opinion as to the cause of this reduction. One main factor was the restriction of hours of sale and higher prices. The representatives of one large establishment advocated a system by which the price of liquor should rise automatically with any advance in wages and should never be allowed to fall below the present ratio.

The range of interests outside working hours made for sobriety. Sports and amusements tended to become competitors with, rather than allies of, the publichouse. In one area, on the other hand, it was asserted that exposed workers drank ten times—he thought that was an exaggeration—as much liquor on an average as the covered workers. A joiner earning £2 18s. lived in a much more comfortable home than a riveter earning £4 a week, the difference being spent chiefly in liquor. The causes alleged for the excessive drinking of the latter were bad food, bad cooking, and inefficient domestic arrangements. The parties interviewed strongly favoured a more extensive system of domestic training for girls in day and evening continuation schools.

Owing to trade depression there had been little money to spend in Leeds, and drinking had declined in recent years. The change in custom had become a habit, especially in the rising generation. Luton was a sober town, but an old habit still remained among piece-workers in the hat-making trade. Their work was hot and steamy, and the habit was that of running out for a "beaver"—a glass of beer—at intervals during the day, and output suffered to a certain extent by the practice. At one time the custom was universal, but now it was on the decline.

A reduction in drinking was also found in Coventry. A marked contrast in drinking habits between younger and older men was particularly emphasized. On the other hand, there was some evidence of a little more drinking by women and girls, at any rate, in public. There was certainly no evidence of drink being consumed during working hours. The old tradition that it was manly to get drunk had almost entirely disappeared.

In Middlesbrough 12 per cent. of the total population over 12 years of age were classified as labourers, doing "hot" and laborious work. Nor had the immediate environment very much to offer as compensation, consisting, as it did, of enormous blast furnaces, belching chimneys, miles of ironworks, and monotonous long line of small brick houses. Investigators found that there had been a recent marked decrease in drinking in the town, especially heavy drinking. In spite of the general reduction, the proportion of the income spent on drink could not be very much below the pre-War figure. It was difficult to see out of what surplus income Middlesbrough could afford to spend much on any sort of liquid refreshment. As the average expenditure per head on milk in 1927 was about 3d. per week, the available surplus could not be very large. One of the reasons given for decreased drinking was that the "constant soaker" was now a social outcast. Generally, there was little evidence to show at the present time that drinking was directly lowering the standard of industrial efficiency. Drinking was diminishing, but that change in custom had taken place under conditions which were quite abnormal. The permanency of the change depended entirely upon the effects which a return to normal conditions would have upon drinking habits. Changes in organization leading to greater interdependence between workers would be a permanent force making for steadiness and good timekeeping, but in the event of a revival in trade the reduced fatigue resulting from those changes might react both ways.

RETURN TO NORMAL

The gradual return to more normal conditions was bound to produce certain reactions upon national customs, and such must be allowed for in formulating any sound policy for the future. "Even those who contended that drinking to-day had no visible influence upon standards nevertheless inclined to the view that if all drinking ceased efficiency would be raised. Drinking during working hours on the part of single "key" workers was not tolerated in industry to-day, but the after-effects of drinking outside working hours might be responsible for errors of judgment of which the cause was not apparent.

The witness said that he had heard of a rather mysterious red wine in the Clyde district on which it was possible to get drunk very quickly.

Mrs. BARTON asked the witness how he arrived at the conclusion that domestic inefficiency caused more drinking among "outside" workers, and he replied that it was the considered statement of the managing director of a shipyard made in the presence of the works manager who had 40 years experience of the district.

Mr. Hamilton Whyte's evidence was concluded, and the Commission adjourned until to-day, when a private session will be held. The next public meeting will be on Thursday, February 27.

RATIONALIZATION OF THE POST OFFICE

LORD WOLMER AND ANTIQUATED METHODS

Lord Wolmer, M.P., was the guest of the Islington Chamber of Commerce at luncheon at Beale's Restaurant, Holloway-road, yesterday, when he gave an address on "Post Office Reform." ALDERMAN SIDNEY C. HARPER presided.

The question of Post Office reform, LORD WOLMER said, was primarily one for chambers of commerce and one which the business community would do well to take up. When he became Assistant Postmaster-General in the late Government he found himself in the middle of a vast machine—an industry which was trying to fulfil the functions which it was called upon to fulfil in the 20th century with machinery and organization which had been constructed in the middle of the 19th century. He came to the conclusion that while it was possible for a Postmaster-General to make reforms in this or that direction, it would never be possible for the Post Office as a whole to attain that efficiency which the nation had a right to demand and expect until the whole organization had been overhauled and put on a 100 per cent. business basis.

He asked them to consider what would be the condition of the London traffic combine—the Underground Railways and the General Omnibus Company—if its services were worked under similar conditions to the Post Office, with at its head a minor politician who came to the business knowing nothing about it, and whose advisers had no previous business experience. The trouble was that the Post Office was organized just as an ordinary Government department when it was not a Government department, but a great industry. It ought to be organized as a great public utility service. In the recent debate on the subject in the House of Commons, he felt that it was a tragedy that the accredited representatives of the Post Office workers—the trade union leaders—were obviously going to do everything they could to prevent such a change. He told them they were doing an ill service to their constituents.

Our telephone development was not anything like what it ought to be; the telegraphs were a declining industry. He contended that if the Post Office were placed under efficient business management not only would there be development of the telephone and telegraph services, but great benefits would be conferred on industry, and a far better chance would be given to those employed. The trouble about the telephone, telegraph, and other services was that the money which ought to be used for paying very good wages was frittered away in paying mediocre wages to an unnecessary number of men. Those who were trying to prevent the rationalization of the Post Office were doing an exceedingly ill turn to those who were working in the Post Office. If it were put under efficient business management and economies made by reducing the redundant staff, weeding out the inefficient, and promoting the best men—and there were plenty of good men in the department—then costs would be reduced, and they could get back to the penny postage. Business would once more expand, and that would mean greater employment. He hoped that the business community would insist that the country should have a Post Office service second to none in the world. There was no real reason why it should not be so.

AFFRAY IN A SOHO CLUB

ALLEGED ATTACK ON ITALIAN

The recent raid by a gang of men on the Argus Club, Greek-street, Soho, was investigated by Mr. Dummett at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday. GEORGE STEADMAN, 29, motor-driver; CHARLES STEADMAN, newsvendor, of Downham-road, Dalston; JACK MULLINS, 36, clerk, of Bridge-street, Burdett-road, Bow; and HENRY RICHARD BARTON, 31, motor-driver, of Felix-street, Hackney, E., were charged on remand with being concerned with five others not in custody with unlawfully and maliciously wounding Angelo Costognetti, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm.

For the prosecution, Mr. Barker said that a gang of men forced their way into the Argus Club on January 25 and demanded drinks, which they were given by the secretary, Lewis. They then inquired whether there were any "Reddies," which was a word for Italians in the place, and forced their way into the clubroom and there got into an altercation with an Italian named Costognetti. They beat him unmercifully, and tore his clothes almost to pieces. One man pulled out a revolver and rushed about the place. A woman, Edith Milburn, was also very badly assaulted and manhandled when she was trying to protect Costognetti. Finally they all departed, but subsequently the prisoners were arrested. Mullins seemed to have taken the leading part in the assault. Lewis on going out to get an ambulance met Mullins, Barton, and another man not in custody, and Mullins said to him, "Have you been to the police?" Lewis answered "No," and Mullins remarked, "Are you sure? God help you if you have."

Costognetti, who said he was an asphalt worker, gave evidence as to what happened. At first he identified Mullins as one of the nine men there, but when Mullins stood up the witness said he could not swear to him. He recognized him, however, as a man whom he had seen since in a King's Cross publichouse.

Questioned by Mr. DUMMETT, the witness said he had never seen the men before the night in question. He did not know that they had any grudge against him. The men who struck him were not in the dock.

Mr. Du Cann, for the defence of Mullins and Barton, said that at present the evidence given was not evidence against the accused.

John Lewis, who was secretary of the Argus Club (since struck off the register), identified the men in the dock as members of the gang who visited the club. He knew Barton and Mullins previously. They demanded drinks, and when told it was too late they adopted a menacing attitude. He was dragged into the clubroom, where he saw Costognetti crouching in the midst of a group of men, and every member of it seemed to be hitting him with some weapon. The men around Costognetti were shouting "Kill him! Burn him!" Glasses were smashed and there was uproar. Later he saw Costognetti lying on the floor, and Mullins had hold of him by his waistcoat, and in his other hand he held a life-preserver. Another man, who was called "Yap," was also hitting him on the head with a life-preserver, and others were using legs of chairs.

The case was adjourned, and Mr. DUMMETT refused to consider the question of bail.

Lewis applied for police protection, stating that he was afraid of the men and that he had been threatened.

Mr. DUMMETT.—You have given your evidence courageously. They will not molest you as they are in custody. If any of their charming friends approach you in any way let the police know at once, and they will do their utmost to protect you.

INCREASING IMPORTS OF FOREIGN BOXES

EVIDENCE AT MARKING INQUIRY

At the Board of Trade yesterday the standing committee appointed by the Board continued the hearing of the inquiry to consider whether "imported boxes, cartons, cases, and other containers made of paper, chip, strawboard, fibre-board, pulp-board, or similar boxboard and the flats for such boxes, should be required to bear an indication of origin."

The applicants were the British Paper Box Manufacturers' Federation, supported by the Fibre Board and Packing Cases Manufacturers' Association, and the Association of Corrugated Papermakers.

The application was opposed by the Food Manufacturers' Federation and the Manufacturing Confectioners' Alliance, the Electrical Importers and Traders' Association, and Messrs. S. H. Benson, Limited.

Mr. W. J. Carson, of Liverpool, president of the British Paper Box Manufacturers' Federation, and chairman of the Liverpool and District Paper Box Manufacturers' Association, said that he had noticed a gradually increasing number of foreign boxes coming into the country. Boxes were of value by themselves on appearance. In the Isle of Man there was a man who sold thousands of rings; he bought them very cheaply from Germany, and the boxes cost considerably more than the rings. There were 600 or 700 kinds of boxes used by wholesale chemists.

Mr. Phillip Robinson, director of Robinson and Sons, Limited, boxmakers, of Chesterfield, said that the wholesaler would not buy boxes marked "English make" because he wished to be free to pass on indiscriminately English or foreign articles to his clients. There was a growing demand among customers for British boxes. Many doctors and chemists would infinitely prefer to be putting their pills up in British boxes.

The first witness for the opposition, Mr. William H. Davey, head of the joint buying department of Cadbury and Frys, said that their view was that it would be prejudicial to the interests of chocolate manufacturers if there were a mark on the boxes in which chocolates were contained.

Explaining why he thought that if boxes were marked "foreign" the public would believe that the mark referred to the contents, Mr. Davey said, "Two years ago some of our men inadvertently made up some boxes from Dutch strawboard and the words "Made in Holland" were exposed on the outside of the containers. Our customers wanted to know why we were selling Dutch chocolate instead of that of our own manufacture." He added that the bulk of their boxes and containers were made by themselves and only .3 per cent. were imported.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMITTEE

SIR F. LEWIS TO BE CHAIRMAN

Owing to the pressure of professional duties, Sir Arthur Duckham has been obliged to resign the position of Chairman of the Advisory Committee set up to advise the Government on applications for assistance from Public Utility Undertakings under Part I. of the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929. Sir Frederick Lewis, the chairman of Messrs. Furness Withy and Company, Limited, who was a member of the Advisory Committee as originally appointed, has consented to accept the chairmanship.

Sir Arthur Duckham, discussing the Committee's work in a statement to the Press, said some interesting points had emerged, but perhaps the most remarkable of all was the comparative paucity of applications. Every application made to date had been dealt with.

The simplest forms had been adopted for application and implementation of grants, and they had found applications thoroughly reasonable in accepting proposals, most anxious to use British material, and very energetic in starting up work.

"Some criticism," he said, "has been made of the slowness of getting schemes actually put in hand; but on this point it must be remembered that the initiation of accelerated schemes which come in addition to the current work of an organization involves the creation of new staff, the preparation of drawings and specifications, getting tenders, &c., and I have been impressed by the celerity with which this essential work has been done by each applicant whose application has been accepted. There can be no doubt that the industries concerned have given whole-hearted support to the work of the committee. The railways especially have helped by using steel sleepers, buying British timber, &c. Manufacturers have also cooperated satisfactorily, and in some cases have taken lower prices for material for Government-assisted schemes, especially in the case of steel rails. . . . I wish to pay a sincere tribute to the enthusiasm and driving force of Mr. Thomas. Throughout we have been assisted and encouraged by him; he has been available at all times for consultation, and his assistance has been invaluable in getting over difficult situations."

Harrods Food!

'From the Cheapest that is Good, to the Best that money can buy'

HARRODS

CHOICEST FRUITS

'Marguerite' Brand

Delicious health-giving fruit, fresh from the tree. Fruit which has fully ripened in growth. Grown, picked and tinned in famous orchards of California and Hawaii especially for Harrods.

APRICOTS

Per tin 1lb. 14oz. net	Per tin 2lb. 4oz. net
1/9	2/3
12 tins, 20/- 24 tins, 39/-	12 tins, 26/- 24 tins, 51/-

PEACHES

Per tin 1lb. 14oz. net	Per tin 2lb. 4oz. net
1/9	2/3
12 tins, 20/- 24 tins, 39/-	12 tins, 26/- 24 tins, 51/-

PEARS

Per tin 1lb. 14oz. net	Per tin 2lb. 4oz. net
1/10	2/4
12 tins, 21/- 24 tins, 41/-	12 tins, 27/- 24 tins, 53/-

FRUIT SALAD

Per tin, 1lb. 14oz. net .. 2/1
12 tins, 24/-; 24 tins, 47/-

HAWAIIAN PINE SLICES

Per tin 1lb. 4oz. net	Per tin 1lb. 14oz. net
1/2½	1/6
12 tins, 13/6 24 tins, 26/-	12 tins, 17/- 24 tins, 33/-

LOGANBERRIES

Per tin, 1lb. 4oz. net .. 1/4
12 tins, 15/-; 24 tins, 29/-

GRAPE FRUIT HEARTS

Per tin, 1lb. 4oz. net .. 1/4
12 tins, 15/-; 24 tins, 29/-

SPECIAL OFFER OF FRESH DESSERT

NECTARINES

From the orchards of sunny South Africa come these delicious Nectarines—a cargo of stored sunshine most welcome in these wintry days. The special price makes them doubly attractive.

Per Box of 32 3/9
3 FOR 10/6

GUINEA FOWLS

Now that the game season is over Guinea Fowls are particularly appreciated. They are at their best, both in quality and price, at Harrods. Plump young birds, each sufficient for four persons

Each 3/9
2 FOR 7/3

SUFFOLK HAMS

at a Special Price

These succulent Hams are cured by a Century-old sweet-cure process that ensures a flavour of rare delicacy and distinction. Weighing from 10lb. to 12lb. each

Price per lb. 2/4

FINEST SMOKED ENGLISH OX TONGUES

Most enjoyable as a breakfast dish, and will make the most delicious sandwiches. Dried and smoked by a special process and cured by an old recipe that gives them a unique flavour. Weight 5 to 6 lb.

Special Price, per lb. 1/6

'KRUMMETS'

Another Harrods cooking preparation that saves time. 'Krummets' are freshly made breadcrumbs and are most suitable for garnishing Hams, Meat, Fish, etc. In packets.

Per ½ lb. 6d Per lb. 1/-

Harrods Deliver Free within the wide area covered by their Motor Vans, and pay carriage on Purchases value 20/- and over in England and Wales: 60/- Scotland.

HARRODS LTD SLOane 1234 KNIGHTSBRIDGE SW1

ALL WE WHO ARE DEAF

WISH SUCCESS TO THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

EACH morning we *read* of its progress. Each evening we *listen*—yes, we said *listen*—to how it is getting on. The wireless is as great a boon to us as it is to you who can hear *without* help. Why, bless you, *of course it is!* We can enjoy it now as much as you. We just revel in "the talkies" too. We can hear them all right. You see us at the play and the opera; yes, at church as well. By the way, what bright lads some of our young, modern-day curates are. Eager fellows, too, yet full of anecdote and wit. We never have to ask *them* to repeat what they said. Conversation is as easy for us to pick up as it is for you. How do we do it! Yes, HOW..*DO*..WE..DO..IT?

Well, in a way we really *hate* spreading these things about because to many of us it's a bit intriguing to see the amazement on the faces of our friends when we suddenly chip in and carry on a conversation when we weren't supposed to have heard a word! But secrets will out.

* * *

Have you ever seen a row of cars lined up outside a big corner building in Wigmore Street? You can often do so on a fine morning. The deaf owners of those cars are inside that building chattering away with a delightful group of professional men who have made a life study of acoustics—men who really know a great deal about the human ear and who have linked up with scientists—Professor A. M. Low amongst others—and between them devised practically invisible means whereby we who are afflicted with deafness can regain good hearing.

* * *

And they have succeeded in no uncertain way. In fact to such a marvellous extent that their organization to-day occupies the largest building in the whole world devoted exclusively to aiding the deaf. And on many a day it's positively crowded. The crowning achievement of this great concern is the evolution of an instrument called the Silver Anniversary Supermodel Acousticon. As its name implies, it is the outcome of twenty-five years' research and experiment. Nobody else has spent nearly so long in striving to produce an instrument that combines immense sound-magnifying properties with absolute safety.

* * *

It's a kind of Radio Microphone with a miniature loud speaker. But so tiny is the whole outfit that hundreds of people are going about—travelling alone, shopping by themselves

Letters to the Editor

THE PACT AND THE COVENANT

APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In Geneva last September, through the initiative of the British and certain other delegations, the League of Nations Assembly was led to adopt a resolution inviting the Council

to appoint a Committee of 11 persons to frame a report as to the amendments in the Covenant of the League which are necessary to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris. This Committee should meet in the first three months of 1930, and in the course of its labours should take into account any replies or observations which have been received from the members of the League by that date. The report of the Committee will be submitted to the members of the League in order that such action as may be deemed appropriate may be taken during the meeting of the eleventh ordinary session of the Assembly in 1930.

That Committee, which is meeting next week in Geneva, will have before it the text of certain amendments proposed in September in the name of this country. As appeared from the speech in which, on the eve of his election to be a Judge of the Permanent Court, Sir Cecil Hurst laid them before the First Committee, the broad result of the adoption and bringing into effect of the British amendments would be twofold—namely:—

(a) To render, as nearly as possible, every violation by a member of the League, of the Kellogg Pact, a violation equally of the League Covenant; and

(b) to render the "sanctions" provisions of the existing Covenant applicable to every such violation of the Covenant as so amended.

These points were very clearly explained by Sir Cecil Hurst. The report of his speech reads (I quote from Series of League of Nations Publications V. Legal, 1929, V. 17):—

If the obligations of Articles 12, 13, and 15 were extended, it was clear that the cases in which the Members of the League would be called upon to apply sanctions would also be extended. Consequently, the suggested modifications did, in a sense, increase the burdens which Membership of the League imposed upon its Members. On the whole, his Government thought that that small extension of the obligations involved in Article 16 was the wisest course to take.

And then a little later:—

But this extension of the obligations of Article 16 seemed to his delegation to be no more than a theoretical extension and not a practical one. The application of sanctions was only a burden if other States did in fact resort to war. The more the possibility of war was reduced the less possibility there was of having to apply sanctions and, consequently, the less onerous did the burden of sanctions become.

A good deal of further light on the issues involved may be got from the above-mentioned document, which contains relevant extracts from some two dozen speeches delivered during the Assembly session. To quote, for instance, from the reported speech of the Danish delegate:—

The Danish delegation could not share the British delegation's view that the indirect effects of the amendment proposed in connexion with the system of sanctions would be rather theoretical than practical. . . . He thought, however, they might easily avoid that difficulty by appropriate drafting. He ventured to suggest, for example, the addition to the Covenant of the League of a new Article 17a reproducing the Kellogg Pact, but leaving untouched the system of sanctions laid down in the previous Articles of the Covenant. Other solutions were also conceivable.

Such discussion of these matters as I have up to now noticed in the British Press has had to do mainly, if not solely, with what I have labelled point (a). In regard to point (b), conceptions in England will of course have been changing in recent changing years, but, should there exist any persons of consequence to whom point (a) will appear the more timely of the two, it would be well, would it not, that they should be heard from soon rather than that they should reserve their dissent until the moment, let us say, when an amended Covenant comes to be laid before Parliament in view of ratification? Mrs. Swanwick, at a plenary meeting, supporting the Assembly resolution, said:—

We must of all things not forget that, if we want peace in this world, we must have the peoples of the world at the back of their Governments. In those countries where Governments are chosen by their people, the people are of particular importance. We must make the law clear to the people, and that is not impossible. The lawyers are quite clever enough to do that if they think it worth their while to try to do it. Sometimes they do not seem to be thinking of making it clear to the people.

The lawyers in the present instance have, I think, been clear enough. The Press I would submit, Sir, has also its part to play.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES MANNING.
The London School of Economics, Houghton-street, Aldwych, W.C.2, Feb. 18.

MR. SNOWDEN AND MCKENNA DUTIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one who did not succeed in catching the Speaker's eye in the recent debates on unemployment, may I ask the hospitality of your columns to make my protest against the Government's policy in regard to those trades dependent on McKenna and silk duties? Almost from the first moment of their taking office, Ministers have kept these trades in a state of uncertainty. Mr. Snowden made it clear that he was determined to repeal the duties at the first opportunity; but he was equally resolute not to anticipate any Budget statement.

The result of this dual declaration was to produce a state of uncertainty which the passage of time and further statements and rumours and obvious divergences of opinion among Ministers have only deepened. Orders have fallen away, plans for the future cannot be made, factories are going on half-time, and less money is paid in wages. Mr. Snowden, with sardonic humour, blandly explains to the unfortunate people concerned that uncertainty must always be the fate of those who depend on tariffs. He has certainly done his utmost to prove that proposition. In the days of the suffrage movement before the War the statesman who gives his name to the duties was responsible for a measure against suffragettes which was known as the "Cat and Mouse" Act. Mr. Snowden's policy might well merit that same description. Had the Government deliberately desired to damage the trades and increase unemployment they could not have chosen a more effective method. A strange policy indeed for those who profess a desire to cure unemployment.

Yours, &c.,
HENRY HASLAM.
House of Commons.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT MONTE CARLO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I see in your issue of the 13th inst. a letter from a correspondent on the subject of pigeon shooting at Monte Carlo. As a member of the committee of the Tir aux Pigeons at Monte Carlo, I beg to be allowed to correct his statement that helpless pigeons with clipped wings are used in the traps. People who have any knowledge of the subject know that this is not the case. The pigeons used in the competitions are the best "Zuritos," brought from Spain, and the fact that shooters pay 15f., or 2s. 6d., for every bird they fire at shows that they want the fastest-flying ones procurable. There would be no interest in shooting unless the birds were difficult. The Comte de Gramedo, president of the Tir aux Pigeons at Monte Carlo, will be only too glad to prove to anyone interested that there is no clipping of pigeons' wings or impeding their power of flight in any way.

Yours faithfully,
T. HAUGHTON WATSON.
Hotel Metropole, Monte Carlo, Feb. 15.

MR. LANSBURY AND THE PARKS

FOR THE MANY OR THE FEW

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—One of your correspondents says there is ample room in the outer fringes of the Park for lawn tennis courts, &c. Nobody will dispute the proposition; but the problem is whether such allocations contribute to the best employment of these open spaces.

I am not opposed to increased recreation, but I hesitate to exclude the public from areas to which they now have free and unrestricted access. Moreover, people are apt to forget that Parliament has always considered that local rather than the national authorities should provide means for recreation. In 1847 the Towns Improvement Clauses Act conferred on local authorities powers to provide pleasure-grounds and places of public recreation. In 1860 this was extended to land for public walks and exercise. In 1875 a new group of local government authorities received general powers, and in 1907 provision was made for "apparatus for games and recreation." In London the authorities concerned—namely, the London County Council, the borough councils, and the City Common Council—have been very active, though we may expect a reduction of effort in districts which can get free sites in the central parks. The public will suffer both by a diminution of effort in the boroughs and by closing open space in the parks. Even where ground is not railed off or fenced in, public enjoyment is impaired—as many areas in the Royal Parks have for several weeks been made impassable owing to the mud caused by occasional footballing.

May I add a word about the removal of trees? It was stated in Parliament yesterday that no trees have been removed in connexion with the Regent's Park cinder track. On January 10 I saw two trees felled in this area, and one in process of removal—each as it happens very near to what is now the track. One of these tree trunks, as I said in a former letter to *The Times*, was 41in. in diameter. There was no justification for destroying it on the ground of safety; even if the upper branches were defective (which I was unable to verify), the trunk was sound; and with proper treatment the tree would have lasted for years. It is a sad pity that trees as well as grass are being so much sacrificed. Their value is immeasurable, most of all I fancy to the children themselves.

Playgrounds are pleasant for young people, and very popular, too; but playgrounds can and should be provided elsewhere in order that young people who are more than ever susceptible to the din and turmoil of London may enjoy the quiet of the parks. This quiet is admittedly irreplaceable. I hear many people with technical knowledge say that from the health point of view the park is more valuable to the rising generation as park than as playground. Day by day the country recedes farther and farther from Central London and becomes more inaccessible. It is quite a mistake to say that "London's lungs have expanded and that the country is available to all of us." On the contrary, our lungs are contracting in relation to our growing needs. Very little free country is at the command of the average Londoner. There is neither silence on the country road nor repose on the suburban common. The green belt does not exist. It is only in the Royal Parks that this wonderful health-giving freedom survives, this generous source of recuperation, of change, even of romance—far more valuable to Londoners than organized games which at best can only provide exercise for a tiny fraction of the population. The open park is the possession of all London. The most precious bit of country is enshrined in the very heart of the metropolis.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES.
7, Audley-square, W.1., Feb. 18.

COPYRIGHT IN PICTURES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In *The Times* of February 14 you print a paragraph on "Copyright in Pictures," and quote Mr. Egerton Beck's article in the *Burlington Magazine*, in the course of which he states "that the sale of an artistic work should also be a sale of every right appertaining to that work."

May I protest most strongly against such a suggestion? Under the old and now repealed Act, when an artist sold his picture it became necessary for him, if he would protect his copyright, to obtain from the purchaser of the picture a written acknowledgment that that client had not bought the copyright with it. Failing this document the copyright lapsed and became public property, and the work could be reproduced in any form, without fee or permission, by any one who could get access to the picture, and the artist had absolutely no remedy. This, as must be quite obvious to any thinking person, was a great hardship to the painter, and many valuable copyrights became lost to artists.

When the new Act was in the course of framing, artists had a great fight to get this remedied, and it is largely due to the late Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, R.A., that this very unfair clause to the creator of a picture was abolished, and in its stead it was clearly stated that the picture and the copyright in it were two distinct things, and that the copyright of a picture remained with the artist, after the sale of the work, unless a stipulation to the contrary was made by the buyer at the time of purchase. This was a distinct gain in law to the artist, and, as far as I know, has worked admirably, and many valuable copyrights have been saved, to the ultimate benefit of deceased artists' widows and orphans.

I protest, therefore, most strongly against any attempt to alter the present law and rob the artist of any right that he may have under that law, especially in such times of deep distress in the art world as those under which the present-day artist is suffering. Of course, if an artist undertakes a commission, the copyright of such a work goes automatically, as it should go, to the giver of that commission.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
PERCY R. CRAFT.
77, Bedford-gardens, Kensington, W.8.

THE WRECK OF THE KNEBWORTH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As owners of the ss. Knebworth we would like to take this opportunity of supporting the letters of Mr. G. F. Stainforth and Mr. A. F. Lidguard, officers of this steamer, which appeared in your issues of the 4th and 11th inst. respectively.

We are greatly indebted to those who assisted in the rescue of our men, and especially do we thank the captain and men of the fishing vessel Marthote and Pilot Andrew who went to their assistance on Wednesday, January 29. We also take this opportunity of thanking Major Cammell, of the Royal Engineers Signalling Corps, who was of great assistance to our captain and officers in carrying out the signalling, as at first our men did not understand the French signals.

We also take this opportunity of thanking all those, both at Biarritz and St. Jean de Luz, who attended to our men by giving them hospitality and providing them with clothes. Another official to be thanked is his British Majesty's Consul at Biarritz and also our agents, M. Duverdier and his partner M. Forgues.

We are, Sir, yours very truly,
R. S. DALGLIESH, Manager.
The Dalgliesh Steam Shipping Company, Limited, Watergate-buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Feb. 17.

CHANCES FOR YOUNG ARCHITECTS

BENEFITS OF OPEN COMPETITION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The whole of the architectural profession is profoundly concerned at the indifference of the Government to the growing public desire that the design of great national buildings should be alive with the interest and stimulus given by public architectural competition. It has been sufficiently proved that architectural competitions are frequently won by men of genius who, unknown previously, come forward into the limelight of public approbation.

It is only necessary to mention a few of these cases. The competition for the St. George's Hall, Liverpool, allowed a young man, Elmes, to produce a building which remains one of the most magnificent in Europe. The Liverpool Cathedral competition introduced the splendid genius of young Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. The early death of Ralph Knott reminded Londoners that as a very young man he won the open competition for the London County Hall, which will long stand as a fine tribute to his genius. Mr. Berry Webber, one of our younger architects, recently won the Manchester Art Gallery competition. Mr. Vincent Harris won the competition for the great Government building proposed on the Embankment site. If we go outside this country we find that the majority of great modern public buildings on the Continent are the result of public architectural competitions.

In Stockholm the erection of the Town Hall, a masterpiece of architecture and effective planning and the result of open competition, has so stimulated public interest in architecture that it has been decided that the proposed great traffic bridge in the city shall be placed before architects in an open competition. This course should be immediately followed in the matter of the proposed Thames Bridge, when undoubtedly the official scheme now before the public would be superseded by a plan which, while entirely practical, would be instinct with beauty and a glory to the great City of London. The new building for the home of the Royal Institute of British Architects is to be decided by public competition.

The layman naturally cannot realize the amount of work which goes into the final competitive drawings presented to the assessor. Weeks and months are given to the plans, many schemes being worked out in detail only to be rejected; all the time the mind subconsciously visualizing the whole internal and external conception, though not a line may be drawn to indicate the *façade* until all the plans are fully considered. For in 90 per cent. of competitions it is the plan which wins the competition and necessarily dictates the *façade*.

This question has lately come before the public owing to the prominence given to the discussion as to whether the Government buildings to be erected on the Calton Hill site in Edinburgh should be designed by the Office of Works or be thrown open to competition among British architects. At the last meeting of the Competitions Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects, consideration was given to articles by the London correspondents of two provincial newspapers. Attention was at once called to the strange coincidence that both these articles—one in Edinburgh and one in Leeds—appeared on the same day, November 29, 1929, and both contained similar arguments. There seemed ground for the supposition that there was some central body dictating an idea to the minds of the newspaper correspondents concerned. To show the similarity of the two articles referred to, I need quote only one paragraph from each:—

(1) Apart from the fact that the policy is regarded as having been carried too far to be reversed, the Office of Works has had experience of outside work, not always with satisfactory results. The competitive architect naturally devotes himself to the production of a *façade* which will impress the adjudicators, and is apt to have too little regard to the practical purposes for which the building is required.

(2) The reply of the Office of Works to its critics is that if it keeps the design and construction of these buildings in its hands it does so because its own staff is trained in the interior needs of Government departments and can make provision for the innumerable rooms, staircases, lifts, &c., which are required in places where the business of the State is carried on. Put briefly, the architects can design magnificent approaches, *façades*, and towers, but they have not yet learned to work for office purposes.

It is not necessary to point out the futility of the official suggestion that architects outside the doors of the Office of Works know nothing about office planning. Shrewd business men in London and our great cities fortunately do not share this view, for still all round us are growing up office buildings which, in planning, in light and airy offices, and in convenient modern utilities, can be readily compared with any official productions.

Let it be noted at once that no thoughtful architect has anything but praise for the excellent buildings lately put up by Sir Richard Allison and his official staff. They are interesting in plan and good in external *façade* treatment. It is, however, a matter of complaint that any attempt should be made to decry the success of the competition system, which has given such splendid opportunities to the younger men and resulted in so many fine buildings.

The monopoly of State architecture by an official Department will undoubtedly tend to impersonal and uninteresting work, lacking the stimulus of competitive effort and sterilizing the development of unknown genius. The Office of Works may consider it has nothing to learn in departmental design, and, if so, it ought to be willing to demonstrate the fact by allowing its architects to enter a public competition for a State building.

It is a cheap and easy thing to say that the Royal Institute of British Architects is fighting for open competition in these great State buildings for bread-and-butter motives. But the chief concern of the Royal Institute is the development of the finest architecture. Its Royal Charter was given it for this specific and democratic purpose, and it cannot stand aloof and allow statements of the nature in question to be made without protest.

I beg to remain yours faithfully,
C. ERNEST ELCOCK, Chairman,
R.I.B.A. Competitions Committee.
9, Conduit-street, W.1, Feb. 11.

BAHAMAS CENTENARIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The article dealing with the Bahamas centenaries stamps in your issue of January 6 says that the date 1729 relates to "the coding of the Bahamas to Great Britain by France and Spain." The facts are:—

1. The date 1729 relates to the first meeting of the present House of Assembly of the Bahamas, which was created in 1728, and is the successor to two previous Houses of Assembly which existed—(a) one under the Eleutherian Adventurers of 1647, and (b) the other under the Royal grant to the Duke of Albemarle and others of 1670.

2. In 1782 the Colony capitulated to the Spaniards. In 1783 it was restored to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles. The islands had already been retaken by the British and were in their occupation before the restoration by the treaty was known in the Colony.

HARCOURT MALCOLM.
House of Assembly, Nassau, Bahamas, Jan. 31.

Points from Letters

B.B.C. CONCERTS

One of the finest broadcasts from the B.B.C. is undoubtedly that of the National Orchestra of Wales, relayed from the National Museum of Wales by the Cardiff Station. It cannot be heard in London, and I think that if listeners who are forced to listen to 2LO knew of it they would demand at least an occasional relay. Apart from merit, a marked feature of the Cardiff broadcast is that when an orchestral concert is announced you may rely on getting it, and not have to put up with a concert consisting half of songs.—Mr. R. T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, Connaught Club, W.2.

BRITISH ROAD STONE

In view of the British Industries Fair opening in London and Birmingham this week, may I appeal to users of roads, members of councils, and surveyors to use British road stone to help to alleviate the unemployment in the industry? There are 179,000 miles of roads in this country, and the number of private motor-cars, motor-cycles and commercial motors exceeds 2,000,000. These are astounding figures, and when we contemplate the enormous amount of foreign material for the making of roads which is shipped from abroad into this country, I think it all-important to-day that everybody concerned, both in the using and making of roads, should realize that by their influence in encouraging home production they may do something to help and check the disastrous position of trade and unemployment in this country.—Mr. A. C. N. DIXEY, M.P., House of Commons.

WILLS IN FRANCE

In 1918 I was executor to a will made in France and retained there. Upon a certified copy being sent me which was translated by a notary here, probate was obtained at Somerset House without any difficulty or the aid of a solicitor.—Mr. C. J. MERSTON, 6, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3.

CONSERVATIVES AND ECONOMY

Mr. Baldwin in his recent speeches has spoken of economy, but not with any particular emphasis. We have been promised it many times, but the last Government, with its overwhelming majority, increased expenditure. To those of us who put our hope in the Conservative Party, it would be comforting to have from our leader a very strong and definite statement of financial policy. It should be the most important plank in the party platform, for it matters more than anything else, if the country is to recover.—Mr. W. A. Ross, 78, Bidston-road, Birkenhead.

THE TALLEST BARRISTER.

To the best of my belief the claim may rightly be made for the late Mr. John O'Connor, K.C., for many years a member of the Nationalist Parliamentary Party, to have been the tallest barrister of his time. He was known in the House of Commons and in the Law Courts as "Long John." Mr. Michael MacDonagh, describing in his interesting book on "The Home Rule Movement" the historic proceedings in "Committee Room 15," recalls that Mr. O'Connor—then a student at the English Bar—"was known," being an old Fenian, as "six feet six of treason and felony." Unless I am mistaken, Mr. O'Connor was at least an inch taller than the height attributed to him in the amusing expression quoted by Mr. MacDonagh. I have often seen Mr. O'Connor and Lord Cushendun (then Mr. Ronald McNeill) at the same time in the Lobby, and, unless my recollection errs, "Long John" was the taller of the two. Certainly the tall hat which Mr. O'Connor usually wore in the precincts of Parliament and of the Temple helped to make him a towering figure over the other legislators and lawyers.—Mr. J. W. MCNERNEY, Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple.

KANCHENJUNGA.

You refer to Kanchenjunga, 28,150 feet, as the second highest mountain in the world. Surely this distinction belongs to K2 (Mount Godwin Austen), 28,250 feet, in the Karakoram? I am well aware that there is controversy upon the subject. De Filippi, in his "Karakoram and Western Himalaya" (1912), ranked K2 as second to Everest, but he added that further calculations might yet prove Kanchenjunga to be the higher of the two.—Mr. WALTER R. CUNLIFFE, 34, The Grove, The Boltons, S.W.10.

THE MERTON BY-PASS

Please allow a resident of Merton Park for many years to enter a protest against the spoiling of a beautiful road to make a by-pass, which in the opinion of many will not remedy the congestion in Kingston-road. The congestion is caused by the level crossing which holds up the traffic many times during the day. The loss of time must be enormous. There is very little passenger traffic on this line, the trains being practically empty. The Kingston road will have to be taken in hand, not only for the road traffic but pedestrian traffic as well, as the footpaths are very narrow; also to remove several dangerous corners. If this were done the authorities would see if the other schemes were necessary.—Mr. E. A. THOMPSON, Merton Park.

"CARBARIANS"

So "carbarian" has arrived. I suggest that the next degree, the comparative, might be suitably expressed, by a combination of "lapses" recently disclosed, as "motorious carbarian," if the B.B.C. will pardon the conjunction. The superlative remains to be added. Most appropriate epithets occur to me, as no doubt they have to others, but I fear, Sir, they would not be printed in your esteemed journal.—Mr. E. S. JONES, 19, Old Jewry, E.C.2.

"YOUR HUMBLE SERVANT"

The correspondence which has recently taken place in your columns on the appropriate way in which a writer may subscribe himself has doubtless interested a wide circle. Perhaps it will be of interest to others to read of the views of the hymn writer, Philip Doddridge. In one of his letters to John Wesley (Journal, vol. II., p. 16) he signs himself "Your obliged and affectionate brother and servant," but adds a postscript that "Your caution has suggested a thought to me, whether it be modest to call ourselves humble. If the expression means a readiness to serve in love, in any thing low, as washing the feet of another, I hope I can say 'I am your humble servant'; but if it means one who is in all respects as humble as he could wish, God forbid I should arrogate so proud a title.—Mr. W. B. BOOTH, Dulwich College, S.E.21.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

I entirely agree with Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. White, Battersea Park, with its miles of railings surrounding nothing in particular but dear to the official heart and to the small boy who climbs them, has been transformed by its lawn tennis courts and sports grounds, and Mr. Lansbury is deserving of praise if he can make that rather dull Hyde Park a little gayer and more enjoyable.—Mr. A. BLUNT, 104, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, S.W.10.

FOXES OF LEBANON

There seems to be still some doubt in the minds of readers as to foxes eating grapes, and so they may perhaps like to hear of the practice on the Lebanon Mountains. On a holiday there one year, at the time of ripening grapes, I wandered round the vineyards talking with the peasants and saw the fires they lit round them by night, expressly, as they told me, to keep off foxes from the grapes. Another year I witnessed similar night-fires in the plains about the mouth of the Corinthian Gulf, and found that they, too, helped in protecting the harvest; in this case it was the precious grape-currant and the marauders were not foxes but men; the fires were lit for the comfort of the peasants who, armed with guns, were watching over their fields. The scene had its beauty; the fires were multitudinous, spread over large spaces, twinkling from afar like the stars above them.—Mr. G. D. HORNBLOWER, 4, Meadway Gate, N.W.11.

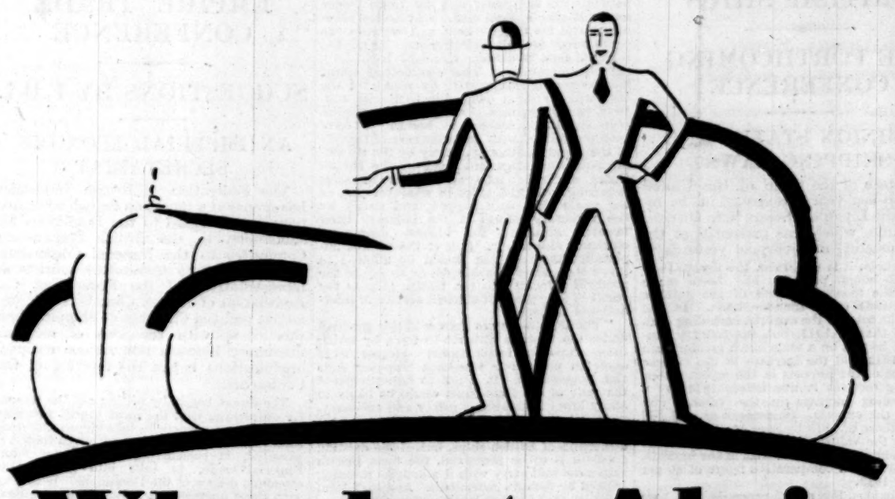
PRINTERS' ERRORS

In the index to the 1903 edition of the "Annual Practice," a work familiar to all lawyers, there is a mistake which has rather a humorous effect. One of the titles in the index is the word Sale, and on one page the initial S has been omitted, with the result that two of the subtitles read "ale, approval of Judge to," and "ale, certificate of result of."—Mr. R. M. PATTISSON, Lincoln's Inn.

It is interesting to recall a mistake in punctuation which largely negatived the intended provisions of the U.S.A. Tariff Bill many years ago. Among the articles scheduled for admission free of duty were "all foreign fruit plants." In the Bill this appeared as "all foreign fruit, plants, &c." as a consequence of which all foreign bananas, oranges, lemons, &c., were imported free of duty; and it was not until heavy loss had been suffered by the Revenue Department that the mistake was discovered.—Mr. KENNETH M. MORGAN, 107, River-avenue, Palmers Green, N.13.

MOTOR SPEED LIMIT.

Before it is too late I protest in the strongest way possible against the emancipation of motor cars and motor-cycles from all restraint and limit as to speed by the proposed abolition of all limits of speed for them, which the whole country (except speed advocates) knows to be the chief cause of the appalling numbers of deaths and injuries to pedestrians. The public who (some 38 millions) walk the roads and streets have the first right to the use of them. Warning incidents are occurring in different parts of the country that this right will be asserted.—Mr. ROBERT P. C. CORFE, Royal Societies Club.



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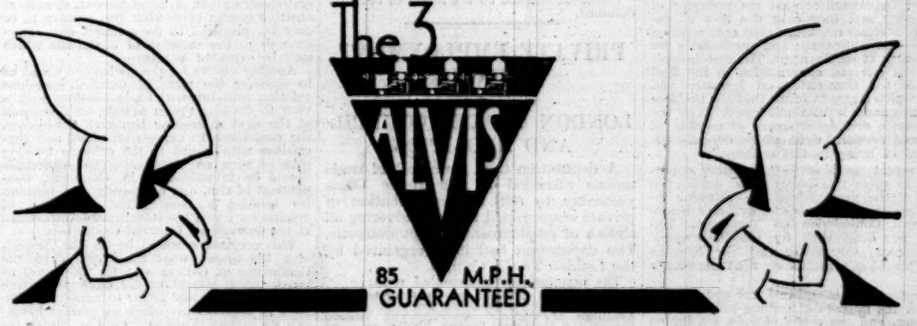

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CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

SIR H. MAYBURY ON TRAFFIC NEEDS

THE NEW STATION

Sir Henry Maybury last evening discussed the new Charing Cross bridge with members of the House of Commons, who will be considering this evening the L.C.C. Bill authorizing the building of the new bridge. The meeting, which was private, was arranged by the Roads and Bridges Committee of the House of Commons. Major Walter Elliot presided.

It was stated officially after the meeting that Sir Henry Maybury outlined very fully the details of the scheme, the negotiations with the railway company, and the reasons for the removal of the station to the south side of the river, and spoke of the great necessity, in considering any such scheme, to put first and foremost the needs of traffic. The new station on the Red Lion brewery site, from the general transport point of view, was much to be preferred to the Waterloo Junction site on account of the easy and convenient interchange between the railways, omnibuses, and tubes. This site involved the minimum of inconvenience to railway passengers and the general public. It was most undesirable to give any facilities for the traffic over the bridge to enter Northumberland-avenue and to pass into Trafalgar-square. At the present time during the peak hours there were 1,035 vehicles going hourly into Trafalgar-square, and on account of the difficulty experienced in handling this traffic it was not desirable that it should be increased. One of the chief difficulties was that of handling the traffic at the junction of Northumberland-avenue and Trafalgar-square.

One of the fundamental bases of the scheme was its traffic value, and it had been designed definitely to enable the traffic it carried to be taken away from the present congested points. All interests had received very careful consideration in connexion with the general lay-out of the bridge. Allowance had been made for the provision of a 100ft. embankment from the L.C.C. buildings to Waterloo Bridge. Subject to certain engineering requirements being followed, the actual design of the bridge would be thrown open to public competition.

WESTMINSTER COUNCIL'S OPPOSITION

A PETITION TO PARLIAMENT

The Council of the City of Westminster has presented to the House of Commons a petition against the London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill.

The petitioners allege that the Westminster City Council's property rights and interests will be injuriously affected by the Bill, and assert that the scheme is incomplete. A vast amount of new traffic will be brought to the northern terminal point of the new bridge, and extensive improvements and enlargements of existing streets and the provision of new streets will, it is submitted, be necessary to deal with this traffic. No provisions are included in the Bill for carrying out those works. Objections are made to the removal of Charing Cross Station to the south side of the river on the ground that no provision is made for substituting adequate means of transport for the passengers and goods that now go from or arrive at the station.

The scheme, the petition alleges, "consists of an outline which is to be filled in without further reference to your honourable House." It continues:—

"The northern terminal of the bridge is to be located in the very heart of the capital of the Empire. Your petitioners consider that too much importance cannot be placed upon the necessity of securing that the design of the bridge and the lay-out of its northern approaches shall be conceived on the finest lines, and not only in a manner convenient for traffic but also on a plan worthy of its surroundings. Notwithstanding that the City of Westminster will be most seriously affected by the new bridge and the approaches to it on the northern side of the river, and that the ratepayers of the city will be called upon to pay approximately one-sixth of the net cost to the Council, your petitioners have not been given an opportunity to agree to or to express their views upon the details of the scheme in time for them to be considered, and they are most apprehensive that the proposed scheme may cause irreparable injury to their city. The viaduct between the River Thames and the Strand will present problems of the greatest difficulty, and the plans fail to show how they will be met or whether the limits of deviation will permit of their being dealt with in the best possible manner.

"The area on the north-easterly side of the proposed viaduct known as the Adelphi will, according to the plans, be cut off from the Victoria Embankment, and two of the three existing streets between the said area and the Strand will be stopped up. No provision is made on the plans for connecting this area with the property to the south-west of the viaduct, with the Strand, or with the Victoria Embankment, so that not only will thorough communication to the Adelphi be reduced, with a consequential loss of rateable value, but the risk of loss by damage by fire will be increased.

"The scheme proposes to destroy a large area of very valuable property to provide a large traffic centre at the Strand, and another wide area apparently intended as another traffic centre between Charing Cross-road and King William-street. Your petitioners submit that this lay-out is wasteful and that before powers are granted to enable the Council to destroy large areas of valuable property the further works that will be necessary to disperse the traffic from the said traffic centres should be set out in detail so as to ensure that the whole scheme is practicable and the best and most economical one that can be devised."

Many other objections are set out in the petition.

THE POLICE AND CRIME PREVENTION

DIVERSION TO OTHER DUTIES

The reports of his Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary for the year ended September 29, 1929, were issued as a White Paper yesterday (Stationery Office, 69, price 9d.). Statistical tables show that the authorized establishment at the end of the period reviewed was:—Counties, 18,304; cities and boroughs, 18,784; total, 37,088. Last year it was 18,156 and 18,739; total, 36,895. The increase of establishment of 193 compared with 144 the previous year.

Sir Leonard Dunning, whose report covers England and Wales as a whole, says that there is little doubt that the demands for more men are likely to be heavy in the next few years. It seems likely, however, that demands based on the call for control of road traffic may be less insistent, owing to the installation of automatic control, the success of which seems fairly certain. This will benefit the town more than the country, but unfortunately the problem is greater in the latter, because the anchoring of the one constable stationed in a village to one spot, or even confining his activity to one road, may have far more serious results than anchoring one or two of every five men in a town. This seems to be the only new duty which is likely to be curtailed.

Sir Leonard Dunning points out that, even if 1928 is regarded as an exceptional year with its 341.62 indictable offences for every 100,000 of the population, 1927, with its lower figure of 319.94, compares unfavourably with 1925 and its figure of 293.10. He continues:—

"What can the police do to check the increase? Some forms of crime are, of course, directly prevented by the police patrol, which gives a sense of security to the law-abiding and is a deterrent to the law-breaker—the closer the patrol the fewer will be the crimes; but, unfortunately, this effect does not extend to the frauds which are the leading feature of modern crime. In spite, however, of this last fact, burglaries and housebreaking show little, if any, decrease, and this must to a great extent be due to the increasing degree in which the police are diverted from their primary duty of prevention. Unfortunately the limelight of public criticism shines more on detection than on the more valuable duty of prevention, and the shortcomings of the latter escape notice in the shadow."

Discussing the question, "Does the action of the criminal Courts go as far as it can in preventing crime?" the report says:—"One thing does seem fairly clear from the number of outstanding charges which the modern criminal admits for the purpose of getting all wiped off by one sentence, that he takes full advantage of the longer periods of liberty which shorter sentences allow him."

ELECTRICITY IN RURAL AREAS

BEDFORD DEMONSTRATION SCHEME

The Electricity Commission has issued a description of what is known as the Bedford Demonstration Scheme, prepared as the outcome of a request by the Minister of Transport in 1927 that the Commissioners should make investigations to see whether it was possible to proceed with the electrification of rural areas more rapidly than had hitherto been considered as possible.

It was stated in the ninth annual report of the Electricity Commissioners that a demonstration scheme for a selected area forming part of the authorized area of supply of the Corporation of Bedford was prepared with the approval of the Minister and in collaboration with the corporation, and the present memorandum has been published in view of inquiries received from authorized undertakers and others interested in the development of the supply of electricity in rural areas. "The object of the scheme," it is announced, "is to provide for the comprehensive and rapid electrification of a typical rural area where mixed farming is the main industry and electricity has not been previously available, so that within a period of about two years supplies for all purposes will be within the reach of practically all the inhabitants. The scheme will thus serve as a local demonstration of the advantages of rural electrification and of the possibility of more rapid development than has hitherto been regarded as economically possible."

The main demonstration area is 101 square miles in extent, with a population (based on the 1921 census) of 15,860 and 4,038 occupied dwellings. The average density of the population is thus 157 per square mile, or practically the same as the general average of 151 per square mile for all rural areas in England and Wales. About three-quarters of the land is cultivated, a large proportion being devoted to corn raising, while the remainder is largely pasture. The area contains two brickworks, which are already connected to the supply system of the corporation and account for a substantial consumption of electricity; and other small industries may become consumers in due course. Public supplies of gas are available in only three of the villages.

BULK SUPPLY FROM BEDFORD

The technical scheme for the development of the demonstration area is based upon a supply of electricity in bulk obtained from Bedford, which occupies a fairly central position in relation to the area and is a "grid" point under the South-East England Electricity Scheme. It involves the construction in the main area of a network of about 56 miles of 3-phase overhead transmission lines at 11,000 volts. In completing the circuit use will be made of about seven miles of existing underground cable which runs from Bedford to Sandy and also of one or two other existing lines. Smaller villages, isolated residences and farms are to be supplied from single-phase extensions, these extensions representing a further 87 miles of 11,000-volt overhead lines. The voltage of transmission at Bedford has hitherto been 6,600 volts, but provision has been made in the scheme for stepping up from 6,600 volts to 11,000 volts at four transforming points—Wootton Pillinge, Harrowden, Bromham, and Milton Ernest. At these points either brick-built substations or kiosks of simple and inexpensive design are contemplated, the transformer equipment having a capacity of 500kv.a. in three cases and of 200kv.a. in the other. Supplies to villages and isolated consumers will be given by means of pole transformers of standard sizes. With regard to low-tension distribution in villages, involving about 45 miles of lines, it is anticipated that in most cases a neat overhead system which does not interfere with the amenities will prove possible; but a margin has been allowed in the estimates in case a certain amount of underground distribution should prove necessary in some instances. The voltage adopted for distribution is 400/230 volts.

It is contemplated that the whole of the transmission system will be constructed within two years, and thereafter the only additional capital expenditure will be that incurred in connecting new consumers. The total capital cost for the main area is estimated to be £116,250. It is considered that within six years from the beginning of supply about 75 per cent. of the buildings in the demonstration area will be connected to the supply system and that the sales of electricity will have grown to an average of about 130 units per head of population in the area. Estimates of revenue are based on the assumed adoption of an attractive two-part tariff for domestic supplies and of suitable alternative flat rates. These charges are estimated to yield an average revenue of 2.4d. per unit sold. After providing for interest on bank overdraft the estimates show deficits on net revenue account in the constructional year and the first two years of operation, but surpluses in each of the following years sufficient to place the scheme on a remunerative basis in the course of a few years of working.

Preliminary plans for the lay-out of the transmission system have been approved, and supplies are already being given in 10 parishes. It is anticipated that a supply will be available by the early part of next year in the whole of the area.

HATRY'S TOWN HOUSE

ELABORATE EQUIPMENT

"The bed in the Tudor bedroom, the organ in the musicians' gallery, and the billiard table in the library" are specially mentioned in the conditions of sale of No. 5, Great Stanhope-street, Mayfair. The house was occupied by Clarence Hatry, and is for sale on March 6 at Hanover-square by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, "by order of the owners, Stanhope Estates, Limited." The house is an unrestricted freehold with exterior of Portland stone. The particulars issued show pictures of the panelled lounge hall in the Tudor style, with an oak-beamed ceiling and polished floor, 27ft. by 20ft. The dining-room is Georgian, with raised and enriched plasterwork and fluted columns, and hearth formed of coloured marbles in mosaic. The centre panel of the marble chimneypiece is a carving of "Aphrodite supported by dolphins."

The winter garden, 35ft. by 12ft. 6in., is lighted through alabaster bowls on Ionic pylons, and heated by electric panel radiators. Ingenious artistic arrangements convey the idea that the garden is of much greater length than it really is. The billiard-room and library is of Adam design and 32ft. by 19ft. "The study," a Queen Anne example, leads downstairs to a "cocktail bar" planned as a "Tudor inn." Marble and decorated plaster, with burnished steel and delicate high reliefs, adorn the ballroom, which is 52ft. by 22ft., and has a balustraded gallery for the musicians.

China display cabinets, with concealed lighting, are fitted in the drawing-room walls. The swimming bath, 30ft. by 8ft., and sloping to 8ft. deep, has a wide space round it with Grecian columns. There is a separate heating system for warming the air and the water, and automatic control limiting the water warmth to 72deg. The Tudor bedroom, the bathrooms, and other features are illustrated, and display the results of an extraordinary outlay of money.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE

At the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, before ALDERMAN SIR ALFRED BOWER, GEORGE BENNING, 29, of Norwood, Broughton Park, Manchester, silk merchant, and DAVID GARFIELD, 43, textile agent, of Alexander-villas, Seven Sisters-road, Finsbury Park, N., were charged on a warrant with conspiring together and with other persons unknown, between January 2 and February 17, 1930, to cheat and defraud the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation of its moneys. Detective-inspector Ward, of the City Police, gave evidence of arrest. Mr. M. T. Dawson, prosecuting, asked for a remand. Mr. B. M. Hountman, K.C., counsel for Benning, and Mr. Fuller, for Garfield, applied for bail. Inspector Ward said Garfield was an alien, and if bail was granted the police asked that his passport and registration book might be handed over. Counsel promised this should be done, and bail was fixed, each defendant in two sureties in £500, or one in £1,000, and themselves each in £1,000.

EDWARD MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

It is announced in the *London Gazette* that the King has awarded the Edward Medal to Mahabir Dubey in recognition of his gallantry in the following circumstances:—

On April 3, 1929, a woman attempted at a level crossing to pass in front of two moving wagons. Gateman Mahabir Dubey called out to warn her, but finding that she had taken no heed and had slipped and fallen on the track, he rushed forward and endeavoured to drag her clear of the wagons. He was knocked over, receiving serious injuries, and the woman was unfortunately killed.

BRITISH FAIR AT OLYMPIA

THE QUEEN'S VISIT

PURCHASES IN VARIOUS SECTIONS

The Queen, who was accompanied by the Duke of York and Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, visited the British Industries Fair at Olympia yesterday and, during a tour of the exhibits which occupied nearly three hours, made many purchases of glass and china, leather goods, stationery, toys, and fancy articles. Although a provisional route through the exhibition halls and a time-table had been arranged, these were not strictly followed. The Queen more than once took a way among the stands which brought her back to points that had previously been passed, and her Majesty, after a short round of the section provided by the Empire Marketing Board, returned later for a closer inspection of some of the Empire produce.

The Royal party arrived at the Hammersmith-road entrance to the main hall at half-past 10, and was received by Mr. G. M. Gillett, M.P., Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, and Mrs. Gillett; Sir Edward and Lady Crowe, Colonel Sir Henry Cole, and Mr. Claude Taylor. Inside the entrance to the Empire Hall Mr. Phillip Hill, chairman of Olympia, Mr. Joseph Emberton, architect of the new hall, Sir James Carmichael, the contractor, and Mr. R. G. Heaton were presented to the Queen.

GLASS AND POTTERY

The tour began in the glass and pottery section, the second largest in the Fair, and one of the most attractive. The attention of the Queen was quickly caught by a new exhibit of decorative and lighting glass in artistic designs, and her first purchase was a selection of blue iridescent glassware for the table. Moving among the stands of the china manufacturers, she admired a morning tea service presented to Princess Helena Victoria instead of a bouquet during a visit last year to the Potteries. The set had a yellow glaze background with a silver and green design. Orange appeared to be the predominant colour in dinner and tea services. The Queen bought two tea sets, a Chinese pagoda pattern coffee set, and a breakfast set with a geisha design.

The next visit was to the section for leather goods, which contains many novelties, and a working exhibit of various stages in the manufacture of handbags. At the stand of Papworth Industries the Queen and Princess Mary each bought a blue vulcanite fibre travelling case for shoes made by disabled ex-Service men, while purchases at other stands included nests of attaché cases as arranged for compact shipment in the export trade, new designs in pochettes, and a type of handbag which has been extensively advertised and which drew an expression of surprise that it could be sold at the price announced.

The Queen bought two of the "snatch-proof" handbags fitted with special loops for the wrist, and from the same manufacturers a number of silk bags with scarves to match. The Queen, in reply to a question, was informed she could have these in her own colours. Princess Mary also placed an order.

In the stationery and paper section the Royal party called at the stand of Raphael Tuck and Sons, Limited, where they saw paintings from which the Royal Christmas cards of previous years have been prepared, blotters with reproductions of recent photographs of the King and Queen, and postcard gramophone records, one of which was an appeal by Captain Ian Fraser for the blind. The Queen bought some children's books which had as an inset little gramophone records of nursery rhymes, and one of these, "Sing a song of sixpence," was played for the party.

CANADIAN STAND

A brief look at stands set out with fancy articles and a walk through the toy and games section were followed by the first call in the section where the Dominions and Colonies have their exhibits. At the Canadian stand the Queen was received by the Acting High Commissioner, Mr. Lucien Pacaud, K.C. The stay in the section was cut short as various presentations were to be made to her Majesty in the Overseas Buyers' Club. In this comfortably furnished room the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland is exhibiting enlarged photographs, several of which have been taken by staff photographers of *The Times*, of places of interest and beauty in the British Isles.

During the latter part of their stay at the Fair the Queen and the Duke of York visited different parts. The Queen returned to the Empire Marketing Board's section and saw the British exhibits of farm produce, canned fruits; and flour, eggs, and other articles which carry the National Mark. Before leaving a tour was made of the silver and jewelry section. During a call at the composite exhibit arranged by the Birmingham Jewellers' and Silversmiths' Association, the Queen was shown a rainbow of gold made in five different shades, examples of old Birmingham plate, a chess-board in white and coloured gold, and beautiful specimens of the work done by students.

The Duke in the meantime had bought a miniature tennis racket for Princess Elizabeth, inspected golf clubs, and spent some time among the great array of toys in the Fair. While walking through the sports section he recognized and had a talk with two former Naval officers whom he had known in H.M.S. Collingwood before the War.

The Royal party left Olympia shortly after 1.15 p.m.

BIRMINGHAM SECTION

The activities yesterday at the Birmingham Section of the British Industries Fair, at Castle Bromwich, included a visit by municipal representatives from many parts of the country, and a joint gas conference, in which members of the Institution of Gas Engineers, the Society of British Gas Associations, and the National Gas Council took part.

HERBALIST'S ILLEGAL PRACTICES

SENTENCE OF PENAL SERVITUDE

Sentence of five years' penal servitude was passed by MR. JUSTICE TALBOT at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on WILLIAM ALEXANDER CARPENTER, 43, herbalist, who pleaded "Guilty" to supplying noxious things to a number of women knowing they were to be used for the purpose of procuring miscarriage.

Mr. Percival Clarke and Mr. J. F. Eastwood prosecuted; Mr. H. Heathcote-Williams and Mr. R. C. Lancaster defended.

Mr. CLARKE said the prisoner had no medical knowledge. He had been a stoker in the Navy. His shop in Notting Hill-gate was in such an appalling state of dirt that it was a danger to the community from that point alone.

Detective-sergeant Dennis said that Carpenter told him he had taken up herbalism because he was interested in that subject.

Mr. EASTWOOD said there was another charge of attempting to obtain £3 3s. from Dr. Marie Stopes by false pretences. It was proposed that that charge should remain on the file. As was probably known to every one there, Dr. Marie Stopes was one of the great authorities on birth control, and, whether one agreed or not with the subject of birth control in the abstract, no one could deny that she was a lady of the highest integrity and purest motives. It should be known that people who used her name for selling things with which she had nothing whatever to do ran the risk of similar prosecution.

Mr. HEATHCOTE-WILLIAMS submitted that the prisoner had acted in ignorance of the law.

MR. JUSTICE TALBOT said that the prisoner's conduct was not only illegal in the highest degree but dangerous to health. He doubted whether the charge of attempting to obtain money from Dr. Stopes by false pretences should not be proceeded with. The prisoner had acted in a most impudent way, and one calculated to do great injury to Dr. Stopes.

SENTENCE POSTPONED

Having been kept in custody at Holloway Prison since February 6, Mrs. DORIS GARDINER, 39, of Shelley-court, Tite-street, Chelsea, the wife of a barrister, was brought up at the London Sessions yesterday, and sentence was postponed so that she could go to a mental home. She had pleaded "Guilty" to stealing three dresses from Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's shop in Wigmore-street, W. Dr. Morton, governor and medical officer of Holloway Prison, said that he did not consider that Mrs. Gardiner was insane, but he thought she should be under some sort of supervision and care. The CHAIRMAN (Sir Robert Wallace, K.C.) postponed sentence for six months, releasing the defendant on her own recognizances on condition that she remained under the care of a medical man in Kent until further order from the Court was given for her to leave the home.

Between 1,200 and 1,300 competitors are now taking part in the 11th annual Eisteddfod at Mill Hill.

NATIONAL PARKS COMMITTEE

EVIDENCE ON CARE OF WOODLANDS

The National Parks Committee, which met yesterday at the Office of Works, received evidence from Mr. C. P. Ackers, vice-president of the Royal English Arboricultural Society, Messrs. C. R. Ashbee and H. M. Fletcher, representing the Art Workers' Guild, and Mr. C. W. Cowen, president of the National Union of Teachers.

Mr. Ackers represented that if areas now under timber were included within a national park it would be essential to provide for expert management. With proper safeguards, it should be possible to carry on sylvicultural operations in any woodlands reserved as a public park, and at the same time give to the public all the facilities necessary for their enjoyment.

The representatives of the Art Workers' Guild urged the importance of further measures for the protection of private parklands within the building area of large centres. Their view was that under the existing town-planning provisions the finances of local authorities were not equal to meeting the cost of reserving these areas as private open spaces, and some national contribution was called for. The principle of control in a national park system should be uniform, and controlling authorities should be set up for each area, including representatives of private owners, of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Transport, local authorities, and societies concerned in preserving amenities. The motor-car should not, as now, be allowed to penetrate everywhere. Suggestions were outlined for national parks in Kent and the Cotswolds.

Mr. COWEN referred to the value of national parks as educational centres for school-children. The areas should possess a distinctive landscape, and be reasonably accessible to large centres. A national park authority could look confidently to the National Union of Teachers to encourage the teaching in schools of country manners. The setting up of national parks, added Mr. Cowen, would make a psychological appeal, which would ensure in the course of time the proper treatment of birds, beasts, and flowers.

The next meeting of the committee will be held on March 4, when representatives of the Forest of Dean National Park Committee will attend, accompanied by Mr. D. J. Vaughan, M.P.

VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS FOR TUBERCULOUS MEN

BRITISH LEGION DEPUTATION

The Minister of Health received a deputation yesterday from the British Legion on the subject of village settlements for tuberculous men. The Minister of Pensions had hoped to be present, but was unfortunately indisposed.

The deputation was introduced by Colonel Crosfield, chairman of the Legion, and included:—Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, Dr. McDougal, Dr. Spencer Palmer, Mr. A. G. Webb, and Colonel E. C. Heath. The speakers were Sir Frederick Maurice, Dr. McDougal, and Colonel Crosfield.

The deputation gave an account of the success of the work carried on at the British Legion settlement at Preston Hall, and quoted statistics to show that the economic results of the work had been highly encouraging. They urged that further Government assistance should be given for the extension of existing settlements, and also that steps should be taken by the Government in conjunction with local authorities to extend the movement in suitable areas.

The MINISTER said in reply that he had taken a live interest in the village settlement movement and recognized that Papworth and Preston Hall had blazed the trail. He had already visited Papworth and hoped to take an early opportunity of seeing Preston Hall. He hoped that local authorities, with the greater freedom which they would enjoy under the Local Government Act, would devote attention to the subject, and he was making inquiries as to areas in which the development of the settlement scheme might be possible. On the question of Government assistance he reminded the deputation of the existing housing and other grants that were now available.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

WOOLWICH COMMON

CAR PARKS NEAR A THEATRE

Lord Monk Bretton presided yesterday over a meeting of the London County Council.

Mr. H. BERRY asked the chairman of the Parks and Open Spaces Committee whether his attention had been drawn to a recent statement by the Secretary of State for War to the effect that he had received no definite proposals from the Council with regard to the public user of Woolwich Common, and whether the statement correctly represented the position.

Mr. J. ELLIOT MARK replied that it was substantially correct, so far as official representations were concerned, but unofficial conversations had been proceeding for some time. The negotiations were left in the hands of the Council by a joint deputation from the Woolwich Borough Council and the Woolwich Council of Social Service. He regretted not being able to report on the matter at present. It was desirable that any proposals put to the War Office should have the support of the Woolwich Borough Council, whose decision was awaited.

Mrs. DAY asked the Chairman of the Education Committee the number of blind or crippled children in the Council's area who were receiving educational service facilities, and the number for whom no such provision was being made.

SIR JOHN GILBERT replied that the figures were:—Blind 233, partially blind 922, physically defective 3,726. Provision was made by the Council for all children who were certified by the school medical officer and were capable of attending school.

The Theatres and Music Halls Committee recommended that no objection should be raised to the proposal by Regent (Stamford Hill), Limited—Regent Theatre, 1A, Amhurst-park—to use two triangular pieces of land adjacent for parking places for motor-cars, subject to certain conditions which included the erection of incombustible imperforated fence walls or screens, 16ft. high, in order to separate the car park from the exits, on either side of the theatre.

Mr. H. J. GREENWOOD moved the reference back on the ground that the conditions were oppressive. He said that the recommendation was only passed by the casting vote of the chairman. Walls 16ft. high were unnecessary in the circumstances.

Miss ADLER objected to car parks right under the windows of the Skinners' School, whose governors had not been consulted.

Miss ROSAMOND SMITH, the chairman of the committee, pointed out that there was originally a concession permitting the exits to be placed at the sides of the theatre on condition that 10ft. walls were built to safeguard them. A car park was a potential danger, and the committee was asking that the walls should be raised another 6ft.

The amendment was lost, but Miss Smith accepted an amendment to postpone consideration of the whole matter until the next annual licensing session, so that the question whether there should be a car park at all could be dealt with.

ADVERTISEMENTS ON BRIDGES

The Highways Committee recommended that consent should be given to the renewal of the display of certain trade advertisements on the railway bridge over Westminster Bridge-road, on the application of the Southern Railway Company, though "we felt that advertisements on railway bridges do not always add to the amenities of the public streets."

Mr. CULPIN said that there were many members anxious to prevent the disfigurement of rural England; yet they invariably voted for disfigurement.

SIR WILLIAM RAY replied that an advertisement on the railway bridge over Westminster Bridge-road could not be described as a disfigurement of a rural area. The Council itself issued numerous posters, and he could not see the difference between using a hoarding and a railway bridge.

Mr. CULPIN.—Nor I. (Laughter.)

The Council rejected an amendment to refer back, and agreed to the recommendation of the Committee.

THE SALE ROOM

MANUSCRIPT OF "EUGENE ARAM"

Books, manuscripts, and drawings from many sources totalled £4,314 at Sotheby's yesterday. The most important "lot" of all was the autograph manuscript, "the property of a nobleman," of Lord Lytton's "Eugene Aram," bound in three quarto volumes and consisting of 966 pages, and thus, starting at £50, fell at £990 to Quaritch. This is far and away the record for any literary production, printed or manuscript, of the first Lord Lytton. The romance was published in 1832, the *Quarterly Review* of the day describing it as "of the author's 'novels of crime' this is, if not the best, by far the most instructive study."

A series of 118 autograph letters from Florence Nightingale to Miss Gordon, of St. Thomas's Hospital, 1890 to 1900, the property of Mr. A. F. Taylor, of Hove, brought £215 (Elsegood); a portion of the manuscript of Handel's "Aria per Cembalo e Canto," 45 bars on one page folio, with signed dedication to the Marchese Ruspoli—£220 (Flower); this was sold by Mme. Anita Onestingue, a descendant of the Marquis Ruspoli, who was Handel's patron in Rome in 1708; a collection of about 70 letters from Edward FitzGerald to Bernard Barton and a few literary manuscripts, 1839-48, the property of Captain Barton, of Hambleden—£130 (Michelmore); a series of letters from Charles Dickens to Mrs. Dickinson, including one dated August 19, 1860, concerning "spirit wrapping" and Wilkie Collins's "Woman in White"—£15 10s. (Maggs); a letter from Charlotte Bronte September 13, 1851, to Miss Wooler, inviting her to Haworth—£24 (Spencer); and one from Robert Burns, July 16, 1790, to "My Dear William"—£28 (Michelmore).

The first editions and other printed books included J. Austen, "Pride and Prejudice," 1813, uncut and in the original boards—£260 (Quaritch); Lord Byron, "Don Juan," Cantos I. and II., 1819, uncut—£36 (Elkin Mathews); S. T. Coleridge, "Poems on Various Subjects," 1796—£64 (Quaritch); Mary Wollstonecraft, "A Vindication of the Rights of Women," 1792, uncut, in the original boards—£44 (King); C. Brontë, "Jane Eyre," 1847, with 16 leaves of advertisements at end of Volume I.—£95 (Elkin Mathews); and Sir Walter Scott, "The Lord of the Isles," 1815, inscribed by the author to Miss Edgeworth—£31 (Pickering).

BEARDSLEY DRAWINGS

A feature of the sale consisted of some fine drawings by Aubrey Beardsley from the collection of the Hon. Evan Morgan and now sold by Mr. A. L. Assbeton. The drawing of "Night Piece," 12¼in. by 6in., first published in *The Yellow Book*, April, 1894, and one of the few instances in which Beardsley attempted the difficult task of drawing black on black, sold for £130 (Agnew); a drawing of Messalina returning from the bath, 6¾in. by 5¼in., one of the five designs to illustrate Juvenal's Sixth Satire—£75 (Wilson); and one of "a neophyte and how the Black Art was revealed to him," 9in. by 6¾in., first published in the *Pall Mall Magazine* of June, 1893—£52 (Symons).

A RODIN BRONZE

Christie's sold yesterday old Chinese porcelain, the property of Mr. W. A. Bankier, of Nonsuch House, Chippenham, furniture, textiles, and objects of art from various sources, the total amounting to £4,549. One of the most interesting articles was a bronze figure of Eve, 30in. high, by Rodin, which fetched 260 guineas (McGrath). Mr. Bankier's porcelain contained a pair of powder-blue jars and covers, enamelled with ladies and flowers in *famille-verte*, 6¾in. high, Kang-He—370 guineas (Hancock); a pair of *famille-verte* ewers and covers, with fluted bodies and bird's-head spouts, 10in. high, Kang-He—220 guineas (Mallett); a vase and stand, enamelled with panels of formal flowers, &c., on green and yellow trellis-pattern ground, 8¾in. high, Ming—195 guineas (De Pinna). Among the other properties a pair of Chinese figures of birds, enamelled in *famille-rose*, 14in. high, sold for 340 guineas (Kotin).

The text was issued yesterday of a Bill presented by Mr. Macquisten (Argyll, U.), to exempt from rates playing fields where no entry money is charged. Playing fields of schools carried on for profit would not come under the Bill.

News in Brief

It is proposed to celebrate Empire Day by an assembly in Guildhall of about 1,000 children from City elementary schools.

City of London ratepayers are being called upon to pay £491,332 for the expenses of the Poor Law Guardians in the current half-year.

Mrs. Hannah Smith, wife of Arthur Smith, a labourer, of Clarence-square, Halifax, has given birth to triplets—two girls and a boy. All are doing well.

During a fog off the mouth of the Tyne yesterday morning the London steamer Torchbearer and the German steamer Ibis came into collision and were badly damaged.

A lead coffin containing a skeleton, complete except the head, has been dug up on a farm at Stoughton, near Leicester, which once belonged to Leicester Abbey.

Sunderland Watch Committee have refused to renew the licences of three picture houses and a Wesleyan Mission where pictures are shown on Saturday nights, because the buildings are unsuitable.

The Home Office has dismissed the appeal of the three Leicester police-constables who were called upon to resign following their behaviour in a motor-omnibus after a football match.

The three French airmen injured in the disaster to a French Air Union liner at Marden last week were removed from West Kent Hospital, Maidstone, yesterday, to the French Hospital in Shaftesbury-avenue, London.

When taking a motor-cycle over the level-crossing at Offord station (Hunts), on the main London and North-Eastern line on Monday night, William Stoneham, 24, of Buckden, was killed by an express train.

It was reported to the Bow-street Magistrate yesterday that an 18-year-old errand boy, Albert Smith, who was one of a large number of persons arrested as the result of a special police raid on outcasts sleeping out on the Embankment, had died in prison, where he was on remand.

In a written reply to Dr. Hastings (Reading, Lab.), the Home Secretary states that in no case within the memory of present officers of the prison service has the administration of corporal punishment taken place in two or more stages. If the medical officer stops a flogging on medical grounds that is final and the flogging is never resumed.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Metropolitan Police advertise certain articles detained by pawnbrokers and handed to the police since October, 1929. (p. 1)

Literary and photographic contributions from every part of the world are required by a newspaper organization. (p. 1)

A reward of £10 is offered in respect of a lost single-stone diamond ring. (p. 1)

The Bengal and North Western Railway Company, Limited, invite tenders for the supply of two boilers and duplicate parts for locomotives. (p. 2)

The Animal Diseases Research Association invite applications for appointments of senior and junior research assistants. (p. 3)

TRADE OPENINGS IN POLAND

An address was given by M. Stanislaw Wartalski, director of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Warsaw, at a meeting of the Anglo-Polish Section of the London Chamber of Commerce at the offices of the Chamber, Oxford-court, Cannon-street, yesterday. M. WARTALSKI said he was inclined to think that England was showing less interest in Poland than it deserved, in view of the fact that it was the sixth country in Europe with regard to area, population, and national production, and was also most important for the distribution of commodities to at least 30,000,000 other people. In Poland they needed goods manufactured in the United Kingdom and also those which came via England from the Dominions. They needed the service of the British commercial fleet; they needed British capital, and last, but not least, they needed British and overseas markets for their export articles. In order to obtain these a mutual and thorough knowledge was of the utmost importance. With regard to financing capacities, he thought England was in a position to beat Germany any time. Besides private trade, a great deal could be done in Poland with regard to Government contracts. There were also municipal requirements of great importance and urgency.

NEW 4-SPEED GEAR BOX

for Ford 30-cwt. truck

£210, at Trafford Park, Manchester

AT no increase in price or tax, an unusually robust, easily operated new 4-speed gear box has been added to the 30-cwt. Ford truck.

This new gear box is in every way worthy of the unusual Ford design, fine British materials and skilled British workmanship embodied in Ford trucks.

Ball and roller bearings are oversize. Tooth gears are wide. Shafts are short and stiff. Gears and shafts are machined from chrome alloy steel, heat-treated for unusual strength and long life.

No hills are too steep and no building sites, unmade roads or rough or muddy places too much for the new emergency low speed gear.

Why more and more Ford trucks are purchased.

Increasing thousands of new Ford trucks are seen busy at profitable work throughout Britain for a number of reasons.

They are designed for enduring strength and a big reserve of power, leaving price to the levelling effects of Ford production.

They are built at Trafford Park, Manchester, of fine British materials by well-paid British workmen in one of the noted precision works of England.

FORD MOTOR CO. LIMITED
London & Manchester

FEATURES OF FORD 30-CWT. TRUCK.

Robust new 4-speed gear box. Sturdy body construction. Mechanical reliability. Unusual number of ball and roller bearings. Chassis lubrication. Quick acceleration. Smoothness and security at all speeds. Vibration-absorbing engine support. Silent running. Enclosed silent six-brake system. Unsplinterable glass windscreen. Petrol tap operated from driver's seat. Thief-proof ignition lock. Economy of operation. Built for long life. Price, Chassis £180. Truck £210, at Trafford Park, Manchester. £50 down, all charges included, secures immediate delivery of any Ford truck or van.

Low depreciation and upkeep.

We invite all users of commercial vehicles to make a study of Ford trucks and vans.

Consider their low original cost, insurance and taxes. Investigate, especially, their low overhauling, upkeep and depreciation costs, for sound truck investments are thought of in terms of years.

Investigate convenient Ford facilities for enabling you at small, scheduled charges to profit by Ford trucks over a long period of time.

LINCOLN FORD FORDSON

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(*Editorial Rooms*), *London.*

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reporting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE COMFORT OF SELFRIDGE'S

By CALLISTHENES

We have sometimes met people who find a sort of antithesis between comfort and efficiency.

They picture efficiency as in a laboratory, a machine room, a hospital ward. They see in it something hard and shining, as of gleaming machinery, varnished furniture and bare walls. Even when they speak of efficiency in the home they think first of vacuum cleaners, dustless surfaces, and an orderly kitchen. They think of the efficient as contrasted with the human.

This misconception of efficiency may be common, but it is a misconception none the less.

In this House we feel that perhaps we know as much about efficiency as any business house in the world. We have sought it with all our might. We believe a man should be efficient in what he does as he should be truthful in what he says. Efficiency is the best way of doing things as truth is the best way of saying things.

Whatever we do in this Store we try to do as well as we can. If we are building an addition to the Store we have the best architecture, the best workmanship, the best material. If we are recording the name and address of a new customer we do it by the best system so that when the occasion arises we can consult it with the least possible expenditure of time and effort. These things are efficiency—examples chosen from a thousand—and we cannot imagine any one who knows the best way of doing them or any of the other things that make up business effort choosing the second best, displacing the efficient for the inefficient.

But though we are sure this House is efficient we are equally sure that this House is comfortable.

The reason, of course, is that it is a central part of our efficiency to make this a comfortable place for those who do their shopping here—uncomfortableness is inefficient. If our search for the quickest way of doing the work of this Store led to its being as ugly as a barrack, as dark and as bare as a torpedo boat destroyer, as unadorned as the gallery of a coal mine, it would have failed of its purpose and wrought its own undoing.

People do not like shopping in a bleak and unadorned "warehouse." Shopping is a social activity, full of the making of friends and the meeting of acquaintances, and has to be done in surroundings of social comfort. That is why this Store is more like a drawing-room than a sale room. People are comfortable here, not merely in the rest room, the writing room, the restaurant. They are comfortable in the departments, for the warmth, the lighting, the furnishing, the arrangement are all chosen so as to give the fullest degree of comfort to our visitors.

The greater part of the efficiency of our Building is in its comfort as the greater part of the efficiency of our staff is in their friendliness.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

THE PARIS STAGE

"LA VOIX HUMAINE"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 18

The first performance of *La Voix Humaine*, by M. Jean Cocteau, was given to-night at the Comédie Française. The acceptance by the Française of a work from the pen of M. Cocteau could not fail to arouse somewhat disturbing speculations, both among the frequenters of that theatre and the author's admirers and friends. If M. Cocteau has yet to fulfil the promise of the prodigious brilliance of his youth, he has retained the esteem of his contemporaries (with certain notable and important exceptions) and continues to dazzle the very young. Did his collaboration with the forces of classic tradition mean that he had renounced his independence, to follow the path which leads to the dome of the Institut, or was it merely that the Française had at last determined to make a striking addition to their repertoire?

La Voix Humaine leaves the question unanswered. While this 40-minute monologue, spoken into the receiver of a telephone by a woman in her nightdress, bears the impression of M. Cocteau's talent, which is visible enough to allow his contemporaries to assert that it is another and convincing proof of his extraordinary eclecticism, it is devoid of anything—even dull parts—to which the audience is not accustomed or which could shock the susceptibilities of the most timid. This monologue is no more than an impression of the suffering of a woman who still loves but is no longer loved. We learn, as it proceeds, that her lover has left her two days before, and that she had attempted to commit suicide. She has rung up to say good-bye. During the course of the conversation, all too naturalistically interrupted from time to time by the negligence of the telephone exchange, she displays every aspect of the suffering which her abandonment causes her. At one moment she gives way again to the suicidal impulse and winds the telephone wire round her neck with the evident intention of strangling herself. But this action, which seems at first a dangerously vulgar piece of Grand Guignolesque theatrical business, is resolved by one of the most beautiful moments of the play when she says "Ta voix est autour de mon cou." The unlikeliness of the situation must be accepted without dispute, if M. Cocteau's intention is to be understood. A great sorrow can only be fully expressed on the stage by the employment of some convention such as the soliloquy. By his employment of the telephone M. Cocteau has done no more than give that convention a twist which puts it in tune with contemporary life. Except for a tendency to indulge in unnecessary contortions of grief, Mlle. Bovy played the part convincingly and with evident sincerity.

ALEXANDRA PALACE

The proposal, which has been under the consideration of Middlesex Education Committee, to convert a portion of Alexandra Palace for use as a polytechnic for purposes of technical education is not to be proceeded with further. This decision was come to at a meeting of the Education Committee yesterday upon the recommendation of a special sub-committee which had considered a report by the County Architect as to repairs and adaptations which would be necessary, these being estimated to cost £50,000. The County Architect (Mr. A. Dryland) reported that the minimum of repair work had been carried out for a considerable number of years, and the building was in a dilapidated condition. There were bad cracks in the brickwork to gables, cornices, parapets, &c. The glazed roof was in an unsatisfactory condition and it would be advisable to reglaze the roofs with steel-cored lead glazing bars. The zinc roofs and gutters, which covered a considerable area, were beyond further repair, and it appeared that the timber members supporting them were also defective. All windows, external doors, &c., required drastic overhauling; a large number would need entire renewal. The floor of the Palm Court and the timber joists supporting it were unsound and should be replaced by a solid concrete floor. Elsewhere the floors were in many places in an unsound condition.

Entertainments

THE FILM WORLD

BRITISH QUOTA PICTURES

In recent months much criticism has been directed against the poor quality of British quota films. Steps are now being taken, however, by the exhibitor representatives on the Cinematograph Films Advisory Committee to draw up a workable scheme, under which quality will be a condition of eligibility for registration as a British quota film. The scheme, before being published, will be submitted to the General Council of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association for confirmation. The exhibitor representatives on the Advisory Committee recently met, in their capacity as exhibitors, some of the Film Group of the Federation of British Industries, and at this meeting it was pointed out that the deliberate policy adopted by certain foreign renters in buying footage was also seriously limiting the choice of British films available for exhibitors under the quota. This was a matter to which the attention of the General Council of the C.E.A. would need to be directed, as, without freedom of choice, the position of exhibitors would become extremely serious. Exhibitors should not, it is stated, be placed in difficulties solely through the action of certain foreign renters in deliberately stultifying the Act, though complying with it in the letter.

The difficulties of small exhibitors in complying with the conditions of the quota were also emphasized at the monthly meeting of the Sussex branch of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association. A resolution was received from the Sussex Small Exhibitors' Protection Society, the majority of whom are independent exhibitors who are still showing silent films, stating that they view with grave concern the dearth of silent productions suitable for quota purposes, and requesting that information be supplied as to what action is likely to be taken if they are unable to comply with the Films Act, owing to the lack of first-class silent film productions—excluding "talkies" without their sound. It was further suggested that the C.E.A. should approach the Kinematograph Renters' Society seeking a definite understanding on the position of small exhibitors in regard to "talkies" in the future. Up to the present, it was stated, they had been unable to get a definite ruling on their position and on whether silent versions of "talkies" were to count as quota films. There were no British silent pictures being produced at present, and as the silent versions of "talkies" were poor, they were anxious to know whether they were compelled to take silent versions of "talkies" as quota films.

The Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association state that the Films Act of 1927, which was passed before the general introduction of "talkies," does not discriminate in regard to silent or sound films. Clause 19, concerning the exhibitor's quota, refers only to registered films, and "talkies" or silent films may be registered under the Act. The silent version of a dialogue film is not registerable as an entirely separate production, but in cases where a substantial alteration in story had been made to suit one or other medium, the question whether it thus became a separate film (that is, admissible for separate registration) could be raised. The Board of Trade has given no general ruling on this point, for the reason that the line of demarcation is so fine as to call for consideration of any case, which might arise, on its own peculiarities. An exhibitor failing to comply with the quota must, it is added, prove to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade that compliance was not commercially practicable by reason of the character or excessive cost of the British films available.

NATURE FILMS

The British Instructional's first six talking *Secrets of Nature* pictures, *The Aphis*, *The Sundew*, *Down Under*, *Bathtime at the Zoo*, *The Merlin*, and *Peas and Cues*, which Pro Patria have just released, have proved so popular that the British Instructional Company have completed plans for a further six films to be distributed some time next month. These will include *Sea Level*—a picture which shows the serious traffic problem that exists under water"—and *Marine Models*. The third film of the series will be *Safety in Hiding*, a study of the ways in which creatures without obvious means of defence protect themselves by camouflage and other methods. The fourth, entitled *The Flight Machine*, has been made with the approval of the Royal Aeronautical Society, who have assisted in its production by the appointment of an aeronautical adviser. The picture is a study of the flight of birds compared with the flight of aeroplanes. Most of it is in slow-motion. The fifth film, as yet unnamed, is another of Mr. Percy Smith's fascinating studies, which deals with the life of fungi and mushrooms. Mr. Smith has already won some film fame by his many botanical and microscopical pictures, some of which are as fascinating in their beauty as others are ferocious. The last film is a comedy, *The Daily Dozen at the Zoo*, which is described by Miss Mary Field as "a mystery picture." The running commentary is spoken by Mr. Victor Peers, who has charge of the sound arrangements at the Welwyn studios, and the editing and dialogue of the whole series are the work of Miss Mary Field.

The first feature production to be made by Associated Talking Pictures, in conjunction with R.K.O., of America, for world release, will be *Escape*, from the play of that name by Mr. John Galsworthy. Mr. Galsworthy has written the dialogue, and Mr. Basil Dean will direct the film. Mr. Colin Clive, the hero of *Journey's End* on stage and screen, is to play Matt Denant, whose imprisonment for manslaughter and escape from Dartmoor are the subject of the story. It is intended that the cast shall be the finest obtainable. Two of the women's parts will be taken by Miss Edna Best and Miss Mabel Poulton, who will appear respectively as the Shingled Lady and the Girl in the Park.

Another play to be translated to the screen is *Frankenstein*, now running at the Little Theatre. While it is being brought up to date, the original story is being closely followed, but the character of the synthetic man created by a young scientist will be given a different form. The screen adaptation will be made by a well-known writer, and a prominent scientist will collaborate in the production of the film to ensure accuracy of detail in the highly imaginative scientific sequences planned for the film. *Bride 66*, Mr Arthur Hammerstein's first film, and an all-talking, singing, and colour picture, is being directed by Mr. Paul Stein, who recently directed *This Thing Called Love* and *Her Private Affair*. Mr. Rudolf Friml, the composer of the music for *Rose Marie*, *The Vagabond King*, and *The Three Musketeers*, is now in Hollywood writing the music for the film. Mr. Bruce Bairnsfather, who created "Old Bill" of "The Better 'Ole" fame, is writing a series of two-reel talking comedies for the American company, Audio Cinema Incorporated. The comedies will feature "Old Bill," and Mr. Bairnsfather will himself direct the films.

"ROOKERY NOOK"

One of the most interesting talkies seen for some time is the screen version of *Rookery Nook*, with Mr. Tom Walls, Mr, Ralph Lynn, and Miss Mary Brough in the cast, now showing at the New Gallery. Other talkies to be seen in Central London this week are *The Love Parade*, at the Carlton; *Elstree Calling*, at the Alhambra; and *The Virginian*, at the Plaza.

Several good silent films, including *Maldone*, are being shown at the Avenue Pavilion. *Maldone* was directed by M. Jean Gremillon from the story by Alexandre Arnoux. It is a character study of a man who lives in internal conflict with himself. The story opens on the canals of France, where Maldone is living as a bargee. His brother is killed, and he has to return to his home to take up his heritage. He marries and tries to settle down, but is unable to withstand the charm of his previous life, and eventually gives up everything to return to his former existence. The film is directed with simplicity, and the photography is remarkable in its beautiful pictorial compositions of country landscapes. The supporting film is *The Legend of the Willow Pattern Plate*, a Chinese film with an all-Chinese cast, produced by a British company in China.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*Elstree Calling.*
ASTORIA.—*Rio Rita.*
AVENUE PAVILION.—*Maldone* and *The Legend of the Willow Pattern Plate.*
CAPITOL.—*Hot for Paris.*
CARLTON.—*The Love Parade.*
EMPIRE.—*The Bishop Murder Case.*
KENSINGTON.—*The Love Trap* and *The Wrecker.*
LONDON PAVILION.—*Condemned.*
MARBLE ARCH.—*Disraeli.*
NEW GALLERY.—*Rookery Nook.*
PLAZA.—*The Virginian.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*A Throw of Dice* and *The Pawnshop.*
REGAL.—*Gold Diggers of Broadway.*
STOLL.—*The Careless Age.*
TIVOLI.—*Happy Days.*

ALDWYCH THEATRE

"A NIGHT LIKE THIS"

By BEN TRAVERS

Knee	GORDON JAMES
Edgar Pryor	JOHN R. TURNBULL
Mrs. Decent	MARY BROUGH
Cora Mellish	WINIFRED SHOTTER
Aubrey Slot	KENNETH KOVE
Mary Destoe	DOREEN BENDIX
Mrs. Knee	ETHEL COLERIDGE
P.C. Michael Marsden	TOM WALLS
Amy	MARGOT GRAHAME
Clifford Tope	RALPH LYNN
Miles Tuckett	J. ROBERTSON HARE
Craggy	LOUIS BRADFIELD
Snake Lloyd	ARCHIBALD BATTY
A Cabman	FRED MORGAN
Mrs. Tuckett	NORMA VARDEN
Divisional Inspector Curtis	PHILIP CARLTON

It is a promising company that appears in the hall of Edgar Pryor's house in Saxon-place. The lugubrious butler, Knee, equipped by Mr. Gordon James with a face and manner of extravagantly suspicious gloom, gives a preliminary impression of crime. This is confirmed by Pryor himself, with dark mutterings of gambling and stolen motor-cars. Evidently we are in a den of thieves. Miss Winifred Shotter, "the girl from next door," is too guilelessly pretty to be anything but their victim; her companion, Aubrey Slot, represented as a witless ninny by Mr. Kenneth Kove, is too pleasantly absurd to be anything but their dupe; and, since our heroine is Cora Mellish, a young actress, "on her own," she needs a good-humoured dragon—and who can roar with better humour than Miss Mary Brough? Now for a rescuer of beauty in difficulties. The great doors open. Alas—only a policeman! But look again beneath the helmet. The face is the face of Mr. Tom Walls; the voice is predominantly Irish.

But Police-constable Marsden has his own axe to grind. He is not, after all, to be Cora's prince. For this we must go to the house of Miles Tuckett, whose nonsense is adorned by Mr. Robertson Hare, and observe how Clifford Tope drops in on his way home from Persia. A damsel in distress? Mr. Ralph Lynn is, of course, her man. He will compel the wicked Pryor to yield up the necklace. He will go at once; he will visit the scoundrel in his den; he needs no arms but a cheque-book. But, before starting, he falls into conversation with Police-constable Marsden, who also is planning an expedition to the gambling-hell. Thus is the Aldwych partnership renewed.

It ought to have been a very good farce. It has an ingenious story, with a little of the quality of a nightmare. It has scenes—Mr. Walls and Mr. Lynn in a four-wheeler on a foggy night, or Mr. Lynn rescuing Mr. Walls by springing nimbly from behind a curtain and tapping one assailant after another on the head—which promise extremely well. In a week's time, it may be, their promise will be fulfilled, but last night something was wrong. In the first act Mr. Lynn was out of his stride, and prompted back-chat can be a sad affair. Nor, even later in the play, were he and Mr. Walls as well in step as they are accustomed to be. If that were all, we might confidently assume that by this evening they will have recaptured their farcical rhythm; but the truth is that they do not make good nonsense because, except in patches, the material is not very good. There is one very amusing scene in which, wishing to detain Mr. Robertson Hare, they persuade his owlish solemnity to part with its trousers. There are many other occasions on which the greater part of the audience laughs heartily. But, judged by the standard that the Aldwych farces have set for themselves, *A Night Like This* is a disappointment. It lacks speed; it is often in danger of becoming entangled in the threads of its own plot; above all, it lacks verbal neatness and surprise.

ITALIAN MUSIC

CONCERT AT BURLINGTON HOUSE

The second of Mr. Anthony Bernard's concerts, given last night at Burlington House in the presence of the Italian pictures, had a programme equal in interest to that of the first concert, and better performed. The music of the 17th and 18th centuries is easier to handle in these conditions. It offers the suite, the instrumental concerto, and the vocal cantata, the forms in fact which were current when Handel as a young man paid his first visit to Italy and which he brought with him when a little later he was a guest in Burlington House itself.

Mr. Bernard chose well. His orchestra began with a suite of G. B. Vitali; it gave a well-known Concerto Grosso of Vivaldi and an unknown Sinfonia of Alessandro Scarlatti, all of them examples of that rich and expansive style which explains why the Italian music (whether made by Italians or by Handel in emulation of the Italians) took London by storm 200 or more years ago. Mme. Oda Stobodskaya's singing of a scena from the *Orfeo* of Luigi Rossi, followed by his cantata "Gelosia," showed that that almost forgotten composer of the beginning of the 17th century is due for a revival as a dramatic writer for the voice, who stood half-way between Monteverde and the elder Scarlatti. She also sang part of a cantata by Benedetto Marcello, who, Mr. Bonavia reminded us in his well-thought-out "Foreword," was pointed to by no less a person than Verdi as "the classical master of the *recitativo* and the pattern for all serious students." It was certainly more convenient to have the Foreword written in the programme instead of spoken before the music.

After the interval (too long a one again, considering the length of the programme, but not too long for those who wanted to pay visits to favourite pictures) the music was restarted with an overture of Galuppi. A harpsichord sonata by him, as well as two better-known ones by Domenico Scarlatti, were played by Mr. Ruggero Gerlin, and later Mr. Bertram Binyon delighted everyone with his polished singing of a number of Venetian canzonette. We were reminded further of how thoroughly the Italian music had come to London in the 18th century by a graceful little minuet which was ublished in London and which bore the name of Cesare Mussolini. Its revival was planned as a pretty compliment to the composer's greater namesake, to whom we owe the bulk of the loan exhibition of pictures, but even without the coincidence of the name it would have been well in place here. The programme was completed with a cheerful overture by Cimarosa, *Li Orazi e curiazi*, which, like much else in this enterprising scheme, had been transcribed or edited for the occasion by Mr. Anthony Bernard.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

While the wintry weather continues, the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park will be played by means of the electro-pneumatic mechanism. Hand-playing recitals will be resumed as soon as warmer weather sets in. Mechanical playing of the bells takes place at each hour from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. This week's programme is as follows:—

To-day: "Those Evening Bells."
To-morrow: "Minuet" (Bach).
Friday: "Musette" (Bach).
Saturday: "Changes," on 10 bells.

ART EXHIBITIONS

MR. SICKERT, A.R.A.

A Japanese art student wishing to make clear the difference between Japanese and English methods, said:—"English artist make study," and made airy motions with his hand. "Japanese artist make study," and went through the business of copying carefully what was before him. Then: "Japanese artist make picture," and again the airy flourish. "English artist make picture," and the careful copy again.

There can be no question which is the method employed by Mr. Sickert, A.R.A., in his most recent paintings as exhibited at the Savile Gallery, 29, Bruton-street. It is the Japanese method of rapid improvisation upon a theme carefully studied; whether from a drawing by the artist himself, or an engraving by somebody else, or possibly in some cases from a photograph. As if to demonstrate Mr. Sickert's right to do this, there are included in the exhibition some earlier paintings as well as a collection of drawings by the artist.

Dull people are almost certain to say that the later paintings are less careful than the earlier. Substitute "more carefree" and the description may pass. They are care free because of the lifetime of labour and study behind them, and they are the more serious artistically for their complete escape from solemnity. Mr. Sickert's earlier painting, with its sedulous progression of tones, is not quite free from a suspicion of the artistic smugness which corresponds to "poor but honest." Now he seems to say: "Give me the luxuries of painting and anybody that likes can have the necessities." Where, formerly, he needed three tones for a statement he now makes it in one—with a gain in beauty of colour—and each tone is so perfectly true in value that there is no need to join one to another. In several of the pictures, in "Lazarus breaks his Fast," for instance, there are intervals of white canvas, but the result is perfectly coherent. It is no longer necessary for Mr. Sickert to hug the facts in painting; he can state them, for all pictorial purposes, in three tones of colour. As if he had been actually trained on the Japanese method, which he was not, his brush drawing in smaller works—such as the delightful rococo composition "after" Sir John Gilbert, Georgie Bowers and others—has become markedly calligraphic, but there is Western vision of the facts behind the calligraphy.

AN ARTIST AT EASE

Naturally these improvisations, to call them so, do not go deeper than the study on which they are based. Mr. Sickert has never had much to say to the third dimension; his attitude to it being something like Shelley's when he said that you might as well go to a ginshop for a leg of mutton as ask him for a fact in his poetry. The parallel is all the closer because, outside poetical purposes, Shelley was rather well found in facts. But there is never any mistake about the planes of distance in Mr. Sickert's pictures; it is only that "volumes" have no particular virtue in his system of painting by values. When a volume happens in the process of painting, as it does in the astonishing "Portrait of Hugh Walpole," you are aware of it.

The truth is that Mr. Sickert has earned his right to take his ease in the Zion of painting, and the more he takes it the more knowledge and experience are implied for our edification and delight. Everything that Mr. Sickert ever was or did is there, expressed without any dotting of the "i's" or crossing of the "t's." The exhibition says how easy is painting when you have spent your life in learning how with blood and tears. To select three pictures from the exhibition, the youngest thing in spirit in London, we might name "The Plaza Tiller Girls," for its movement and colour; "Collaboration. After John Gilbert," for its elegance; and "Lazarus breaks his Fast," for its illustration of the way in which human reactions get into good painting. Probably Mr. Sickert was thinking only of values, but the man is eating, with avidity, but not without thankfulness. There is—Mr. Sickert would hate the word—something a little sacramental about this painting.

THE CHESTER GALLERY

Captain Eric Wharton's water-colours at the Chester Gallery, 2, Chester-terrace, Eaton-square, are executed in a manner at once tidy and broad. The danger of such a manner is that it often leads to flat decorative pictures, since it is difficult to define broad washes with precision unless they are conceived as the elements of a flat pattern. In fact, a few of Captain Wharton's pictures have this decorative flatness. But in others he is chiefly interested in effects of space. He scarcely models his forms, which would be hardly possible with his technique, but concentrates on atmospheric effects and a just balance of tones. Such effects of space, to be interesting, depend as much on the choice of a suitable and not an obvious point of view as on anything else, and it is for the choice of an admirable point of view that "Windswept—A Sussex Common" and "Morston Church, Norfolk," owe their value. Perhaps the most interesting of his pictures is "Thunder Clouds, Pothcothan, Cornwall." It would have been only too easy to treat this subject as an affair of dramatic lights and shade, but Captain Wharton has made a very interesting thing of it by making the actual effect of space dramatic. Lieut.-Commander Harald Wharton's water-colours and oils in the same gallery are entirely different in style. His paint is much more broken up, and he is less interested in space and more in complex surfaces. Thus his pictures depend mostly on the variety of texture and colour that he can produce in this way. He is often quite successful in his treatment of suitable subjects like water or trees.

BACH CANTATA CLUB

OPENING CONCERT OF FOURTH SEASON

The Bach Cantata Club gave the first concert of its fourth season at St. Margaret's, Westminster, last night, when Mr. Kennedy Scott conducted a performance of three church cantatas. In each was an important contralto solo sung by Miss Betty Bannerman, who will with a little more experience become a good and reliable singer of Bach; she has the first requisite, which is a steady voice that can draw a vocal line clean and firm, and her articulation is good. The voice is not yet in perfect control throughout its compass, and one or two notes last night were out of tune. Cantata No. 170, *Vergnügte Ruh*, is a solo cantata consisting of three arias and two recitatives, and Miss Bannerman carried through her big task competently throughout, and treated a highly-coloured recitative with good judgment.

Most of these cantatas which the Bach Cantata Club enables us to hear have something good in them, but many of them also contain a certain amount of Bach's pedestrian music. In Cantata No. 144, *Nimm was dein ist*, the contralto solo is outstanding. In Cantata No. 133, where the inspiration is more evenly sustained, the opening chorale with a vigorous orchestral accompaniment is a specially noble number. Miss Elsie Suddaby sang the soprano solos in Cantatas 144 and 133 as musically as ever, but with a certain tremulousness from which her singing was formerly free and which is not suitable to Bach. Mr. Herbert Parsons and Mr. Leonard Rogers sang the tenor and bass recitatives. The accompaniments, orchestra, organ and harpsichord, were most admirably played.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 23

OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. LAST WEEKS.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick & Victor Payne-Jennings
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERAS.
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.15:
COX & BOX and *PINAFORE.*
Thurs., at 8.15 .. .. THE MIKADO
Fri., at 8.15 .. .. PATIENCE
Sat., 2.30 and 8.15 .. .. IOLANTHE
Mon., at 8.15 .. .. IOLANTHE
Tues., at 8.15 .. .. RUDDIGORE

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sats., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinees.)

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. Nightly, at 8.15.
Mats., Wed., Fri., 2.30. 1st Mat., Fri.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough Winifred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.15. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY
Preceded by "IN THE ZONE."

APOLLO. Ger. 6970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE WAY OUT.
By "SAPPER."
"FINE ACTING AND MANY THRILLS."—*Morning Post.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) NIGHTLY, at 8
HAMLET.
MATS., THURS. and SAT., at 2.30. Popular Prices.

CRITERION. At 8.30. Tues., Th., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
ALLAN JEAYES, CLAIRE EAMES, ION SWINLEY.

DALY'S. 2.15, 8.15. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.15.
LEON M. LION'S Production of
THIS WAY TO PARADISE.
Leon M. Lion Violet Vanbrugh
Joyce Kennedy Arthur Wontner
Miles Malleson, Morris Harvey, Lawrence Hanray.

DOMINION, Tottenham Ct.-road. Mus. 2176.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.15.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY.
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN LUPINO LANE
JOHN KIRBY DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER EMMA HAIG
The play produced by WILLIAM MOLLISON.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2.30.
Box Office Open 10 till 10. All seats bookable.

DRURY LANE. Temple Bar 7171.
TO-DAY, 2 and 7.45. MATS. WED., THUR., SAT., 2.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
FINAL PERFORMANCES MARCH 1st.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MATHESON LANG
in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
CHARLES AND MARY.
"Here is a very lovable play."—*E. Standard.*

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373.
EVENINGS, 8.30. MATS., THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.
Athene Seyler, Nicholas Hannen, Marjorie Mars, Robert Douglas, Laurence Olivier, Carl Harbord, O. B. Clarence.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play.
Vera Lennox, Neil McKay, Harold French, and GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY
in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
A Farcical Comedy by Walter Ellis.

GLOBE. (Ger. 8724.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
LAST WEEK.
"CANARIES SOMETIMES SING."
By FREDERICK LONSDALE.
RONALD SQUIRE. YVONNE ARNAUD.

HAYMARKET. 2.30, 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph., Gerr. 0648.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30
"MR. CINDERS."
Musical Comedy. BOBBY HOWES, RENE MALLORY.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE.

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., TO-DAY and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION.
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operetta by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Hol. 4032.
MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30. (Last Weeks.)
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."
ANGELA BADDELEY. FRANK CELLIER.

LITTLE. (Temple Bar 6501.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
"FRANKENSTEIN."
By PEGGY WEBLING. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.

LYCEUM. PANTOMIME.
PUSS IN BOOTS.
TWICE DAILY, 2 and 7.30.
"ABUNDANCE OF GOOD THINGS."—*Mr. Advertiser.*
Seats bookable, 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 12s., inclusive. Temple Bar 7617.

LYRIC. (Ger. 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
MURDER
on the
SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
(Riverside 3012.) MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in
THE FAMOUS SPORTING FARCE
DANDY DICK.
By ARTHUR PINERO.
"AN EVENING OF PURE JOY."—*Reg. News.*

NEW. 8.15. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. (Last Week.)
IVOR NOVELLO
in his two-way Comedy.
SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS.

PALACE. Ger. 6834.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
DEAR LOVE,
A New Musical Comedy.
TOM BURKE.
Claude Hulbert. Vera Pearce.
ANNIE CROFT.
Ena Grossmith Robert Nainby. Kate Cutler.
SYDNEY HOWARD.

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4306.) Opp. Regent Palace Hotel.
TO-MORROW, at 8. Subs., Evgs. 8.15.
FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.
A JULIAN WYLIE Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
A Musical Farcical Comedy
CLIFFORD MOLLISON EDMUND GWENN
JEAN COLIN RICHARD DOLMAN
Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Brouett.
Howell, Harper and Nald.
Prices from 14s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. (unreserved balcony, 2s. 6d.)

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
JOURNEY'S END.
Mats., Thursday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—*Daily Telegraph.*

THEATRES (continued)

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
By Eden Phillpotts.
Sam Livesey, Mary Jerrold, Horace Hodges
"A CHARMING PLAY OF RURAL LOVE . . . EDEN PHILLPOTTS HUMOUR AT ITS BEST. 'DEVONSHIRE CREAM' IS A PLAY TO SEE. IT IS CLEAN, HUMOROUS AND—HAPPY."—E. A. Baughan, *Daily News.*
"A BETTER STORY THAN 'THE FARMER'S WIFE.' . . . YOU COULD NOT WISH A PIECE BETTER ACTED THAN THIS WAS BY THE LEADING PLAYERS."—*Morning Post.*

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—*Star.*
HEATHER THATCHER W. H. BERRY
CONNIE EDISS AUSTIN MELFORD

QUEEN'S. (Ger. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By BERNARD SHAW.
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ST. JAMES'S. Sole Lessee, Gilbert Miller.
2.30, 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30. (Ger. 3903.)
MICHAEL AND MARY.
By A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST HERBERT MARSHALL
Frank Lawton. Margaret Scudamore. Reginald Bach
J. Fisher White. D. A. Clarke-Smith.
The Play produced by CHARLES HOPKINS.

ST. MARTIN'S. Sole Lessee, B. A. Meyer
EVGS., at 8.30. Tues., Fri., at 2.30. Tem. Bar 1443-4
HONOURS EASY.
NORMAN McKINNEL ALLAN AYNESWORTH
Diana Wynyard. Morton Selten. Robert Holmes

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking
(Ger. 6666.) At 8.30. Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2.30
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"THE MIDDLE WATCH."
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

THE OLD VIC. (Hop 3424.) To-night and Fri., 7.30. Mats., Thurs., at 2, and Sat., 2.30.
AS YOU LIKE IT.

VAUDEVILLE. 8.30. Mon., Thur., Sat., 2.30
"FRENCH LEAVE."
"UPROARIOUSLY ENTERTAINING."—*The Observer*

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion.
TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.30 prompt. WED., SAT., 2.30.
"THE CALENDAR."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
OWEN NARES CATHLEEN NESBITT
ALFRED DRAYTON GORDON HARKER
GILLIAN LIND NIGEL BRUCE

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM. Charing Cross. (Temple Bar 3161.
3 TIMES DAILY, 2.15—5.15—8.15.
SYBIL THORNDIKE & CO.; HOUSTON SISTERS; PHYLLIS DARE & CO.; SOBOLEWSKI TROUPE—LAWROWSKY & WASSILOWNA-OLSEN-SSKALIONS; ZAIDEE JACKSON; 16 FOSTER GIRLS; HOWARD & ROGERS; VICTOR ANDRE; British Movietone News
Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Hol. 5367. 6.30, 9.
Willy Pantzer, Rogers and Wynne, Browne and Lavella, Herbert Clifton, Fransky, Morris and Cowley, Fyne and Gerrard, Eight

Imperial and Foreign News

RELIGION IN CANADA

REVIVAL OF OLD CONTROVERSY

(FROM OUR CANADIAN CORRESPONDENT)

Religious controversy, which has been frequent in Canadian politics and has brought down several administrations, is once more raising its head.

The revival of the controversy began in the prairie province of Saskatchewan. Last June certain insurgent Protestant Liberals, resenting the aggressive claims of the Roman Catholic Church in educational matters and the complaisant attitude of Mr. Gardiner, the Premier, towards them, put an end to the Liberal control of the province, which had been unbroken for 25 years, ever since the province was created. They installed in power a Coalition administration dominated by Conservatives and headed by Dr. J. T. M. Anderson. The Anderson administration was committed by its pre-election pledges to a drastic reform in the educational system of Saskatchewan, and it could not have evaded the fulfilment of these pledges without offending the Protestant sentiment which brought it to power. The Canadian Ku Klux Klan has a large membership in Saskatchewan, and its paper, the *Freedman*, published in Saskatoon, has been carrying on an anti-Catholic crusade beside which the diatribes of the *Orange Sentinel* and *Toronto Telegram* pale their ineffectual fires.

Accordingly, the Anderson Government has announced that it plans a drastic overhauling of the educational system of the province and will pass legislation to make English the only language of instruction in the schools. This legislation will mean the obliteration of the separate Roman Catholic schools. It will also abolish the bilingual rights of the French-Canadian element in the province in educational matters.

There are substantial French-Canadian settlements scattered through Saskatchewan, and whenever French-Canadian minorities in the English-speaking provinces have been faced with any threats to their cherished privileges, they have invariably sent up a cry for help to their compatriots in Quebec, who have never failed to respond to the appeal. As soon as the new educational programme was announced, a group of the leaders of the French-Canadian community in Saskatchewan journeyed east to Quebec and told their tale of woe. Consequently the whole of French Canada is now up in arms against the educational policies of the Saskatchewan Government.

FRENCH LIBERALS

Mr. Taschereau, the Premier of Quebec, has denounced it in forthright terms as a menace to the solidarity of Confederation. The French-Canadian Press, regardless of its party affiliations, has been subjecting it to a steady barrage of indignant criticisms, and a fund is being raised in Quebec for use in Saskatchewan to fight the obnoxious legislation. Mr. Armand Lavergne, who was Mr. Bourassa's chief lieutenant in the Nationalist movement, but had become an active member of the Conservative Party, has resigned from the executive of the Conservative association of Quebec City because he failed to induce it to protest against the Saskatchewan legislation; he has also published a pamphlet in which he argues that Dr. Anderson and his allies are making themselves responsible for a dangerous breach with the traditions of Conservatism, which has always been a vigilant guardian of the rights and privileges secured by the pact of Confederation.

Dr. Anderson professes to be unmoved by these protests, and in a public statement he advised Quebec to mind its own business and not to interfere with the domestic concerns of Saskatchewan. Undoubtedly he has behind him a firm body of Protestant sentiment in his province, which has become alarmed about local education. If the French-Canadian elements only had to be reckoned with, there might be no great apprehension. But there is a feeling that the special educational privileges enjoyed by the Catholic religion and the French language have been creating serious obstacles to any process of Canadianization for the children of the large communities of European peasants planted in the province and are threatening to make it a hopeless welter of racial enclaves where neither the English language nor British ideals would have any sure foothold. The French-Canadian view is that their special religious and educational rights were guaranteed to them by the pact of Confederation within the bounds of Canada, wherever the latter were fixed, and they declare that the old battle for racial equality must be fought over again.

HOSTILITY TO QUEBEC

These developments are viewed with very mixed feelings in political circles at Ottawa and elsewhere. The provincial Conservatives of Quebec, who had recently elected a new leader, Mr. Camilien Houde, and were trying to rebuild their shattered provincial organization, are deeply chagrined because they foresee that the policy of the Anderson Government, if persisted in, is bound to revive the racial solidarity of the French-Canadian race on the Liberal side, which has been the cardinal factor in Canadian Federal politics since 1917. Lately there had been some evidence of fissures in this solidarity, but now it will be a waste of breath to talk about the fiscal and other delinquencies of the King and Taschereau Governments as long as the Liberals can tell the voters of Quebec: "If you vote for the Conservative Party, you are voting for the party which is persecuting our hapless brethren in Saskatchewan."

So the leaders of French-Canadian Liberalism feel that for the moment their worries are over and that they need not fear any revival of Conservatism in Quebec. But Liberal politicians, who have to garner support in the English-speaking provinces, are far from easy in their minds. They are well aware that deeply rooted sentiment hostile to Quebec has been steadily gathering strength west of the Ottawa River in the last two years. They fear that if French Canada adopts an attitude of truculent hostility towards the Anderson Government and its policies, Protestant sentiment will simply be solidified on the Conservative side. Moreover they cannot be sure about the attitude of the English Catholics, who have been predominantly Liberal in their political views. These feel that the aggressive racialism of the French-Canadians has tended to bring the whole Catholic community into disfavour with Protestants, and they are not anxious to see the French language accorded any special rights outside of Quebec.

If the Anderson Government passes its legislation and the French-Canadians demand that the King Government exercise its powers of disallowance on the ground that it is unconstitutional, the tariff and the St. Lawrence waterway will swiftly recede into the background as minor issues. The cry that French-Canadian rights are being trampled on will be raised and the ghost of William of Orange will ride the marches once more.

CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF REGINA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, FEB. 18

Mgr. James C. McGuigan, Vicar-General of Edmonton, has been appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop of Regina. He is only 36 years of age and is the youngest Catholic Archbishop in North America, if not in the world. His selection is felt to represent a victory for English-speaking Catholic influence in Canada, as the French Canadians were known to be anxious for one of their race to be appointed successor to the late Archbishop Matthieu in this important Western see.

THE EXPEDITION TO KANCHENJUNGA

DINNER TO BRITISH MEMBER

A dinner was given by the Alpine Ski Club last evening at the Berkeley Restaurant in honour of Mr. F. S. Smythe, who, as reported in *The Times* on Monday has been selected as a member of the mountaineering expedition which is to visit the Himalaya and attempt in the early summer the ascent of Kanchenjunga. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hordern, the president of the club, was in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said he recently presided at the 21st birthday dinner of the club. The dinner that evening in honour of Mr. Smythe, who was a member of the club committee, would be a memorable, and he took the opportunity of personally congratulating him. They cordially welcomed on that occasion Sir Martin Conway, their first president, Mr. K. R. Swan, a former president of the Ski Club of Great Britain, and Mr. Deakin of *The Times*. He had received telegrams of greeting from Lord Lytton, the Kandahar Ski Club, the Eagle Ski Club, and Mardens Ski Club.

They were glad to know that ski-ing had in recent times come into its own. As they had seen from the account of the expedition in *The Times* all the members were expert ski-runners as well as mountaineers.

Mr. AMERY proposed the health of Mr. Smythe. They wished him a good win and health and success. Mr. Smythe had been selected for several reasons. One of them was his youth. Climbing was a pursuit one could keep up for a good many years—but not in the Himalaya. Mr. Smythe had a very considerable degree of mountaineering proficiency—(cheers)—and it was excellent that he had been selected to join an expedition that combined some of the finest climbing talent in the world. (Cheers).

It is a wonderful thing to attempt Kanchenjunga. The true spirit of romance lay behind all climbing. (Cheers.) They hoped Mr. Smythe and the party would achieve their object and return in triumph. (Cheers.) One thing the expedition would involve was the breaking down of the prejudice among mountaineers against the use of ski. (Cheers.)

Mr. SMYTHE, replying, said that when he was ski-ing in Switzerland he met Herr M. Kurz, who was a fellow-member of the expedition, and it was then suggested to him that he should join it. He noticed in *The Times* that this expedition was referred to as a League of Nations in miniature. He thought that was its strongest point. The leader, Professor G. O. Dyhrenfurth, had been planning the expedition for 20 years and had been greatly assisted by his wife. He believed an organization and equipment had been got together that would give Kanchenjunga a shock. (Cheers.) They hoped to get permission to attack the mountain from the Nepal side and approach it from the West.

Sir MARTIN CONWAY, giving "Success to the Expedition," said they could not expect that beyond 20,000ft. the members would have a very pleasant time. (Laughter.) Kanchenjunga had to him the appearance of much greater difficulty than Everest. They were sure the expedition members would manifest great skill and determination, and they were proud of Mr. Smythe as the British representative. (Cheers.)

ELECTION PETITIONS IN POLAND

DEPUTIES AND SENATORS UNSEATED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, FEB. 18

Six Deputies and five Senators representing Volhynian constituencies have been unseated by the Supreme Court, which has recently heard a number of petitions, almost all of them unsuccessful, to invalidate the result of the general election of March, 1928, in certain constituencies.

The Volhynian petitions were brought by the Radical Peasant Party, whose list of candidates was disqualified by the local electoral board on the eve of the polls, on the ground that out of 80 signatures affixed to it only 28 were valid, or two fewer than the minimum established by law. The Supreme Court has found that 57 signatures were valid, so that by-elections will be necessary both for the Seym and the Senate. Two Government and four Ukrainian Deputies and four Government and one Ukrainian Senators are thus deprived of their mandates. One of the Government Deputies is Prince Janusz Radziwill, the leader of the Conservative landowning group in the Government *bloc* and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Seym.

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY GAUGES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, FEB. 18

The unification of railway gauges throughout the Commonwealth is now estimated to cost £20,851,000, according to Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister. The State Premiers will discuss the revised estimates at a conference in Canberra to-morrow. Mr. Scullin again declared that the Commonwealth Government would pay one-fifth of the cost, and appealed to the States to accept the proposals.

CANADIAN GRAIN MARKETING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, FEB. 18

In the Manitoba Legislative Assembly last night, Colonel Taylor, the Conservative leader, urged the appointment by the Dominion Government of a Grain Board to handle the entire grain crop of the three Prairie Provinces and market it. Such a board, he said, would function along the same lines as the board appointed by the United States to handle the whole export crop of that country, and could look after the Wheat Pool portion as well.

PRESIDENT MASARYK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRAGUE, FEB. 18

"T. G. Masaryk has deserved well of his country," is the text of a Bill which will be introduced in the Czechoslovak National Assembly to commemorate President Masaryk's 80th birthday on March 7. The Government is also introducing a Bill into the Senate providing for a national bequest to the President of 20,000,000 crowns (£121,840), to be used at his discretion for humanitarian and educational objects.

THE CHANGES IN PORTUGAL

DIFFERENCES OVER THE DICTATORSHIP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, FEB. 18

An official statement has been published that, in spite of rumours circulated, there is no danger of a monarchical rising, as the police have full knowledge of the new methods which the conspirators are practising and order will be maintained.

For some time before the fall of the Cabinet of General Ivens Ferraz last month, the parties of the Right, which had been among the strongest supporters of the dictatorship, showed themselves hostile to the Republican régime and openly preached war against the parties and politicians of the Republic which the dictatorship had driven from power, and, in fact, against all professing the Republican faith. The disagreement caused by this and other political questions became more and more acute.

The lecture given by Senhor Cunha Leal, Governor of the Bank of Angola, on January 3, severely criticizing the Minister of Finance and his policy regarding Angola, was thought to have been the immediate cause of the resignation of the Cabinet, but this was merely the match which kindled the fire. General Ivens Ferraz had hoped by slow degrees to arrive at a state approaching normality, but the heterogeneous nature of the various groups which supported the dictatorship and the diverse interests they represented made the work of conciliation difficult and delayed his work.

The parties of the Right wanted a steady and sustained dictatorship, in order that their ideas might fructify, giving their support in exchange for the advantages and liberties the dictatorship gave them. Suspicion was thus engendered, as the great bulk of the nation feared a return to a monarchical régime.

General Ivens Ferraz wished to pursue a purely Republican policy which would be quite independent of any religious belief or political creed and complete the work of revival begun by the dictatorship. This policy caused dissatisfaction in some of the groups of the Right—as was only natural—but it had the support of the nation, the greater part of which had absorbed the Republican doctrine and was patiently awaiting the consummation of the work of the dictatorship and a return to constitutionalism.

The crisis was inevitable and was bound to occur on the slightest pretext. But whatever happened it was necessary that the financial programme of the Minister of Finance, who did not entirely agree with the policy of the Government, should be continued without interruption.

The crisis did not by any means imply a condemnation of the policy pursued by General Ivens Ferraz, who has striven and still strives for the conciliation of all Portuguese, wherever they may be, and for the realization of the programme laid down by Marshal Gomes da Costa on May 28, 1926. He aims at a gradual restoration of the liberties which the dictatorship was forced to suppress and a return to a constitutional state of affairs, without any disturbance, economic or otherwise. Events show that this policy is supported by liberal public opinion.

NAVAL NEGOTIATIONS

AUSTRALIAN FEARS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, FEB. 18

The Melbourne *Argus*, in a leading article on the Naval Conference, says:—

Public opinion here has the duty to protest against the attempt by Empire spokesmen to sacrifice the interests of outlying Dominions on the altar of idealism. From the confusing mass of technical detail the main fact emerges that, while Mr. MacDonald is willing to make all manner of sacrifices, the other nations are upholding with little sign of idealism national points of view and interests. Mr. MacDonald is pinning his faith to an understanding between nations, yet if there is ever a time for statesmen to think in terms of reality it is when national defence is under discussion.

It is illusory to base discussions involving the Empire's safety on an instrument such as the Kellogg Pact, and equally dangerous to proceed on the assumption that there will never be war between Great Britain and the United States. Australia, the remotest Dominion except New Zealand, in the quarter of the globe freely predicted to be the theatre for the next great war has reason to be apprehensive. . . While Great Britain is giving away with both hands others are seeking to increase their forces. Talk of disarmament becomes mockery when the keynote of the policy of the United States is insistence on parity. It would be the wildest folly for the British Empire to indulge in idealism while thinly veiled selfishness surrounds it on every hand.

U.S. PLEA FOR "PARITY DOWNWARDS"

The following telegram has been received by Miss Josephine Schain, chairman of the deputation of American women representing the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War (a federation of 11 national women's organizations representing 6,000,000 members), one of the deputations welcomed by the Prime Minister on February 6:—

"The American people support the London Conference as a step forward in making effective the Kellogg Pact. They confidently expect the nations to agree to parity downwards achieved by a real cut in naval armaments. Our public will refuse to accept any increase at this time. Please advise the American members, the public abroad, the Press representatives of the World Alliance of Churches and Church groups that a nation-wide campaign will be undertaken here against any agreements or treaty requiring an increase in the size of the American Navy. The World Alliance, the Federal Council of Churches, and other religious and social institutions, women's organizations, and all peace groups are united."

The telegram is signed by:—Dr. William P. Merrill, president of the Church Peace Union; Dr. Fred B. Smith, Dr. H. A. Atkinson, and Dr. Linley V Gordon, chairman, general secretary, and extension secretary of the World Alliance of Churches respectively; Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, radio preacher in the United States; Dr. Charles MacFarland, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, leader of the Federation of Women's Organizations; Dr. Harry E. Fosdick, Presbyterian leader; Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Methodist Episcopal Church, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Father O'Callaghan, Dr. Melish, of the Episcopal Church, Mr. R. J. Caldwell, and Mr. A. Horne.

MORE TROUBLE IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 18

Further disorders are reported from Tongking, French Indo-China. Last Saturday a band of about 100 rebels raided Vinh-Bao, an administrative centre, and pillaged the place, killing the chief mandarin of the district. They then marched on Fu-Nin-Giang, where many French officials reside, but were dispersed by native troops. Another group of insurgents attacked Fu-Duo, in the province of Thai-Bin. They were finally driven off.

French aircraft are operating against the rebels, and have already bombed and machine-gunned several groups.

A GERMAN-POLISH RYE SYNDICATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, FEB. 18

An agreement to establish a German-Polish rye syndicate from a very early date was signed in Warsaw to-day. The German share in the operations of the syndicate will be 60 per cent., the Polish 40 per cent., and no export premiums will be payable except on rye passing under the control of the syndicate.

The agreement, which is to run till July 1, represents an attempt on the part of the two Governments to bring some relief to agriculturists in Poland and Germany who were being compelled to sell their rye to the northern markets at ridiculously low rates if they were to get rid of it at all.

INDIAN CONGRESS SECEDERS

ORGANIZATION OF NEW PARTY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, FEB. 18

Mr. Diwan Chaman Lall has temporarily left his position as a member of the Whitley Commission on Labour in India to return to his place in the Assembly and to organize a new party there out of the remnant of Pandit Motilal Nehru's old Congress Party. He has already 19 adherents and expects others to join on their arrival here. The new party will comprise both Congress members who refused to resign from the Assembly in obedience to the Lahore Congress decision and members who resigned because of their election pledge to the Congress Caucus but did so against their will and are now securing re-election.

The movement is important, for if it succeeds, as seems certain, it will produce in the Legislature a vigorous nucleus for a party holding the old constitutional views of Congress, though having as the essential reason for its existence hostility to Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Gandhi and their revolutionary-cum-Communist programme.

CIVIL RESISTANCE CAMPAIGN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, FEB. 18

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress Party, who came here after the meeting at Ahmedabad of the Congress Working Committee, spoke at two meetings last night, declaring that the resolutions passed in Ahmedabad were not mere paper notifications. The Pandit has issued a statement to the Press in which he says:—"Civil resistance, however it may begin, will develop into a mass campaign, and the whole strength of the Congress organization and the nation will have to be concentrated on this issue." The All-India Congress Committee meets on March 21 to take stock of the then existing situation and to give orders for the future. The statement concludes:—"The Lahore Congress decision has to be honoured and the pledge taken on Independence Day [for 'complete' Swaraj] has to be redeemed. Get ready for action. The time has come."

The Pandit will speak while he is here about the railway strike, which, except for the workshops, has almost collapsed. The secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress Committee, who is also secretary of the Red Flag Union here, has written an open letter to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru asking him to support an immediate general strike on all Indian railways, but it is understood that the Pandit is not accepting the invitation.

DELHI ASSEMBLY DISPUTE

A NEW TURN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, FEB. 18

The dispute between Mr. Patel, the President of the Assembly, and the Government over the control of the public galleries, took a new turn this afternoon, when Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, leader of the European non-official group in the Assembly, made a statement to a news agency dissociating his group from Mr. Moore's action yesterday in giving notice of a motion of no confidence in the Chair and declaring that the group did not approve of such action at the present juncture. Mr. Moore to-night issued a vigorous answer, asserting that his action touched far graver issues than the question of police in the galleries.

He said that unless the Assembly asserted itself all that was involved in those other issues would be condoned, because the Government was about to strike a bargain with the Chair. On the Government's side it was a corrupt bargain, because all knew that the Government had no confidence in the Chair and that it and Mr. Patel had given each other the lie on questions of both law and fact. "I am speaking the truth," he said, "when I say that the European group, with the possible exception of Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, have no confidence in the Chair."

DELHI, Feb. 18.—The Viceroy held another conference of party leaders this afternoon to discuss further the controversy over the policing of the galleries of the Assembly.—*Reuter.*

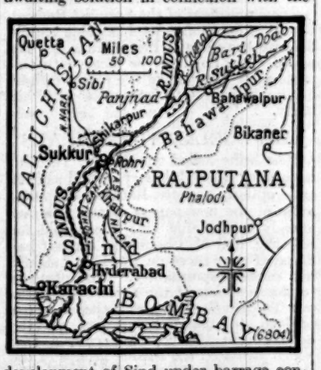
THE SUKKUR BARRAGE

DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS IN SIND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, FEB. 18

The present situation of the Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur and the problems awaiting solution in connexion with the development of Sind under barrage conditions are explained in a booklet issued by the Bombay Government.



The book shows that a radical amendment of the Bombay Irrigation Act is required. A settlement has to be reached with the Government of India and Khairpur State about the recovery from them of the costs of canals constructed for their benefit. The canals in Lower Sind require remodelling in order to counteract the possible adverse effect of the barrage on their working, and this matter is already in hand. A programme for the extension of railways, roads, and general communications has still to be planned.

The reorganization and development of the Agricultural Department, in consequence of the appointment of a chief agricultural officer, which is expected soon, will require immediate consideration. Funds have to be provided for the establishment of the new district on the right bank of the Indus, and when that district has been created the Government will consider the creation of a new district on the left bank. Another point for consideration is whether the Government should introduce legislation providing for the levy of a betterment tax to cover part of the cost of the development of the administration in the barrage area.

Mr. James H. Winston, member for Illinois of the Rhodes Committee, has sent a letter to United States Senators, State Governors, and presidents of colleges protesting against the new method of selecting Rhodes scholars under the Act which becomes effective next December, whereby 48 States are divided into eight districts. The new plan would deprive many States of scholarships.—*Reuter.*

THE TARIFF TRUCE CONFERENCE

MR. GRAHAM'S PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, FEB. 18

Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, and Herr Schmidt, the German Minister of Economics, were the principal speakers to-day at the Tariff Truce Conference. Mr. Graham devoted an important part of his address to clearing up what he considered to be a "widespread misunderstanding" as to the nature of the tariff truce.

The term "stabilization," he said, had been widely employed, and this term had been regarded in many countries as indicating that existing tariffs could be stabilized for a period of two or three years, and that within that period the discussion might proceed. There never was a suggestion of stabilization in that sense. The stabilization of tariffs at existing levels would be frankly disastrous. The real intent was that there should be a truce in the sense that all the countries which were party to it would agree not to increase their tariffs or to introduce any fresh impediment to trade, but they would at the same time spare no effort to reduce tariffs. He suggested that no time should be lost in appointing a committee to consider the best method of conducting the negotiations to take place during the truce. He wished this to be done while the various Ministers were still at Geneva.

Passing to the draft convention framed by the Economic Committee as a basis for discussion, Mr. Graham laid emphasis upon the importance of Article 11, devoted to exceptions and reservations. He hoped that the exceptions would be few and that they would be made known at the earliest possible moment. If the exceptions were numerous there would be little prospect of success. For the date of the application of the truce he suggested October 1, and for the duration of the truce two years. He gave as his interpretation of the words "fiscal duties" as employed in the draft convention revenue duties, or duties other than of a protective character.

GERMAN ATTITUDE

Herr Schmidt said that there was no single European State that could in the present circumstances follow an independent economic policy. The rising tide of European prosperity which began in 1927 and passed its zenith in 1929 was beginning to recede. During the last 7½ months only 13 out of the 27 European countries had not raised their tariffs. Of these 13, all except six were proposing to do so. This fresh tariff wave now threatening Europe was the real justification for a tariff truce. Whereas the new German tariff proposed certain increases, in the supplementary tariff of December, 1927, these were balanced by 106 reductions. Germany had therefore gone far to comply with the resolutions of the World Economic Conference. In Germany as well as in other countries industry and agriculture were pressing for increased Customs duties on many articles. Nevertheless, he regarded the draft prepared by the League Economic Committee as a stable basis for discussion.

The Czechoslovak Minister of Commerce, who spoke in the afternoon, asked that the stabilization should be really effective and that the League's action should not be restricted to Customs questions but should take account of everything likely to increase barriers to trade.

The president announced that the Credentials Committee had found that eight only out of the 30 delegations (Turkey having appointed a representative this morning) had full powers to negotiate and to sign the convention, the remainder possessing only powers to take part in the discussions. The delegations with full powers are those of Austria, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Japan, and Spain.

During the salvage of the second Roman galley now emerging from Lake Nemi, ITALY, there has been discovered a balustrade post of gilded bronze decorated with twin heads of fawns or satyrs. One of these heads is that of an old man and the other represents a youth. The post, which is over 3ft. high, is in an excellent state of preservation and is considered of great artistic value.

SAMOAN TROUBLES

"NO ALTERNATIVE BUT FORCE"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, FEB. 18

The *Auckland Star* publishes a statement made by Commodore Blake, the officer commanding the cruiser Dunedin, at Apia, reviewing the operations in Samoa. Commodore Blake states that peaceful persuasion will not induce the Samoans to submit, and there is no alternative but to use force. He is of the opinion that the present policy is the only possible one at the moment.

When the Administrator's demands have been fulfilled, he continues, harsh treatment or retaliation will be unnecessary, but until then force alone will appeal to the Samoans. A larger force is required to bring sufficient pressure to bear upon the Mau [members of the League of Samoans] in the bush and sheltering in the villages. Sailors and Marines have worked ashore magnificently, often under difficult conditions. The present force is insufficient to round up the large number of Samoans in the bush, but indirect pressure is being exerted by cutting off food supplies, raiding the villages, and preventing the Mau from coming into the villages for food and shelter. The stronger force which is now being provided will permit the effective patrolling of the coast and the isolation of the Mau.

Commodore Blake concludes by saying that the matter must be settled now; there is no alternative. When the affair is settled the authorities can get back to investigating the causes of the trouble and endeavouring to meet them in a spirit of good will, while yet upholding law and order.

EXPLOSION IN OILWORKS IN NEW JERSEY

MANY KILLED AND INJURED

ELIZABETH (NEW JERSEY), FEB. 18

Five persons are reported killed and 63 were injured by an explosion in the alcohol department of the Standard Oil Company's works at Linden, near here, this afternoon. A fire broke out immediately after the explosion.

Two bodies have been recovered from the débris. Many of the injured are in a critical condition. The cause of the explosion is not yet known.—*Reuter.*

FRENCH AIRCRAFT WORKS BURNED DOWN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 18

The factory of the Letord Aviation Company at Meudon, near Paris, was destroyed by fire last night. Three aeroplanes, two seaplanes, and a partly built flying-boat were destroyed in the fire, which is believed to have been caused by an overheated stove. All M. Couzinet's plans and records were lost.

The firemen had difficulty in getting water, as the water mains near the factory were under repair. Besides the factory, two houses were burned down. The fire was made more intense by the explosion of cylinders of oxygen and drums of petrol. Four firemen were gassed or otherwise injured, and a man was electrocuted by a fallen high tension cable.

The Letord Company were the constructors of the Couzinet monoplane, which was designed to fly the Atlantic in the summer of 1928. The machine was later wrecked at the Orly Aerodrome when being flown by M. Maurice Drouhin, who died of his injuries.

Telegrams in Brief

Count Bethlen, the Hungarian Prime Minister, arrived in PARIS yesterday.

Canon George Burns has been appointed an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council of KENYA.

Mr. Ernest Arthur Willmot has been appointed a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of SAINT HELENA.

A Wilson Airways machine has been engaged to carry out an aerial survey of the flooded area around Kidete, TANGANYIKA Territory.

At CAPE TOWN yesterday Mr. Ralph Totten presented to the Governor-General his credentials as Minister of the United States to the Union of South Africa.

Nominations have just been made in CHILE for the election of part of the Senate and the whole of the Chamber of Deputies. The election will be held on March 2.

The text of an agreement between Great Britain and TRANSJORDAN has been published by His Majesty's Stationery Office (Cmd. 3,488, 2d. net) as No. 7 of the Treaty Series (1930).

M. Liaptcheff, the BULGARIAN Prime Minister, has begun negotiations with party leaders for a rearrangement of his Cabinet, which he wishes to complete before handing in the Government's resignation.

During the trial at ALIPORE of 27 Bengalis charged with being concerned in the manufacture of bombs, one of the defendants, Dharani Bose, turned approver and gave evidence of an elaborate conspiracy.

Five lives were lost in a fire which yesterday destroyed a small country hostelry at River Desert, near Maniwaki, north of OTTAWA. Among the dead were the proprietor's wife and two children. Four other inmates of the hotel were seriously injured.

In an address to the Legislative Council on Monday the Governor of the GOLD COAST indicated a serious decline in revenue, which, however, was not likely to continue. The decline was due to lower prices for coffee and the restriction of liquor imports.

At yesterday's session of the PARIS Chamber of Indictments the case against Francis Lorang was reported as still under consideration. The demand for extradition and Lorang's counter-application for provisional release were, therefore, adjourned.—*Reuter.*

Two more children have died in hospital at GRANADA (Spain) from the effects of poisoning. This brings the total number of deaths up to 12. The children were being treated for ringworm and it is believed that they were poisoned by the remedies employed.—*Reuter.*

Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, has sent to the NEW ZEALAND Government a telegram expressing his great regret at the death of Sir Thomas MacKenzie, the former Prime Minister and High Commissioner for New Zealand in London.

Authorization has been given by the BELGIAN Government of a scheme for the installation of telephones at intervals of about three-quarters of a mile along the main roads for the use of motorists and others requiring help. A key for the telephones will be given on payment of a fee.

H.M. Stationery Office has issued as a White Paper (Cmd. 3,487, price 6d.) the text of the treaty of commerce and navigation between the Union of South Africa and Germany—the treaty by which Germany secures any further preferences granted by the Union to British goods. The treaty is printed in English, Afrikaans, and German.

The hunting expedition organized by Baron de Rothschild, of Vienna, has returned to NAIROBI from the Serengetti plain. A fair bag of big game was obtained. An aeroplane was found very useful for transport purposes. During the *safari* Baron de Rothschild flew over the saddle between the two peaks of Kilimanjaro, and also saw many thousands of game in the Ngorongoro crater area.

POLITICS IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 18.—Eleven persons have been killed and 34 have been wounded by shots fired at political meetings recently. The Presidential campaign is nearing its climax. Election day is March 1.—*Reuter.*

Other Foreign News on following page

Hear it!

The finest in radio... the greatest in gramophones.... combined in one instrument

Go to-day to a dealer and hear this marvellous "His Master's Voice" Radio-Gramophone. If you love music, if your taste is discriminating, this is the only instrument that will give you all you require. As Captain Eckersley, the well-known Radio expert, says: "'His Master's Voice' Radio-Gramophone satisfies the conditions of true service; it will get, in fact, what is worth getting, local or distant, wireless or gramophone, and its reproduction does real justice to the original." Such an achievement is the climax of 32 years devoted to sound reproduction . . . . . only the vast resources of "His Master's Voice" could have produced such an instrument.

All-electric Radio-Gramophone. Moving Coil Loud Speaker. All contro's on one panel illuminated by pilot light. Electric Sound-box. Electrically driven. No winding necessary—you simply "plug in and play." (In Oak) £75

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RADIO-GRAMOPHONE

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NAVAL ISSUES

EFFECT OF PARIS CRISIS

ITALIAN CLAIM TO PARITY

U.S. AND PACT SUGGESTION

The defeat of the French Cabinet has naturally led to a slowing down of the work of the Five-Power Conference, for the reason that until a new Government has been formed and has obtained a vote of confidence from the Chamber there is nobody who is in a position to make definite decisions on behalf of France. In normal circumstances M. Briand would have returned to London from Paris yesterday, but he did not do so, and M. Leygues, the only member of the fallen French Cabinet in London, went back to Paris.

It is not intended, however, that the work of the Conference shall be delayed more than is absolutely necessary. There is a certain amount of business to be transacted in which France is not primarily interested, and the delegations of the other Powers propose to proceed with this without delay. Care will be taken to communicate full particulars of these discussions to M. Tardieu or his successor whenever the French delegation returns to London. In the circumstances there is now no possibility of a plenary meeting of the Conference this week.

There was a meeting at the House of Commons yesterday afternoon between Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Stimson, and Signor Grandi. The Italians have followed the example of the British, Americans, French, and Japanese, and drawn up a memorandum on the naval requirements of their country, though they have not yet published it, and this memorandum was under consideration at yesterday's meeting. It is understood that in this document Italy once more declares her willingness to make any reduction in naval armaments, however large, provided that her claim to parity with the strongest Continental naval Power—that is to say, France—is recognized. Everything is made conditional upon the recognition of that claim.

The sub-committee of experts which is examining the position of special classes of ships in any scheme for ascertaining the total naval tonnage requirements of the nations is meeting again this morning.

Services of intercession for the success of the Conference are to be held in Westminster Abbey and the City Temple on March 1. There is to be a procession from the City Temple to the Abbey, where the Dean of Westminster will conduct the service and the Bishop of Chichester will preach. An account of the arrangements which have been made is given on page 16.

THE GERMAN "POCKET BATTLESHIPS"

A POSTPONED BUDGET VOTE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 18

It is learned on good authority that, owing to a combination, perhaps, of financial stress and party tactics, and possibly to considerations of foreign policy, the first vote of 100,000 marks (£5,000) for the second 10,000-ton battleship, armoured vessel "B," is not being included in this year's Budget, on the expenditure side of which the Cabinet reached agreement last night in a sitting which lasted till 1.30 a.m.

It would not, however, be wise to assume that the French agitation at the Naval Conference has had much to do with this decision. The suggestion that Germany should be invited to the Conference, and persuaded not to complete the programme of five small battleships, to which she is entitled under the Peace Treaty, is regarded here as absurd. It is contended that even with all five vessels the German Fleet would be entirely outclassed by any of the countries represented, and that five "pocket battleships," however brilliantly designed under the pressure of dictated tonnage restrictions, do not make a navy. Even the suggestion that Germany should consider reducing the calibre of the guns, the ability to carry which represents half the advantage gained by ingenuity of design and construction, is resented. It is argued that if any country should be called upon to make sacrifices for a general reduction of armaments it should not be the country whose armaments have already been compulsorily reduced to a very low level.

There is no reason at present to suppose that the absence of the small vote for the second armoured vessel from this year's Budget means that the programme will not be completed. There was no question of starting work on the vessel this year. The proposal to include a merely nominal sum in the Budget was a political one, designed to commit the Government to the continuation of the naval programme. If, in order to postpone the inevitable struggle between the *bourgeois* and Socialist parties in the Coalition on this point at a time when unity is of the utmost importance, the Defence Minister has agreed to leave the matter over, it may be taken for granted that those chiefly interested are still confident that they will get all five vessels in the end.

** Australian comment on the Conference appears on p. 13.

THE MISSING RUSSIAN GENERAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 18

No further progress has been made by the police in their investigations into the disappearance of General Koutepof.

M. Delalé, the magistrate charged with the judicial inquiry into the case, yesterday carried out a "reconstruction" of the supposed kidnapping as described by a servant at a nursing home in the Rue Rousselet. It was found that the manœuvre took 40 seconds to execute. A statement has been made to the effect that the General had a current account of 150,000 francs (about £1,200) with the Federal Bank of Zurich. A telegram has been sent to Zurich to verify the statement, and, in the event of this being true, to discover whether any withdrawal of funds was made by the General immediately before his disappearance.

U.S. VIEWS

STRENGTH OF THE ISOLATIONISTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 18

There is disappointment here at the delays in the proceedings of the Naval Conference which are expected to result from the defeat of the French Government yesterday. There is some desultory speculation as to M. Tardieu's successor, and it is generally believed that he will himself return as Prime Minister. It is realized that in any case there is not the slightest reason to expect any change in the attitude of the French delegation in London as the result of M. Tardieu's defeat.

Those who are opposing the entry of the United States into any pact or "political" agreement in London still affect to regard French policy, and French naval demands as a purely European affair. They maintain this attitude in spite of the fact that it is no longer the attitude of an increasingly large section of the American public and Press. As noted a week or two ago, every observer of American public opinion has been impressed by the progressive appreciation of the bearing which the French demands must have on the problems of Anglo-American parity. The imperviousness of a large number of Senators to this change of attitude is unfortunate, since it stiffens them in their absolute refusal to contemplate the possibility of the United States entering into any political pact whatever, even as the sole means out of the impasse created by the French demands. They are almost certainly right in the assumption that the country would be heartily opposed to the United States entering a Mediterranean Pact. They are on less firm ground when they confidently assert that anything in the nature of a consultative provision attached to the Kellogg Pact would be repugnant to American public opinion. Senator Swanson this morning uncompromisingly adopted this attitude, repeating in a long conversation everything that he said yesterday with regard to Mediterranean Pact suggestions, and adding that he was confident that no such consultative provision as that suggested in the April speech by Mr. Hughes would have the slightest chance of ratification by the Senate.

Opponents of such a provision are expressing their views both in public and private with the utmost freedom. They are coloured by the fact that they have now come to the conclusion that the whole Conference is "bunk." With the exception of Senator Walsh, those members of the Foreign Relations Committee who favour such a provision being appended to the Kellogg Pact are maintaining an optimistic silence which in the circumstances is scarcely justified. With every new statement that issues from the pessimists and isolationists, the faint impression that the Conference is already a failure and that Great Britain is trying to inveigle the United States into a political pact in order to protect herself against Continental rivals is strengthened. Questioned on this point yesterday evening, Senator Capper (Republican, Kansas) merely repeated that he had great confidence in Mr. Hoover, thought highly of Mr. MacDonald, and held the abilities of the United States delegation to the Conference in the greatest esteem.

President Hoover returned to Washington on Tuesday from Florida, where he had been deep-sea fishing. He decided last week to shorten his holiday and return to the capital, so as to be in closer touch with developments in the Naval Conference.

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN CHINA

NORTH AND SOUTH DISTURBED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, FEB. 18

Information in regard to the situation in the North is very meagre, but it is known that the Tientsin-Pukow railway is busy with the transport of troops and that seven divisions of the Government's forces have recently been assembled at Hsuchowfu [on the Kiangsu-Shantung border]. Circumstances generally correspond with those existing on previous occasions when the concentration of troops was speedily succeeded by action. Military action in China, however, is rarely followed by decisive results, as witness the hosts of soldiery hanging around Central and Northern China waiting to place themselves—*pro tem.*—at the disposal of the highest bidder.

The position in Kwangsi is not dissimilar, for although the "Ironsides" and the Kwangsi forces were officially disposed of two months ago, and their remnants are supposed to have been affording a happy hunting for the Government forces ever since, the truth appears to be that there are about five different armies in good array at various points in the province upon which little or no impression has been made. Most of the Kwangtung troops are on the Kwangsi borders, knowing that the province behind them is largely at the mercy of brigands, but reluctant to face about for home for fear of invasion by the aforesaid five armies, which might be followed by another attack on Canton.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE FOR £1,442,000

A supplementary estimate for £1,442,100 required for various services of the year ending March 31 next was issued yesterday. Of this amount £995,000 is needed for the Post Office.

Included in this total are £52,000 for compensation to third parties who suffered damage in the Holborn explosion and £38,000 paid to the B.B.C. owing to the number of wireless licences in force last March having been greater than was anticipated.

Further assistance on the recommendation of the Irish Grants Committee accounts for the greater part of an addition of £252,100 for Dominion services, and expenditure arising out of the recent disturbances in Palestine has demanded a further £99,000, but the question whether this amount will be recovered from the Palestine Government will be considered later.

ARMY PROMOTIONS

The following promotions, to date from yesterday, were announced in the *London Gazette* last night:—

Major-General Sir J. T. BURNETT-STUART, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Lieutenant-General.

Colonel (temp. Brigadier) C. J. C. GRANT, C.B., D.S.O., to be Major-General.

** Sir John Burnett-Stuart, who was G.O.C. Madras District from 1920 to 1922, and later Director of Military Intelligence at the War Office, has been in command of the 3rd Division since 1926. Brigadier Grant has commanded the 8th Infantry Brigade since 1927. He is the late Lord Rosebery's son-in-law.

RAID ON BERLIN COMMUNISTS

ILLEGAL PAMPHLETS SEIZED

SWIFT POLICE ACTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 18

Some 200 Berlin police in motor-lorries to-day raided the Köln-Liebknecht Haus, in the Bülow Platz, a building which houses the Communist central committee, the offices of various Communist organizations, and the *Rote Fahne*, the principal newspaper of the party. The raid was undertaken at the request of the chief public prosecutor of the Reich, in pursuance of a decision of a Supreme Court, which had reason to suspect treasonable activities in the building. The police were looking for evidence of the printing and distribution of certain subversive pamphlets; after searching for many hours they carried away two lorry-loads of papers. Examination of the papers has brought to light several hundredweight of printed matter intended for the corruption of the army and police force, and a number of pamphlets and leaflets long subject to seizure on the ground of past court decisions. A large amount of material relating to the proscribed "Red Fighting Front" was also found, some of it of recent date.

The raid was well planned and the secret well kept, so that when, at half-past 10 this morning, the lorries rode into the square, a strong cordon was drawn round the house, and every exit guarded, the Communists were taken thoroughly by surprise. While the uniformed police attended to these matters, over 120 plain clothes men from the political department, some of whom had been in the neighbourhood, entered the building. Nobody was allowed to leave, and the telephone exchange was seized. The staff of the Communist offices are reported to have made desperate efforts to conceal papers, but with little success, as the police appeared in the various rooms almost simultaneously. Some of the senior Communist officials were absent; one, a Communist member of the Prussian Diet, was at that moment explaining the circumstances in which he recently gave a Fascist member a black eye in the House. Several other Deputies were, however, caught in the raid and delayed. In reply to a Communist protest the President of the Diet said he could not help it if the Supreme Court ordered a search of Communist premises, but he would take steps to hasten the appearance of delayed Deputies. The House rejected a motion that it should adjourn until they arrived.

APPEAL TO POLICE

The origin of the action was the distribution some weeks ago among members of the police force of pamphlets entitled "What must we policemen do now? Policemen victims of the Young Plan!" The pamphlets said that living conditions were becoming worse for police officials, and would be still worse after the Young Plan came into force. The only remedy was the overthrow of the present *bourgeois* State, and it was most important to obtain the cooperation of the police by forming Communist "cells" within the force on the lines of the illegal Soldiers' Councils in the 1918 revolution. The overwhelming majority of the police are in no mood to play with Communist propaganda after all the trouble, including broken heads and knife wounds, the Communist rioters have given them of late, and the pamphlets found their way to headquarters. The Reich public prosecutor in Leipzig was asked to have proceedings opened against some person or persons unknown. This application led to the Fourth Senate of the Supreme Court deciding on February 5 to have the Köln-Liebknecht Haus searched by the Berlin authorities, as there was evidence pointing to the production of the pamphlets there.

Some of the seized material already examined is understood to prove that the Red Fighting Front has remained organized under cover of other associations, and has formed a network of "shock groups" all over Berlin, which explains the effective organization of Saturday's attacks on non-striking taxicab drivers. The Communists, incidentally, have been rebuffed by the trade unionist drivers in their efforts to keep the strike going. At a meeting the Socialist union leaders regained control, all Communist motions were rejected, a resolution was passed condemning the Communist agitation as having killed any public sympathy there may have been for the strikers, and virtually all the strikers are back at work.

Apart from the secret activities of the "Red Fighting Front," a number of its members have been seen in recent disturbances still wearing uniform, often altered somewhat with the idea of escaping arrest for wearing a prohibited uniform. The chief of police has given it to be understood that he intends to take sharper measures than hitherto to clear Communists in uniform from the streets.

STATE AND CHURCH IN ITALY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 18

Signor Turati's visit to the Pope has been followed by the visit to-day of Signor Federzoni, the President of the Senate. Signor Federzoni remained in private audience with the Pope for about 40 minutes, and before leaving the Vatican paid also a brief visit to Cardinal Pacelli. The visit of Signor Federzoni is generally regarded as an additional confirmation that the conciliation has taken a firm root in the life of the nation in spite of certain differences.

THE INVALIDS

It was stated yesterday that there was no change in the condition of Lady Stradbroke.

The following bulletin was issued last night regarding Lord Gladstone:—"Lord Gladstone's strength is maintained, but progress is slow."

It was reported last night that Lord Glenarthur had passed a restful day.

Sir Thomas Robinson, M.P., who has recently undergone a serious operation, was stated yesterday to be progressing favourably, but to be unable to resume his Parliamentary duties until after Easter.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Cook Son and Company (St. Paul's).
Imperial Tobacco Company.
Linoleum Manufacturing Company.
Scottish Life Assurance.
Yorkshire Electric Power.

THE FRENCH CRISIS

EARLY SOLUTION EXPECTED

PARTY MEETINGS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, FEB. 18

M. Doumergue, President of the Republic, has lost no time in attempting to solve the crisis occasioned by the fall of the Tardieu Cabinet. This morning he received the Presidents of the Chamber and Senate. In the afternoon he consulted the Chairmen of the Finance and Foreign Affairs Committees, as well as leading Deputies and Senators, the latter including M. Poincaré, M. Chautemps, leader of the Socialist-Radical Party, and M. Clémentel, who failed to form a Government during the last Parliamentary crisis. The interviews were all of a purely consultative character. Most of those taking part expressed the view that the crisis offered all the prospects of a speedy settlement

Although the defeat of the Government was not unexpected by those closely acquainted with French party politics, the public was taken by surprise, and to-day there were many signs of its annoyance and impatience at the prospect of at least a week's uncertainty at a critical time. The period of the Budget discussion has been lengthened, but of the extra two months only 11 days remain before the debate in the Senate must begin. Already there is talk of a vote on account, and thus a return to the unhealthy financial methods which produced the last great economic crisis. Much disappointment is expressed that the London Naval Conference should suffer interruption just at the moment when France was thought to have scored a distinct success. Authority is needed for decisions which must be taken in connexion with The Hague settlement and the International Bank. The head of the French delegation to the Geneva tariff conference has returned here, and the negotiations for a settlement of the Saar problem are likewise interrupted. The Senate's discussion on the Amending Bill for the social insurance scheme has been put off, and Chamber and Senate have adjourned. In fact the crisis could hardly have developed more inopportunely.

CAUSES OF CRISIS

The crisis leaves the political situation without essential change. The vote on which the Government was defeated was on a minor point, and unlike the vote against M. Briand last November, it revealed no distinct movement against any large part of the Government's programme. It was the immediate result of the momentary unpopularity in the Chamber of the Minister of Finance, who had taken a firm stand against certain demands; but even if M. Chéron had not pressed this particular point to a vote of confidence, the impatience of the Chamber would very probably have found early expression on some other issue.

As it was, the adverse majority was only five. But 45 Deputies out of the total of 612 failed to vote, and of these at least 30 were present and abstained. The movement against the Government was not strong; it was the pendulum-swing of the small centre which holds the balance in its hands. French politics are not at present clearly divided by principles. Between the two main divisions of Right and Left there is a small group which swings either way in response to personal influences and to the political feeling of the moment. This time the pendulum has swung away from M. Tardieu, but there is no reason why it should not as easily swing back towards him.

In the absence of any general hostility to the Government programme, it is thought that, whatever expedients may be tried, only a new Tardieu Government, a new Poincaré Government, or one of identical complexion can command a reasonably steady majority. But M. Tardieu may need some persuasion before he will again take office. After his hard and successful work at The Hague, and in the middle of the heavy and responsible task which he has shouldered in London, he is keenly disappointed by the apparent lightheartedness with which the ground has been cut from under his feet at home. He will be disinclined to accept any offer to form the new Ministry until other combinations have been tried. At the same time M. Briand is understood to be as reluctant as he was in November to reassume the burden of leading the Government. M. Poincaré has not yet said whether he feels physically able to return to office. M. Chautemps, the new president of the Socialist-Radical Party, is mentioned as a possible candidate for the office of Prime Minister. He would then, however, be faced with the problem of overcoming the recent refusal of the Socialists to cooperate with his party.

THE SOCIALIST-RADICALS

It is being asked whether M. Tardieu, in forming a new Ministry, would ask for and obtain Socialist-Radical support; some of the newspapers of the Left are already saying that this is essential for stability, and M. Chautemps himself has declared that those on the Left "should not refuse responsibility." The obstacle to the inclusion of the Socialist-Radicals in a Tardieu Government is that they are pledged to make concessions to the Socialists in the constituencies, a fact which alienated the smaller groups of the Right Centre. On the other hand, the Socialist-Radicals and Socialists together cannot command a majority of the Chamber. However one looks at the problem a Ministry based on foundations identical with, or very similar to, those of M. Tardieu's Government seems to be the only solution.

During the afternoon and evening several of the groups of the Chamber held meetings to discuss the position and define the policy to be followed with regard to possible conditions. Those of the Right contented themselves with expressing confidence in the policy hitherto pursued by M. Tardieu and promising him their support in the event of his attempting to remake his Government on the old lines. Particular interest centred upon the meeting of the Republican Unionists, who form, under the leadership of M. Franklin-Bouillon, one of those small Centre groups which control the balance between Left and Right. It split during yesterday's vote, when six of its 15 members voted against M. Tardieu. It decided to-day to support any Government that would uphold at the Naval Conference the programme considered indispensable to the security and independence of France, and which would also declare in favour of a policy of reducing taxation.

M. Tardieu's condition continues to improve, and his medical advisers state that no more bulletins will be issued.

PRIME MINISTER AND I.L.P.

A NEW REBUKE

"HENCEFORTH GOOD FOR NOTHING"

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. MacDonald has not only injured the Independent Labour Party by leaving it, but has added a rebuke which the I.L.P. will no doubt regard as a gratuitous addition. In yesterday's *Daily Herald* Mr. MacDonald is reported as having said:—

In view of what is going on it was impossible for me to keep up my association. The I.L.P. has lost both its grip on Socialism and its sense of the meaning of "Comrade." If the salt has lost its savour it is henceforth good for nothing.

"What is going on" is a revolt against the Labour Party's leadership in the House of Commons. On the Unemployment Insurance Bill Mr. Maxton, the chairman of the I.L.P., Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Kirkwood, and several others were in open rebellion and refused to accept the Labour Party's rule of discipline, which is a strict one. Not only so, but their action has been approved by the National Administrative Council of the I.L.P., which has submitted to all the district councils of the party a motion of confidence in Mr. Maxton and endorsement of his attitude to the Government. Except in Scotland, that resolution has been everywhere adopted. The I.L.P., therefore, ranges itself behind Mr. Maxton in his criticism of and opposition to the important details of Labour Party policy on which he has been outspoken in condemnation. When the annual conference of the I.L.P. is held at Easter the question will come up again, but the voting in the district councils was so decisive that there is scarcely a possibility of the district decisions being reversed. The I.L.P. is asserting its independence in action.

THE BREACH

The breach between Mr. MacDonald and the I.L.P. has been widening for a long time past. Ever since 1926, when the I.L.P. launched its "Socialism in our Time" programme, Mr. MacDonald has ridiculed its assumption of a higher authority to interpret the Socialist creed. Three years ago the I.L.P. declined to nominate Mr. MacDonald for the treasurership of the Labour Party and so include him in the I.L.P. delegation to the Labour Party's Conference. At the end of 1927 Mr. Snowden resigned his membership of the I.L.P., and Mr. MacDonald then wrote that "this is but a symptom," and added that to scores of inquirers who had asked him if they should support the I.L.P. on its new lines he had replied that they should, "in the hope that it would drop much of its present attempts to be important and should concentrate on the propaganda of Socialism."

In the middle of 1928 Mr. MacDonald renewed his criticisms. He then wrote of the "incompetent lead which the I.L.P. has had for some years," and recalled his description of the items in its programme as "flashy futilities." "The very last men who can reform anything or guide anything are those who have been making a mess of the affairs of the I.L.P." As late as October of that year Mr. MacDonald had not given up all hope of the I.L.P., but it was clear in the December that he was fast coming to a definite conclusion. He then wrote that "movements like the I.L.P. are being led into muddy bogs by men who would bring the most healthy and spirited organizations into a feeble incompetence." He asserted that the I.L.P. "cannot go on as an independent Party of Labour laying down political policies of its own, trying to impose a superior allegiance for itself and defying the decisions and the policy of their colleagues in Parliament."

That is the issue now. It is the Labour Party's complaint against the I.L.P. that it has a policy of its own and is exacting from its members "a superior allegiance" to that policy giving it precedence over the policy of the Labour Party. Mr. Maxton and those associated with him are acting according to this standard of loyalty. So Mr. MacDonald abandons the party which they lead, and which he joined in 1894, the year after its formation. Mr. Snowden joined the same year. Presently it will be seen if many follow his example. The future of the I.L.P. is in great doubt.

THE "REBELS"

The "rebels" in the House of Commons, nevertheless, are becoming more aggressive. At the meeting to-day of the Parliamentary Labour Party Mr. Sandham will move a prohibition on Labour Ministers making "public pronouncements advocating policy which is contrary to the principles and programme of the Labour Party as defined in the party constitution and in 'Labour and the Nation.'" In other words, Mr. Sandham is saying that orthodoxy sauce which is good for the goose is good for the gander. He has also notified his intention to criticize several decisions of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet—the rumoured rejection of a retirement scheme for aged workers; the Lansbury-Johnston-Mosley memorandum on unemployment, which calls in question Mr. Thomas's policy, and the appointment for inquiry into questions of national policy of committees the majority of the members of which are known to be hostile to the programme outlined in "Labour and the Nation."

When Mr. Maxton was asked yesterday for a statement of his view of Mr. MacDonald's resignation he declined to say more than that he was not surprised. When the council of the I.L.P. met this week-end, he added, something would probably be heard of the matter. Mr. P. J. Dollan, chairman of the Scottish I.L.P., said he could appreciate the difficulties of the Prime Minister's position. He was convinced that the great majority of I.L.P. members was prepared to give Mr. MacDonald their support.

THE KING'S CUP AIR RACE IN JULY

ONE-DAY CONTEST

The Royal Aero Club announces that the race for the Cup presented by the King will be held on Saturday, July 5. The race this year will be confined to one day only and the course will be approximately 750 miles. The start and finish will be in London, the most northerly control being at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The regulations will shortly be issued.

The International Touring Competition for Light Aeroplanes, organized by the Aero Club of Germany, will take place from July 20 to August 7, 1930, over a course of approximately 7,500 kilometres. There will be two controls in England, at Bristol and London. The organization here is in the hands of the Royal Aero Club, 3, Clifford-street, W.1, from whom the regulations can be obtained on application.

HOME MILLERS AND CANADIAN WHEAT

The Lord Privy Seal held a meeting yesterday between representatives of the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Association of Millers of Great Britain to continue the discussions on the development of wheat shipments from Canada which would facilitate the shipment of coal and other products from the United Kingdom.

The National Association made it clear that their members would be glad to increase again their purchases of Canadian wheat which enabled them to use a higher proportion of home-grown wheat, and they had already made a recommendation to their members which would have this result. They emphasized, however, that the amount of Canadian wheat purchased by the millers depended on its price relation to the price of other wheat.

The representatives of the Pool stated that they appreciated the Lord Privy Seal's policy in relation to trade between Canada and the United Kingdom. They expressed their satisfaction with the declaration of the association that the British millers wanted to use Canadian wheat and that at a suitable price they would willingly increase their purchases of it.

THE INDIA NUMBER

ISSUE SOLD OUT

The Times Special Number on India was completely sold out yesterday, the day of issue. A large number of additional copies were printed, but the demand far exceeded expectation, and applications by telephone and telegram which continued to reach Printing House-square during the day could not be satisfied.

The issue rapidly became unobtainable in all the large centres. In London at an early hour only a few copies remained, and none was available after the morning in Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Bradford, Leeds, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Exeter, Swansea, Brighton, and Eastbourne.

Arrangements are now being made to ensure that the largest possible proportion of the outstanding demand shall be satisfied. In the unexpected circumstances, however, a supply of the coloured plates sufficient to provide for the additional number of copies cannot be guaranteed.

BISHOP PALMER'S ARTICLE

In a letter read at a lecture by Bishop Palmer, on Church Movements in India, before the East India Association (reported elsewhere), Lord Chelmsford, expressing regret that a bronchial attack prevented his taking the chair, wrote that it was a happy coincidence that *The Times* had that day published its India Number. Bishop Palmer, than whom no one was better qualified, had written in it an article on Church matters, so no one present at the meeting could legitimately plead complete ignorance of the matter in hand.

SIR LESLIE WILSON, speaking from the chair, said that no doubt many of them had read some of the articles in *The Times* India Number to which Lord Chelmsford had referred. If any of them had not obtained the number, he strongly advised them to do so, for it was one of the most excellent productions on India he had ever seen. India was now so much in the forefront, both political and economic, that he felt that every one who took an interest in the affairs of the great subcontinent should read that excellent number from the first page to the last.

BISHOP EYRE CHATTERTON said that no one could read *The Times* India Number without recognizing that the British connexion had conferred on India innumerable and inestimable benefits.

SHARP FROST

WIDESPREAD FOG IN THE NORTH

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

Fog was again very prevalent in Southern Scotland yesterday, and occurred also in many parts of Northern and Central England, but was not dense in those regions.

Sharp frost was reported from the North generally; at Eskdalemuir and Ilkley there were 10 degrees of frost 4ft. above the ground, while at Birr Castle (Central Ireland) there were as many as 20 degrees on the ground. During the day the coldest weather occurred farther south, many maxima being no higher than 37 degrees, while the north-east wind became much stronger and nearly reached gale force in the Channel and in the southern part of the North Sea. Sunshine was once more nearly continuous over a large proportion of Scotland, Ireland, and Western England.

The weather may gradually become rather milder and cloudier in the north-western parts of Scotland and Ireland; elsewhere there should be little change.

SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION

MORE CHURCHES CLOSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, FEB. 18

A statement was published in Moscow this morning to the effect that the "interview" of the Soviet Press with the Metropolitan Sergius has "dumbfounded" Soviet enemies abroad, especially in Paris.

Izvestia of February 16, which published the Metropolitan's alleged denial of religious persecution in the U.S.S.R., published also a resolution by the Soviet authorities for the closing of the churches in 18 villages in the Moscow, Serpukhov, and Tula districts, as well as of the Orthodox and Sectarian churches in the town of Bogorodsk, where they are to be converted into clubs, schools, workshops, and grain stores. *Krasnaya Gazeta* states that the Soviet authorities (not the Communist Party), with the assistance of the military and naval forces of Kronstadt, organized an anti-religious mass demonstration and procession.

Several priests were arrested in the Tula district yesterday. A responsible Soviet official in Moscow this morning publicly admitted the truth of the report that a number of rabbis had been arrested at Minsk.

GERMAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

HARRYING OF CONCESSION FIRM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, FEB. 18

The *Berliner Tageblatt* relates, from a source which it believes to be above suspicion, that the Deutsch-Russicher Saatbau A.G., the German concession in Soviet Russia, is still being systematically harried by the Soviet authorities, in spite of the reported assurance of the Central Concessions Office that the Soviet Government had no intention of placing any difficulty in the way of the continuation of the concession.

According to the newspaper's information, the finance office at Vanovka has had the motor-vehicles and typewriters of the company seized by bailiffs, and has already set a date for their sale by auction. Preparations are being made for the immediate collection of rent, which does not fall due until March 1. The trade unions are demanding the contribution of 3 per cent. of their salaries from the German employees for the support of the works' councils, although none of the employees in question is a member of the unions. The most serious of all the hostile measures are stated to be deliberately aimed at preventing the sale of the concession's products in order to place the company in financial straits, and provide a pretext for drastic proceedings for failure to pay rent or wages at the moment they are due.

The Drusag, as this concession firm is commonly called, has, it is pointed out, become a model concession, especially since the Reich Government acquired the bulk of the shares with the idea of "strengthening good relations between the two countries." The methods described above are stated to have been applied before when a concession has begun to pay, and the result has been the abandonment of the concessions in despair and their acquisition for next to nothing by the Soviet. The *Tageblatt* remarks that this latest phase of the Drusag affair shows the present demoralization of German-Soviet "relations," and indicates what may yet be expected if the German Foreign Office continues its present policy, based on the principle of the maintenance of "good relations."

THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, FEB. 18

The Queen of Sweden, who was reported to be slightly better a few days ago, has had a relapse, and her condition is again causing serious anxiety.

POLITICAL NOTES

MINERS' WORKING HOURS

PRICE OF WHEAT

The Coal Mines Bill was again discussed at a meeting at the House of Commons yesterday between the members representing mining constituencies and officials of the Miners' Federation. No official Government representative was present. After a general discussion it was decided to adhere to the decision to urge the Government to pass into law as soon as possible Part I., which deals with the quota and marketing schemes. With regard to hours, it is understood that the miners' representatives are inclined to regard with more favour the substitution of a 45-hour week or a 90-hour fortnight for a 7½-hour day, provided that an assurance is forthcoming that there will be no reduction in wages. The Liberal Parliamentary Party will review the position to-morrow. So far there is no indication of any weakening in the opposition of the party to the quota proposals, and it is thought probable that Mr. Lloyd George will emphasize the need of the members presenting a united front when Part I. is reached in Committee to-morrow week.

About 100 members of all three political parties met at the House of Commons to discuss matters relating to agriculture. Mr. E. F. Wise explained his scheme for the creation of import boards for agricultural produce, particularly wheat. The object of these boards would be to obtain control of imports of wheat coming into this country, and also power to fix prices ahead for the British farmer, so that, in effect, the farmer would have a guaranteed price for his wheat. This, it is claimed, would avoid the fluctuations which now take place in the wheat market. A discussion followed, which lasted for more than an hour. Exhibits of Empire-made bread and British bread were brought by Mr. Dallas, who convened the meeting. The Empire bread contained 50 per cent. Canadian flour, 10 per cent. Australian, and 40 per cent. British. The suggestion was made that it might be desirable to form a permanent non-party Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons. Representatives of the Agricultural Committees of the three parties are to consider this suggestion independently.

MORE UNEMPLOYED

INCREASE OF OVER 11,000

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour announces that on February 10 the numbers of persons on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain were 1,087,800 wholly unemployed, 345,700 temporarily stopped, and 86,500 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,520,000. This was 11,402 more than a week before, and 177,495 more than a year before. The following are details:—

Date	Persons normally in regular employment		Persons normally in casual employment	Total
	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily stopped		
Feb. 10, 1930:				
Men ..	833,600	197,800	84,500	1,115,900
Boys ..	36,800	5,400	100	42,300
Women ..	180,100	134,500	1,900	316,500
Girls ..	37,300	8,000	—	45,300
Total ..	1,087,800	345,700	86,500	1,520,000
Feb. 3, 1930:				
Men ..	831,002	194,646	83,083	1,108,711
Boys ..	37,854	5,322	147	43,423
Women ..	177,372	131,040	2,001	310,413
Girls ..	38,041	7,985	25	46,051
Total ..	1,084,389	338,993	85,256	1,508,598
Feb. 11, 1929:				
Men ..	818,302	158,594	76,628	1,048,524
Boys ..	36,931	3,490	99	40,520
Women ..	130,817	82,960	1,317	215,094
Girls ..	33,899	4,447	21	38,367
Total ..	1,019,949	244,491	78,065	1,342,505

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Savoy	COX AND BOX AND H.M.S. PINAFORE	2.30 & 8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.15
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	8.30
Court	HAMLET	8
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Daly's	THIS WAY TO PARADISE	2.15 & 8.15
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	CHARLES AND MARY	8.15
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	2.30 & 8.15
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	2.30 & 8.30
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	2.30 & 8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	AS YOU LIKE IT	7.30
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace		6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MISS GUERNE CREITH, MR. JEAN POUGNET, MISS ISOLDE GUINNESS, AND MR. RODOLFO MELE	8.15
Grotrian Hall	MISS KATHERINE BRANDT	8.30
Rudolf Steiner Hall	MISS GRACE HARDING AND MR. EDMUND DUNCAN-RUBBRA	8.15
Wigmore Hall	BROSA STRING QUARTET	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition	is open daily, Sundays excepted, from	9.30 to 7
Crystal Palace		10 to 10
Olympia	BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR	
Tussaud's		10 to 10
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ELSTREE CALLING	12 to 11
Astoria	RIO RITA	12.45 to 11
Avenue	MALDONE	1 to 12
Capitol	HOT FOR PARIS	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	THE BISHOP MURDER CASE	12 to 12
Kensington	THE LOVE TRAP	2

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1930

Special Articles : PAGE
Shanghai .. .. 15 & 16
Religion in Canada 13
London Fashions 17
Oxford Prologizes 17
Illustrations :
Romney Marsh 18
Correspondence :
Scottish Military History (Duke of Atholl) 15
Soviet and Religion (Rev. N. Behr and M. E. Sabline) 15
Film Censorship (Mr. C. L. Attenborough) 15
"The Injured Queen" (Mr. H. Helme) .. 15
The Pact and the Covenant (Professor C. Manning) 10
Mr. Lansbury and the Parks (Lord Crawford) 10
Chances for Young Architects (Chairman of the R.I.B.A. Competitions Committee) 10
Mr. Snowden and McKenna Duties (Mr. H. Haslam, M.P.) 10
Copyright in Pictures (Mr. P. R. Craft) 10
Bahamas Centenaries (Speaker of the Bahamas House of Assembly) 10
Pigeon-Shooting at Monte Carlo (Mr. T. Haughton Watson) 10
The Wreck of the Knebworth (Mr. R. S. Dalgliesh) 10
Points from Letters :—B.B.C. Concerts; British Road Stone; Wills in France; Conservatives and Economy; The Tallest Barrister; Kanchenjunga; The Merton By-Pass; "Carbarians"; "Your Humble Servant"; Parks and Playgrounds; Foxes of Lebanon; Printers' Errors; Motor Speed Limit .. 10

Arrangements	17	Law Report	5
Art Exhibitions	12	"London Gazette"	7
Auction Summary	24	Mails & Shipping	23
Broadcasting	23	Naval, Military, and Air Force	7
Commercial Gazette	23	News in Brief	11
Court Circular	17	Obituary	16
Crossword Puzzle	7	Parliament	8
Ecclesiastical	17	Political Notes	14
Estate Market	24	Sale Room	11
Film World	12	Sporting	6 & 7
Finance	19-23	*The Times* of 1830	24
Home News	11	University	16
Imperial & Foreign	13	Wills & Bequests	17
Law Notices	5		

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind north-easterly, moderate or fresh, strong locally; mainly cloudy, perhaps bright intervals; cold. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Stimson, and Signor Grandi discussed yesterday the naval requirements of Italy. The Italians make reduction of armaments conditional upon recognition of their claim to parity with France. (p. 14)

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of York and Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, visited the British Industries Fair at Olympia yesterday and made purchases in various sections, including two "snatch-proof" handbags. (p. 11)

The Federation of British Industries has prepared a report on British economic policy with regard to the Dominions for submission to the British Preparatory Committee to the Imperial Conference. (p. 9)

Among the questions discussed at yesterday's meeting of the L.C.C. were the negotiations with the War Office about the public user of Woolwich Common, the precautions necessary in allowing car parks near a theatre, and the display of advertisements on a railway bridge. (p. 11)

An address on "Some Recent Developments in the Churches of India" was given before the East India Association yesterday by Bishop Palmer, lately Bishop of Bombay. (p. 16)

Evidence of the effect of drinking on industry was given by Mr. Hamilton Whyte, lecturer in economics at Bristol University, before the Licensing Commission in London yesterday. (p. 9)

A trade union deputation organized by the London Trades Council attended at the Home Office yesterday to ask for the abolition of private employment agencies covering all classes of employment, except domestic. (p. 9)

The number of registered unemployed on February 10 was 1,520,000, this being an increase of 11,402 in a week. (p. 14)

The Electricity Commissioners have issued a memorandum describing the Bedford demonstration scheme, the object of which is to test the possibility of more rapid progress in the electrification of rural areas. (p. 11)

Sir Arthur Duckham has resigned the position of Chairman of the Advisory Committee set up to advise the Government on applications for assistance from public utility undertakings under Part I. of the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929; and Sir Frederick Lewis has consented to accept the chairmanship. (p. 9)

Evidence suggesting classification of murder and advocating the retention of the death penalty for "murder of the first degree" if committed by men was given by the Governor of Maidstone Prison at yesterday's sitting at the House of Commons of the Select Committee on Capital Punishment. (p. 5)

Sir Henry Maybury addressed a meeting of members of Parliament yesterday on the Charing Cross Bridge scheme. The Westminster City Council has presented to the House of Commons a petition against the L.C.C. Bill dealing with the bridge, which will be discussed in Parliament to-day. (p. 11)

A plea for the "rationalization" of the Post Office by reorganization under efficient business management was made by Lord Wolmer, M.P., yesterday at a luncheon of the Islington Chamber of Commerce. (p. 9)

The state of the trade of the United Kingdom last year is reviewed in the report of the Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association. The report also deals with merchant shipping law in connexion with the status of the Dominions. (p. 9)

A deputation from the British Legion on the subject of village settlements for tuberculous men was received by the Minister of Health yesterday. (p. 11)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday the Road Traffic Bill was read a second time. The Minister of Transport, in recommending it to the House, described it as "a great charter for the ordered use of the King's highway." (p. 8)

A new rebuke has been addressed to the I.L.P. by the Prime Minister. In the course of it he states :—"The I.L.P. has lost both its grip on Socialism and its sense of the meaning of 'comrade.'" (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The preliminary vote for the second "pocket" battleship has been dropped from the German Budget. (p. 14)

Warlike preparations are going on in North China, where the Nanking authorities are assembling troops. In the south there are five armies in the field against the Canton forces. (p. 14)

The first steps have been taken to form a new party in the Indian Assembly comprising those members of the Congress Party who have refused to resign their seats in obedience to the Lahore decision. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Derby Race Meeting was abandoned yesterday. (p. 6)

Guy's Hospital beat St. Mary's Hospital in the Hospitals' Rugby football competition at Richmond yesterday. (p. 6)

Kid Berg beat Mushy Callahan in a boxing match at the Royal Albert Hall last night. (p. 6)

The Bath Club beat the Conservative Club in a match in the Bath Club Squash Rackets Tournament yesterday. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Review of Wall-street Crisis; Further Reduction of the Revenue Deficit; John Barker's Larger Profits; Lewis's Progress; Borax Consolidated Outlook; Warehousing Difficulties; and the Annual Report of the Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association. (p. 19)

In Lombard-street money was more plentiful and loan rates declined. Discount rates were also slightly easier in tendency. Germany bought £841,000 of the South African bar gold in the market at 84s. 10½d. per oz. Silver rose 1-16d. to 20 1-16d. Foreign Exchanges moved against sterling, the New York rate declining to $4.85 61-64 and the Amsterdam rate to 812.11 13-16. (p. 19)

The Stock Markets opened dull yesterday, but a brisk rally took place in the afternoon, particularly in Home Railway stocks, Argentine Railway stocks, and leading Industrial shares. (p. 19)

M. TARDIEU'S DEFEAT

The reasons for the sudden defeat of the French Government, which has momentarily reduced the number of States participating in the Naval Conference from five to four, are by no means so simple as at the first moment appeared. It seems possible indeed that the PRESIDENT'S constitutional task of finding another Ministry may be protracted, and that some considerable delay may be caused to the negotiations in London. This is the more unfortunate in that there is no direct connexion between the fall of M. TARDIEU and his representation of France abroad, although it does not by any means necessarily follow that a new Prime Minister might not adopt a slightly modified policy and show a somewhat more flexible attitude than his predecessor. But in the present French Chamber there is general unanimity in regard to foreign, and especially in regard to naval, affairs. The crisis that has arisen there is concerned chiefly with the national finances. In the debate over the Budget Estimates a series of acrimonious discussions between the Finance Minister, M. CHÉRON, and a hostile Finance Committee had strained the relations between the Government and the Chamber. More than a hundred amendments were actually moved or to be moved; and the FINANCE MINISTER, growing impatient with what he took to be obstructionist tactics, defied his opponents by making one vote after another a question of confidence. An adverse balance of five votes on a relatively minor point therefore compelled the resignation of the Government. Though the result of the vote on Monday evening was actually received with shouts of "Vive Tardieu" in an excited House, M. CHÉRON, accompanied by M. MAGINOT, the War Minister, hurried away to see M. TARDIEU on his bed of sickness, and within ten minutes the resignation of the Cabinet was decided.

It was at first generally assumed that a vote given on such an issue, in an attenuated Chamber and at an important moment in foreign affairs, could hardly be allowed substantially to modify the internal or the external policy of France. But the impression that M. TARDIEU would be able swiftly to resume office, with a perhaps slightly modified Ministry, has become rather fainter during the last twenty-four hours. Both the Socialists and the Socialist-Radicals have lately been showing a renewed appetite for office. While a Ministry of the present type may be described as the normal resultant of the Chamber elected in 1928, it has to be remembered that when M. TARDIEU was called upon to take office he began by offering six portfolios to the Socialist-Radicals. Only after their refusal did he form a Ministry of members of the Centre and Right-Centre. There may now, it is thought, be a move to the Left. During its brief career persistent criticism of the Government has come chiefly from the Socialist-Radicals, by whose representatives the Finance Committee of the Chamber is dominated. While M. CHÉRON stood for the pure financial doctrine of M. POINCARÉ, the Finance Committee could not bear to see so much of the handsome surplus which France is enjoying devoted to the amortization of debt, and pressed for its immediate exploitation in a further reduction of taxation. The Government's proposals already include a very considerable remission. But the Chamber, led by the Finance Committee, asked for more. M. POINCARÉ is known to have advised the Government to resist the pressure which he foresaw would be brought upon it to diminish the provision made for the redemption of debt. M. CHÉRON, with the approval of M. TARDIEU, accordingly resisted firmly the demands of his critics; and his resistance has brought down the Government. M. TARDIEU, after three months of incredibly strenuous work, during which he has travelled continually first between Paris and The Hague and then between Paris and London, and has been applauded by public opinion for his attitude at both Conferences, has been set aside.

The instability of Parliamentary life in France has discomfited yet another of her Prime Ministers, and M. TARDIEU'S lot has proved incomparably harder than that of MR. MACDONALD, who has been in the habit so curiously of representing his own position as difficult and insecure. Yet the French Prime Minister had the better *prima facie* right of the two to depend upon steady Parliamentary support while he was conducting the policy of the nation. His first appearance as Prime Minister had made a very favourable impression on the Palais Bourbon, and his Government had latterly been enjoying a regular majority of sixty. Now that support has failed him; and it has failed him just at a moment—evidently a mere coincidence—when he had made a particularly bold and assertive statement of the French naval case to the negotiators of the other nations assembled in London. The Conference in fact is confronted by France with so large a demand for ships and tonnage that it would bring the strength of that country, when combined with the next most powerful Navy in the world—excluding the United States, as the United States is generally excluded in such calculations—to a far greater total than that of the British Empire; and it is understood that a French concession in regard to numbers would only be secured by some compensating advantage in the form of a new pact of security. It must be admitted that the French proposals have not made a very favourable impression on British public opinion. It is felt at any rate that the whole purpose of a Disarmament Conference is obviously renunciation—equitable and voluntary renunciation in the common interest; and so far the Conference has produced an unhappy crop of figures with a tendency to grow upwards. "The world has been slow to learn," said LORD BALFOUR when he returned from the Washington Conference in 1922, "that the advantage of "the part is best to be reached by the advantage of the whole"; and it has certainly seemed as if the lesson then learned had almost been forgotten in some countries. At any rate it is difficult to make progress with any of the really important points now before the Conference in the absence of M. TARDIEU or of another plenipotentiary representative of France. The crisis in Paris must apparently last for at least some days longer, and it is usual for a French Ministry to ask for a vote of confidence in Parliament before undertaking any serious foreign negotiations. All that can be hoped is that delay will not be unnecessarily protracted for a single day, and that the French delegation, when it returns to London, will come with a new determination to make possible an all-round limitation of naval armaments at the lowest possible figure.

British Shipping

British shipowners are, not unnaturally, nervous of the effect upon their great industry of the changes foreshadowed in the recent report of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation. This nervousness finds voice in the annual report, summarized on another page this morning, of the Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association, which, after explaining the situation, expresses the hope that, when the Imperial Conference comes to discuss the proposals made, it will not be guided solely by constitutional and legal ideas, but will pay due regard to business considerations. That is a hope which every one will share who realizes how much the prosperity, and indeed the existence, of the Empire depend upon our merchant shipping. It would be unpardonable, in pursuit of some ideal of constitutional or legal consistency, to sanction changes calculated to impair the efficiency or to lower the reputation of a service which is a source of pride and profit to the whole Empire and which is one of this country's greatest industries.

It is to be hoped that the shipowners' apprehensions, though natural enough, may prove in the end to be unjustified. They are based on the findings of the expert conference which was appointed to discover what changes were necessary in existing law and practice with regard to Dominion legislation to bring them into accord with the doctrine of equal status. That conference has recommended very drastic changes in the existing practice; and the shipowners, being common-sense business men and not lawyers or politicians, are inclined to question the wisdom of changing, without any practical necessity, a system which has worked well and under which a great industry has been built up and has made unparalleled progress. They do not see that the changes recommended can do any good and they are afraid they may do harm. Without going into technical details, the recommendations of the expert conference may be briefly summarized. Hitherto there has been one British merchant service working under one law and subject to one administration. Every ship flying the British flag, except for those engaged in the coastal trade of some of the Dominions, is subject to the British Merchant Shipping Acts, which are Acts of the Parliament at Westminster, and to the regulations of the British Board of Trade. This, of course, is theoretically inconsistent with the complete autonomy of the Dominions, and has in practice been the occasional cause of friction and inconvenience, not however of a serious nature. If the conference recommendations are adopted, each Dominion will exercise full legislative and administrative control over its own shipping, and the British Merchant Shipping Acts and the regulations of the British Board of Trade will apply only to ships registered in the United Kingdom. There will not be one British merchant service, but half a dozen working under half a dozen separate codes and half a dozen separate administrations. How, in such circumstances, ask the Liverpool shipowners, is the reputation of the "British "ship" to be preserved, and they point out that the connotation which the world has learned to attach to that description has a commercial value of no small importance.

Any impairment of that asset would, indeed, be a heavy price to pay for the attainment of a logical consistency in our constitutional practice. There is no need, however, to regard it as an inevitable consequence of the exercise by the Dominions of complete autonomy in shipping legislation and administration. To begin with, 95 per cent. of British shipping is owned and registered in the United Kingdom, and would apparently continue to work under the same conditions and the same control as at present. Even with regard to the small percentage of ships registered in the Dominions there is unlikely to be any falling off of standards, and, if there were, it would not be likely to affect the reputation of any ships except those of the Dominion responsible. The expert conference in its report recognized the importance of uniformity, and recommended that for the present unitary system should be substituted a system of concerted action based on voluntary agreements between the members of the British Empire. The danger that such agreements might in practice delay the introduction of necessary changes was recognized, and it was urged that they should be sufficiently elastic to permit of alteration from time to time and should not prevent local matters from being dealt with in accordance with local conditions. It is likely enough that the adoption of a new system of this kind may lead to unforeseen frictions and inconveniences; but there is no reason to think that they will necessarily be very serious or incapable of adjustment as experience is gained in its actual working. But the question affects so deeply not only the shipowners, but every department of trade interested in shipping, that the views of those affected must obviously be given full consideration before any action is taken on the report. As the Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association puts it, "the problem is to give "effect to the altered constitutional status of "the Dominions, and at the same time to preserve the very substantial benefits derived "from the status of British ships in the world's "trade."

The I.L.P. Denounced

MR. MACDONALD'S resignation from the Independent Labour Party is, of course, much more than a personal matter. When the acknowledged leader of the Labour Party in the House of Commons leaves the Independent Labour Party, which he did so much to establish, with the declaration that it "has lost its grip on "Socialism and its sense of the meaning of "'comrade,'" and when he adds that "if the salt has lost its savour it is hence-"forth good for nothing," he presents to every one of his loyal followers both an example and a reason for following it. Good for nothing, he says of the I.L.P.; it stands neither for Socialism nor for comradeship. That is his judgment of one of the constituent bodies of the National Labour Party. It is four years now since the I.L.P. advanced its policy of "Socialism in our time" in opposition to that of "the inevitability of gradual-"ness." The I.L.P.'s "flashy futilities" excited MR. MACDONALD'S scorn, but the leaders of the I.L.P. have refused to accept the position of propagandists, rather than programme makers, which MR. MACDONALD allotted to them. He has thundered at them; he has ridiculed. All has been in vain. MR. MAXTON and MR. COOK came forward two years ago with a policy more advanced than that of the I.L.P. The council of the I.L.P. at once, though by a small majority, joyfully fell into line. More recently MR. MAXTON has led an open revolt in the House of Commons, in association with MR. WHEATLEY, MR. KIRKWOOD, and others, and has been commended for so doing, not only by the council of the I.L.P., but by all the district conferences of the party with the single exception of that of Scotland. Whatever its professions of loyalty to the Labour Party may be, the I.L.P. is exacting what MR. MACDONALD has called a "superior "allegiance for itself" and for its policies. The first question is, Who is to lead? The I.L.P. is definitely challenging the Front Bench leadership in the House of Commons. A second question cannot be ignored. If the I.L.P. has such objectionable characteristics that it is impossible for the Parliamentary leader of the greater Labour Party to continue any longer his association with it, is the I.L.P. a fit and proper organization to belong to the Labour Party? MR. MACDONALD'S accusation is scathing—salt without savour; good for nothing; uncomradely; and without a grip on Socialism. The logical consequence of MR. MACDONALD'S resignation is the exclusion of the I.L.P. from the Labour Party or alternatively the secession of all whose loyalty to the Labour Party comes first. The issue between comprehensiveness and schism may cause heartburning, but it cannot be evaded.

Official Architecture

On the day when the House of Commons is to be asked to give a second reading to the Charing Cross Bridge Bill special attention will be attracted by a letter from the Chairman of the Competitions Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The bridge is not the principal subject of MR. ELCOCK'S letter; but it plays a part in his plea, which is that the designing of works of this magnitude and importance should not be confined to official architects—those officially employed by Government or municipality—without appeal to the general architectural talent of the country. The same plea was urgently put up when it became known that the Government through the Office of Works intended to build a new Sheriff's Court on the Calton Gaol site in Edinburgh without asking for designs outside its own staff. Here again it was felt that the eminence of the site, the purpose of the building, and the fame of the city for beauty demanded not only an adequate design but the very finest design that the country could produce, and that every architect in the land should have the chance of showing his talent in a building which must certainly count for much in determining the judgment of present and future times on the architecture of this era. Open competitions, MR. ELCOCK pleads, have brought to the front young men of genius hitherto unknown, and have endowed the country with some of its noblest buildings; and through open competition the ideal Sheriff's Court and the ideal Charing Cross Bridge might be brought into reality.

In the spring of last year the case for official architecture was ably stated by LORD LONDONDERRY, then First Commissioner of Works, in a speech to the Architecture Club. He spoke of the accumulation of experience that was at the service of every official architect; of the discipline which checked extravagance and oddity; of economy, promptitude, and other conveniences. He asked that the Office of Works might be judged by the buildings which it had put up; and a passage in MR. ELCOCK'S letter implies that the request was not fatally imprudent. And he discussed the three possible methods of obtaining a design. There was open competition; there was the selection of a particular architect; and there was the method in use, which was the employment of an official architectural staff. Against open competition he objected that it was expensive and slow; that the most eminent architects are too busy or too great to compete; and that private architects would not have that intimate knowledge of the requirements which the official architects had. All but the last of these objections undoubtedly apply to the designing of post offices, labour exchanges and the like, although MR. ELCOCK would not admit that the competitors need be any less practical in their planning than the officials. But post offices, labour exchanges, and the like are not the only buildings which it falls to Government or other public bodies to design and put up. There may be things far greater, greater even than those more important undertakings which the Office of Works has achieved to the general satisfaction. There may be, say, the most important bridge in the capital of the Empire, or a judicial court on one of the most famous sites in a famous city. And then it becomes a question, not whether the official architects are competent to make a good job of it, but whether there might not be some one outside who, in competition with them and with all his fellows, could show himself competent to make an even better job of it. There are occasions when even the best is scarcely good enough; and the official architects would gain, not lose, in public esteem if on great occasions they were permitted to come forward and ask by means of open competition (in which, of course, they would take part) for the very best which all the architectural genius of the country could produce.

SCOTTISH MILITARY HISTORY

MUSEUM IN EDINBURGH CASTLE

ROOMS READY FOR EXHIBITS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I make use of your columns to make known the fact that certain premises in Edinburgh Castle have been acquired for purposes of a historic and military museum?

It was part of the original National War Memorial scheme that, if funds permitted and space were available, a museum of military antiquities should be erected within the confines of the Castle. By the kindness of H.M. Office of Works, the old barracks and Sergeants' Mess to the west of Crown-square, and immediately adjoining the War Memorial, have been put at the disposal of the National War Memorial Committee for the purpose above mentioned. Thanks to the generosity of various donors these buildings have been adapted to the purposes of a museum. With the assistance of Mr. Wilson Paterson, principal architect to the Office of Works in Scotland, the small, squalid interior accommodation has been turned into fine lofty rooms, well lighted and suitable for museum purposes; and all this has been done without altering one stone of the exterior, or making any change in the roof or outline. We are thus, through the help and kindness of certain patriotic individuals, in the position of having a building ready to house the proposed museum, free of cost to the general public. Satisfactory arrangements are being made for its future maintenance, management, and control.

There is no suggestion that this should be a museum specially reminiscent of the Great War, though suitable relics of that War will form part of it. The intention is to show in historic sequence weapons and other military relics used in Scotland from time immemorial, leading up to exhibits illustrating the history of our Scottish regiments, past and present. It will thus be seen that ancient Scottish weapons, collections of old clan tartans, and anything to do with Scottish regiments, past or present, such as colours, uniforms, special regimental relics, prints and pictures, can all be included.

While the majority of exhibits are likely to be connected with land operations, there may also be available a number of relics associated with the Navy and of Scottish interest, more especially models of ships, both ancient and modern, built in Scotland, and pictures of Scottish sailors or of activities in which they took a leading part. There may also be interesting relics of the Air Force suitable for the purposes of the museum.

The committee is anxious to collect anything that may come within the scope of the above categories without over-duplication. Every day we see articles valuable for their Scottish associations being sold and going out of the country. Their intrinsic worth is often not great, but they have a national value, and I would therefore appeal to those who may possess articles which would make suitable exhibits to give or loan them to the National Museum so that we may in time possess a collection worthy of its site and surroundings. I may also mention that more than one interesting collection has already been offered either as a gift or on long loan. Further, as soon as the committee is in a position to house it, the proposal is to set up a military library, and contributions in kind towards this will be gratefully received. Major Mackay Scobie has kindly undertaken to act as interim curator, and all correspondence regarding suitable exhibits for the museum should be addressed to him at 34, Queen-street, Edinburgh.

Yours faithfully,

ATHOLL.

98, Elm Park-gardens, S.W.10, Feb. 17.

SOVIET AND RELIGION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Referring to the telegram from your Riga Correspondent which appeared in your issue of to-day under the heading "Soviet and Religion; Moscow's Denial; 'Interview' with the Metropolitan," may we bring to your notice the following considerations?

The document in question purports to be a shorthand report of an interview of Soviet journalists with the Head of the Russian Patriarchal Church—the Metropolitan Sergius—as well as with Bishops who are members of the Synod. The opinions attributed to the Metropolitan and the words in which they are expressed in the alleged interview cannot be considered as representing the free and spontaneous utterances, either in form or in substance, of the persons whose signatures are attached to this document. The violent attacks directed against the heads of all the Christian Churches which have risen in defence of the Christian faith in Russia under the Soviets are wholly out of accord with the customary way in which Orthodox prelates speak and express their views. Also, these attacks are not in keeping with the traditional spirit of the Orthodox Church, which has always been distinguished by tolerance, and has always prayed in its services for the reunion of Christian Churches.

Stress should be laid upon the fact that the style of the whole alleged interview with the Soviet journalists, or, in other words, with Soviet officials, is the style typical of the Soviet Press, and we are in complete agreement with your Correspondent's statement that the "phraseology of the Russian clerics' alleged spontaneous utterances is indistinguishable from the ordinary propagandist outbursts of the Communist authorities in Moscow."

The Metropolitan Sergius is known to us as an enlightened and cultured man, and it would be utterly preposterous for him, in speaking even to Soviet journalists on so serious a subject, to have said that "the working people of London regard the Archbishop of Canterbury's address as one 'smelling fishy'"; or that his Holiness the Pope "is in one camp with the British landlords and the Franco-Italian magnates."

We feel compelled emphatically to record our conviction that this Soviet communication is but one more piece of irrefutable evidence of the unbearable conditions of the religious life and position of the leaders of the Christian faith in our sorely tried country.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

N. BEHR (Priest).

E. SABLINE (Churchwarden).

St. Philip's Church, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1, Feb. 17.

FILM CENSORSHIP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's letter on film censorship in your issue of to-day. May I be allowed to inform him and his friend Miss Baxter (as they do not seem to be aware of it) that if that lady, as the owner of the film and wishing to show it, is not satisfied with the decision of the Board of Censors, she is at liberty at any time to apply to the County Council Licensing Committee of either London, Middlesex, or Surrey for permission to show the film in question, and it will then be seen and judged by a joint body of representatives of those committees?

I may add that these committees have not made, nor are they bound by, any such rule as that mentioned by Mr. Shaw, nor, indeed, by any hard-and-fast rule whatever. Their regulations provide that unless a film has been passed by the Board of Censors it shall not be shown without the consent of the Licensing Committee. The committee, therefore, has power to override the decisions of the Board of Censors if, upon inspecting a film, they see fit to do so. It is due, however, to the Board to add that we are well aware of the great care they take in giving their decisions.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES L. ATTENBOROUGH, Chairman of the Middlesex County Council Licensing Committee.

46, Alma-road, Windsor, Feb. 17.

"THE INJURED QUEEN"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have in my possession some "rough notes" put together in 1898 by the late Guy Lushington at Brackenhurst, Cobham, together with a photograph of the coffin plate, the same as reproduced in your issue of February 15. There is in these notes a variant of the discovery of the lost plate, the informant being given as the widow of Stephen Lushington's old valet, who produced the plate from under her pillow, giving it to Miss Frances Rebecca Cave, sister-in-law of Stephen Lushington, then a very old man. The widow explained that she wished to make reparation, so far as she could, for her husband's theft. The notes are at the disposal of Major Franklin Lushington should he so write to me.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HELME.

Downside, Lower Salvington, near Worthing.

SHANGHAI

CRISIS IN THE TREATY PORT

TRADING UNDER THE NATIONALISTS

(From a Correspondent)

Shanghai began the New Year depressed. A tael exchange at 1s. 11½d. was reason enough. Since the War it has been as high as 10s., which was too feverish to be quite comfortable. But 12 months ago it was about 2s. 8d., a practicable working rate: and with all the big generals sitting at a round table in Nanking to discuss disbandment—the first time such outward unity had been displayed in 19 years—it really looked as if trade might revive and life be worth living. A tael at 1s. 11½d., with no indication of support from any quarter, means ruin for many merchants. Practically all firms have been cutting down their staffs throughout the year. Shanghai has a real unemployment problem nowadays. The collapse of silver will be the last straw. Chinese dealers who neglected to settle exchange when placing orders in the autumn will repudiate their contracts on the arrival of the goods if they are invited to pay two or three taels more to the £ than they expected.

The old maxim that "a Chinaman's word is as good as his bond" is, sad to say, no longer true, at any rate in Shanghai. I know of one Chinese dealer who, having ordered a cargo of one commodity, refused to take delivery when it came, although admitting it was in full accordance with his specification, because it was not something which it had later occurred to him he ought to have ordered. This is only one of many cases that might be quoted. So unblushingly do Chinese dealers repudiate their contracts nowadays that many merchants decline to book orders and will sell only for cash from the godown. It is useless to put the defaulters in the Provisional Court. One may get a judgment, but there is no recorded case of an execution. To obtain the necessary order means endless delay, by which time the dealer's business has changed hands and he himself has "gone Ningpo more far"—which is pidgin English for absconding.

TYRANNY OF THE PARTY

Shanghai merchants, stared in the face by bankruptcy, are naturally very bitter about what they call the obsequiousness of the British Government to the Nationalists of Nanking. Unification in China is a mere figment. Practically all the North is now a separate State under Yen Hsi-shan. Manchuria's independence was sufficiently proved by the separate settlement she made with Russia: she flies the Nationalist flag, but sedulously keeps every Nationalist official south of the Great Wall. Even in the provinces that Nanking claims to control, brigandage and Communism set authority at defiance, and within 60 miles of the capital outlaws can clean out the well-to-do city of Liyang and get away scathless, as they did in December. Eleven foreigners were murdered last year, all but one in Nanking's own Yangtze Valley.

No one denies that there are earnest, sincere men in the Nationalist councils. But always there seems to be some malignant power in the background to stultify every effort. No single constructive act of any importance stands to Nanking's credit during the past year, nothing but war, the outcome of her unwise efforts to force upon the country a system of government which is alien to all its practice and instincts, and to impose a rigidly centralized bureaucracy upon a people who for thousands of years have practised the most liberal local autonomy. The worst form of Kuomintang tyranny is the Party's local district councils, or Tang Pu.

China is now in the "period of political tutelage," provided for by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's will, during which the Chinese people is gradually to be indoctrinated in democratic practices up to the point of being able to exercise them for itself. During this period the Kuomintang is the source of all wisdom and authority: its relationship to the people is that of guardian to minor, with this difference, however—that the law protects the minor against his guardian but most emphatically does not protect the Chinese against the Kuomintang.

Against the monstrous notion that the Party can do no wrong some of China's intellectuals and leading commercials are protesting violently. Chief among them is Dr. Hu Shih, known to English readers as one of Lord Willingdon's Commission appointed in 1925 to recommend uses for the British share of the Boxer Indemnity. Dr. Hu Shih is a man of immense learning, keen critical faculty and fearlessness. Though he lives in Shanghai he goes daily to lecture at a University in Chinese territory, so that the Kuomintang could easily kidnap him. But it dare not do so. His prestige as a champion of popular freedom is too great, and his articles in *The Crescent Moon* (whose title sufficiently indicates its purpose), denouncing Kuomintang tyranny and demanding a written Constitution and security of popular right, have attracted so much attention that people are turned away from the door when he lectures. Not long ago he actually dared to criticize Dr. Sun Yat-sen's political testament, taxing him with inconsistency. The Shanghai District Kuomintang denounced him furiously to Nanking. Anybody else would have been shot or, which is worse in China, imprisoned for life. But against Dr. Hu Shih the Government ventured no farther than a mild rebuke.

LAW POWERLESS

Dr. Hu Shih's criticisms represent a strong feeling among the best elements in China; and the Government may have its reasons for wishing to bring the Tang Pu to heel. It has a measure under consideration dealing with the functions of Provincial Governments as defined by the Legislative Yuan. The following two clauses contain the essence of the whole :—

Any measure of the Provincial Government which is likely to constitute restraint upon the freedom of the people or to increase their financial burdens shall first be referred to the State Council for sanction.

The Provincial Government Committee shall have authority to suspend the enforcement of or cancel any order issued by its subordinate local authorities when, in its opinion, such order or decision constitutes a violation of the laws promulgated by the Central Government or an infringement of the authority of the State Council.

Just before Christmas the Government issued an order that the Tang Pu were not to confiscate any "enemy" properties without express permission from Nanking. No one paused to inquire by what right Nanking could give such permission without due process of law. But the utter powerlessness of law to protect the individual is perhaps the worst feature of China to-day. It explains why Chinese merchants dare not embark on any large enterprise, why the banks in Shanghai are bursting with silver which ought to be away up-country financing industry, and why the exchange is so low.

It also explains why Shanghai has watched with so much anxiety the Sino-foreign Conference at Nanking to decide on the future constitution of the Provisional Court. Columns might be filled in enumerating the perversions of justice which have taken place in that Court in the past three years. In 18 months three successive Presidents of the Court have resigned because they could not tolerate the continual coercion of the politicians. It is a sign of grace that they resigned. But the politicians go on just as before, and the Shanghai Municipal Council is

found to urge most strenuously that its authority should be safeguarded by preserving adequate foreign control over the Court.

Two significant actions by the Council during the past year may be recalled. At the ratepayers' meeting in April they got authority to sell the electricity department to a mixed American and British syndicate for Tls.81,000,000 in order to secure their debentures in view of the uncertain future of the Settlement and the practical certainty that, if it came under Chinese control, the value of the debentures would be most seriously impaired. And at the close of the year the Council appointed Mr. Justice Feetham, of South Africa, a man of wide experience in such questions, to examine the whole history of Shanghai and draw up a scheme for its future status. Here we touch one of the most abstruse problems of the world. The land of Shanghai was bought by foreigners—it was not a concession exported from China; and it has become what it is solely through the energy and integrity of the foreign purchasers. There is no precedent in China for the clamour that Chinese in the Settlement, who admittedly came here for the protection it affords, are entitled to share in its administration. Even in the adjacent districts of Chapei and Nantao all authority is vested in officials appointed by Government, who do entirely as they please, and no Chinese has any say in the spending of the taxes he pays, nor knows how they are spent. Yet every one agrees that the constitution of Shanghai will somehow have to be changed so as to bring in a larger share of Chinese administration, and no one yet has formulated a plan.

In justice to the foreign community of Shanghai, commonly represented abroad as narrow and grasping diehards, they are fully prepared for a change on the lines that Chinese ambitions indicate, although they do not like the idea—no one would who had had first-hand experience of the nepotism, corruption, and inefficiency of Chinese officialdom. They plead only for gradualness in whatever changes are made.

The natural development of the International Settlement and French Concession would seem to be to combine with the adjoining districts of Chapei, Nantao, and Pootung, the whole forming a single municipality, electing its own mayor and aldermen, choosing its own permanent officials, and raising its own revenue for itself and for no one else, after the manner of any Western borough. But this idea is foreign to Chinese notions. Beyond a vague general announcement that all foreign reservations must be handed back to China we have heard nothing from the Chinese side. Many people believe that the politicians do not really wish Shanghai to cease to be foreign-controlled. It is a useful asylum when the clouds gather and a patriot's life under his own Government is in jeopardy.

FLATS IN CHINA

The gambling on the Stock Exchange last autumn was perhaps a natural outcome of bad trade. Exaggerated reports of the profits made by the Ewo Cotton Mills led to wild speculation in these and some other shares. The inevitable "slump" followed, and the December settlement day will be long remembered. Banks remained open till nearly 3 a.m. to help brokers through with their accounts. Three brokers have been expelled from the Exchange, two more allowed to resign, other expulsions are expected to follow. There is a general feeling that the Stock Exchange should mend its ways. At present no payment of margin is required on any order, and it is possible to buy or sell for settlement so far as three months ahead. What abuses are possible under such a system can easily be imagined. There have been other *débâcles* and demands for reform in bygone years, but still the old mischief survives.

Shanghai is fast becoming a place of flat-dwellers. In former days architects built with an eye to the three sweltering months of summer, and the high-roomed old-fashioned houses are cold and draughty. Now architects provide for the temperate spring and autumn and the bitter winter, and rely on fans to mitigate the dog days. This helps the introduction of flats, which is further stimulated by land becoming too expensive for private houses (except for millionaires) other than those of the smallest size. One firm has built a vast twelve-storey block of offices, flats, and hotel combined covering about two acres of ground at the bottom of Nanking-road, the Bond-street of Shanghai; they have erected in the western district a block of flats which is the highest building in Asia, and are putting up another in the heart of the business quarter on the corner of Kiangsi and Foochow Roads. Everywhere there are flats of all sizes and rents. The change may be understood when I say that Tls.20,000 a mow—that is £12,000 an acre, even at present exchange—is refused for land in the western district which could have been bought 10 years ago for a quarter of that price.

In fact, there is a "land boom" in Shanghai. It looks as if someone had faith in the future in spite of the Tang Pu and that dreadful one-and-eleven-penny tael.

ARMY STRENGTH

In a written reply to Major Nathan, Mr. T. Shaw states that the regimental establishments of the Regular Army (including India) and Territorial Army and the strengths on January 1 are as follows :—

—	Officers	Other Ranks	Total
	ESTABLISHMENT		
Regular Army (British Troops)	10,240	188,216	198,456
Territorial Army (including Permanent staff)	8,430	171,797	180,227
	STRENGTH		
Regular Army (British Troops)	9,762	179,495	189,257
Territorial Army (including Permanent staff)	7,214	150,509	157,723

In reply to Mr. Albery, Mr. Shaw says that the Secretary of State for Air informs him that the establishment of the Auxiliary Air Force is 725 officers and 766 other ranks and that the strength on February 7 was 100 officers and 718 other ranks.

THE LIBERAL PARTY

Mr. Frank Gray, the former Liberal Whip and member for Oxford, yesterday sent a letter to Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Oxford Liberal Association, declining an invitation to contest the city again. After commenting on the fact that the Liberals in the House of Commons "have been habitually voting against each other," he continues :—"Of the two sections in the Parliamentary Party, one seems to find an adequate political programme in obstructing the activities of Mr. Lloyd George, while the other section under his leadership is a body which seeks to find programmes to justify its corporate existence rather than one which exists for the achievement of a particular programme." Of the party's prospects he writes :—"I do not believe it has a future, and I do not think it would be a good thing for the country that it should persist as a third party able to make and unmake Administrations. . . . I do not feel justified in encouraging eager young people—upon whose energies and enthusiasm all parties must depend—to enter blind-alley politics and to devote themselves to supporting local organizations and central groups that can never achieve what parties exist to achieve."

A White Paper (Cmd. 3489) giving the text of Notes exchanged by the BRITISH and SWISS Governments in regard to unemployment insurance has been issued by the Foreign Office. The Notes record an agreement that each country shall give equality of treatment with its own citizens and the citizens of the other country who become unemployed.

LAW OF THE ROAD

TRAFFIC BILL IN THE COMMONS

"A NATIONAL POLICY"

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

The House of Commons to-day was at last given a chance to show what it could do as a Council of State during the second reading debate on the Road Traffic Bill, which raises controversies not of a party kind.

MR. H. MORRISON gave it a good send-off in a most workmanlike speech, which combined lucid exposition with sound argument. The Bill was the result of the lucubrations of successive Governments and of the Royal Commission, and was thus a national attempt to consolidate and amend traffic legislation. It aimed at making the law conform to public opinion by abolishing the speed limit for private cars. Motorists disregarded the existing limit, the public did not endorse its enforcement, and the police were thus most unfairly condemned to wink at the infringement of the law. This attitude was founded on the fact that enforcement would mean traffic congestion, waste, and not necessarily any diminution of accidents. Any statutory speed limit was interpreted as a sanction habitually to drive at a speed which must occasionally be dangerous, and a limit of 40 miles an hour was neither better nor worse than the existing limit.

SAFETY OF ROAD USERS

The next object of the Bill was the safety of the road user. The foundation of this safety was the inculcation of a new psychology of the road, which could not be enacted. It would be fostered, however, by the proposals to make the grant of a driving licence dependent on freedom from physical disability, to raise the legal age at which persons could begin to drive, and to punish dangerous driving more severely. He appealed to the police and magistrates to show no leniency to the "road hog." Other minor contributions to the safety of the roads would be the prohibition of speed trials on highways, the regulation of pillion riding, and the limitations on the hours of driving for those in charge of heavy vehicles.

Compensation came in where safety was not secured. The Bill, therefore, provided for compulsory insurance against third party risks. The insurance companies had promised not to raise premiums, at least until experience showed how this would affect their finances. He feared, however, that special grants to hospitals which looked after the victims were impracticable. Next came the proposal to issue a code for road users, the failure to observe which, though not an offence in itself, would tell against any person involved in an accident.

COMMISSIONERS' TASK

Finally, it had been decided to reduce at a stroke the 1,298 licensing authorities to 12 in order to secure a really national policy of traffic co-ordination. The appointment of new Commissioners to staff these authorities would not mean the creation of an army of new officials. On the contrary, they would avoid waste of effort and of transport services, and would have power to relate road to railway transport. His claim that the Bill was a great and popular measure was only challenged by the fulfilment of his threat to reinstate the encouragement of municipal omnibus services, which is the object of the Omnibuses Bill now to be incorporated in the present measure.

COLONEL ASHLEY was so pleased with the Bill that he gladly acknowledged its descent from his own draft measure of 1927. Among a few criticisms of detail were his objections to making the experiment of compulsory insurance permanent, and to introducing the controversy of municipal versus private enterprise. Serious opposition was, however, confined to Socialist members.

STANDARD OF DRIVING

MR. HALL CAINE, for example, claimed to have driven in 38 countries, and quoted endless statistics to show how much safer life on the roads was in those which insisted on a test of skill. He declared that the standard of driving in this country was the worst in the world, and caused three times the number of deaths recorded as due to motor accidents in France. DR. SALTER threatened to vote against the third reading if the abolition of the speed limit was not reconsidered in Committee. He estimated that such an incitement to recklessness would add 50 per cent. to the number of casualties, and appeared also to dislike the distinction made between private cars and more proletarian vehicles. Liberal opinion was more favourable, MR. RUSSELL strongly supporting the abolition of the "humbug" of a speed limit, and attributing accidents to the nervousness of the inexperienced driver or the improvidence of the cyclist and pedestrian.

LORD WINTERTON made some Committee points, but gave warm approval to the general principles of the Bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in his final reply, observed that the abolition of the speed limit had the support of the Royal Commission, and that members ought not to preach to others what none of them practised himself. As for driving tests, none could exact the possession of a "road sense," the absence of which was the main cause of accidents. On all matters of detail he was conciliatory, and the Bill obtained its second reading unchallenged.

INQUEST ON LORD CLIFDEN'S YOUNGEST SON

At the Westminster Coroner's Court yesterday an inquest was held by Mr. Ingleby Oddie on the body of the HON. ALEXANDER AGAR-ROBARTES, youngest son of Viscount Clifden. He was born in 1895 and saw War service with the Grenadier Guards. Last Sunday morning he was found lying on the pavement outside his father's house in Grosvenor-square. He died on the way to hospital. Evidence was given that he had nerve trouble. He was badly wounded in the jaw at Loos and then went back again in 1916 and remained until the end of the War. He had been in the habit of taking sleeping draughts. The CORONER said that Mr. Agar-Robartes was a young officer, wounded in the War, who had passed through several years of war experiences. As a result his nervous system became affected and he was unable to sleep properly and had a nervous breakdown. He had been heard to speak of being tired of life and was, therefore, kept under careful observation. In view of the fact that his body was found in the roadway 3ft. from the kerb, it was obvious that he jumped from a window to his death. The Coroner concluded :—"I take the view that as a result of his War experiences he was not fully responsible for what he did and committed suicide while of unsound mind."

"SMASH-AND-GRAB" RAIDER SENTENCED

At the London Sessions yesterday HUGHIE CAMERON, 40, described as a baker, pleaded "Guilty under provocation" to smashing the window of a jeweller's shop in Duke-street, St. James's, S.W., and stealing part of a pearl necklace worth £750. Cameron, who was released from prison on January 9, was stated to have said that he met in St. James's Park a "well-dressed elderly gentleman," who showed him the necklace in the shop, and promised him £20 if he got it. The "elderly gentleman" said that he would be waiting with a taxicab. Cameron was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment.

OBITUARY

DR. ADOLF KÖSTER

Our Belgrade Correspondent telegraphs that the German Minister in Yugoslavia, Dr. Adolf Köster, who was held in high regard in all circles in Belgrade, died last evening at 7 o'clock, following an operation for appendicitis.

Our Berlin Correspondent telegraphs :—

Dr. Köster, who was born in 1883, came of a North-German family of fisherfolk. His father did not follow the family calling, but had become a Customs official, and during Adolf's boyhood was posted at Hamburg, where the boy attended first the elementary school and then the gymnasium. He studied philosophy at the Universities of Halle, Marburg, and Zürich, and became a lecturer at the Munich technical college. He also wrote political articles and short stories, and gave up reading to devote himself entirely to writing. He became a Socialist and collaborated with his friend Murt Baake, who conducted a Socialist news and article agency. After working as a journalist in Stuttgart for some time, he travelled abroad in Asia, Africa, and the United States. During the War Köster was a war correspondent on the Western front, and his dispatches were published not only in the Socialist Press but in the *Berliner Tageblatt* and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*.

After the revolution Dr. Köster again collaborated with his friend Baake, who became head of the Chancellor's department, and later of President Ebert's bureau. In April, 1919, Köster was appointed Prussian Minister in Hamburg, and at the same time Reich Commissioner for the Schleswig-Holstein plebiscite area. He was a member of the Reichstag from 1920 to 1924, and was Foreign Minister in Herr Müller's Government from April to June, 1920, and Minister of the Interior in the second Wirth Cabinet of 1921. After the resignation of that Cabinet in November, 1922, Dr. Köster was appointed German Minister in Riga. There he gained the high esteem of his colleagues of other countries, and soon became known as one of the cleverest and most energetic diplomatic representatives in the Baltic States. In March, 1928, Dr. Köster was transferred to Belgrade, where he was also very highly respected.

Of a number of Socialist politicians who, without professional training in the diplomatic service, were appointed to diplomatic posts after the revolution, Dr. Köster was one of the few who largely overcame certain prejudices to which the manner of their appointment not unnaturally gave rise.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DAWSON

Brigadier-General Robert Dawson, C.B., late The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), died yesterday at Littleton, near Guildford, of heart failure, at the age of 68.

The son of the Rev. George Dawson, rector of Woodleigh, South Devon, he was born on June 30, 1861. From Marlborough College he passed into Sandhurst, and was gazetted to The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) in 1881. He was adjutant of his battalion for four years, and served throughout the South African War, receiving five clasps to the two medals. He commanded the 2nd Battalion of his regiment from 1906 to 1910, when he was promoted to Colonel. In the Great War he served on the staff, being mentioned in dispatches and created C.B. He retired in 1918 with the honorary rank of brigadier-general. He married, in 1903, Georgiana Mary, daughter of Mr. F. E. Eastwood, of Witley, Surrey, and had a son and a daughter.

The funeral service will be at Compton Cemetery on Friday at 2.30.

SIR T. W. CHITTY

Mr. Harry Geen, Recorder of Poole, writes :—

What a worker was Sir T. W. Chitty! As one associated with him for several years, more particularly in connexion with the editorship of "The English and Empire Digest of Cases," I knew of the intensity of his labours and the patience of his investigation in order to clear up any doubtful or obscure point. I often found him tired and worn, but never querulous, never impatient, but always cheerful and ready to discuss matters in his quiet and courteous way. He was unfailing in the generosity of his appreciation of the work of others less gifted than himself, and the helpfulness of his advice on difficult points of procedure is known to every practising member of the Bar. To have had the honour of his friendship was a great privilege, and his gracious acts of kindness will ever remain as a fragrant memory.

Sir Alfred Robbins, P.G.W., writes :—

I feel sure that an addition could be made to the striking obituary notice published by *The Times* of Sir Thomas Willes Chitty, Bt., K.C., whose high services to Freemasonry could be recalled to the great pleasure of every Mason among your readers.

Sir Thomas Willes Chitty was an enthusiastic Mason, and, at the time of his death, was the honorary legal adviser of Grand Lodge, which embraces 2,500 private Lodges, not only in England and Wales, but in every continent in the world. He was a Past Master of the Northern Bar Lodge, No. 1610, when appointed Assistant Grand Registrar of Grand Lodge in 1912; five years later he was given the brevet rank of Deputy Grand Registrar; on the death of Mr. Austen Cartmell, he became active Deputy Grand Registrar in 1921; and two years after that, on the decease of Mr. W. F. Hamilton, K.C., Grand Registrar, he was given the position now left vacant.

In this office his zeal and energy were as remarkable as his tact and patience, a combination of qualities which enabled him to remove some very great difficulties in the path of English Freemasonry. A most striking and unprecedented proof of the esteem in which his Masonic legal abilities were held was furnished in the first year of his Grand Registrarship, when a considered judgment, delivered by him in Grand Lodge, on the vexed question of the precise definition of "secrecy of the ballot" in regard to certain Masonic elections was reprinted in full by the Grand Lodge of New York, and pronounced by that authority, which then had a quarter of a million subscribing members in "the Empire State," to be the guiding rule on the subject, a line which since has been followed by other American independent Grand Lodges.

Sir Thomas Willes Chitty, for his great legal as well as personal qualities, was highly esteemed by his colleagues at Freemasons' Hall as well as by the Craft, and his most recent position in a private Lodge, that of Worshipful Master of the Royal Colonial Institute Lodge, No. 3556, a very few years ago was held as further proof of his continued adherence to an order in which he so thoroughly believed.

THE REV. WALTER HARPER

News has been received of the death, at Christchurch, New Zealand, on January 6, a few days before his 82nd birthday, of the Rev. Walter Harper, who was Dean of Christchurch for 12 years. Mr. Harper was born on January 12, 1848, the eighth son of the Right Rev. H. J. C. Harper, first Bishop of Christchurch, from 1856 to 1890. Educated at Christ's College, Christchurch, he went up to Trinity College, Oxford, in January, 1869. He took his degree in 1873, and was ordained by the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Jacobson) to the curacy of Bebington. In 1876 he returned to his father's diocese as vicar of Ellesmere, Canterbury, and was later vicar of St. Michael's, Christchurch. After his father had been succeeded by Bishop Julius, he was appointed principal of the upper department of the Theological College and hon. canon and subdean of the Cathedral. From 1901 to 1913 he was Dean of Christchurch.

MR. A. P. MOORE

A Reuter telegram from Los Angeles announces the death of Mr. Alexander Pollock Moore, the United States Ambassador to Poland.

Mr. Moore had followed the tradition which permits an American citizen, of assured position and of influence in the counsels of his political party, to round out his career in the diplomatic service of his country. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1867, and at a very early age began his association with journalism. First as reporter, later in various editorial positions, and finally as part-owner of the *Pittsburgh Telegraph*, he made himself a power in the newspaper and political life of his State, and in recent years had increased the number of publications under his control and had even entered the New York field. His attachment to and unwavering support of the Republican party were recognized in 1923, when President Harding made him Ambassador to Spain, a post which he held for two years. In 1928 President Coolidge named Mr. Moore Ambassador to Peru, but more recently he had been appointed as the first Ambassador of the United States to Poland.

In 1912 Mr. Moore married Miss Lillian Russell, one of the most popular and beautiful of American actresses, who died in 1921.

Lady Fuller, who died on Monday at Dunhurst, Petersfield, at the age of 96, was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Mann, and the widow of Sir Thomas Fuller, Agent-General for Cape Colony, who died in 1910.

ANGLICAN CHURCH IN INDIA

BISHOP PALMER ON NEW CONDITIONS

Bishop Palmer, lately Bishop of Bombay and now assistant to the Bishop of Gloucester, lectured to the East India Association at the Caxton Hall yesterday on "Some Recent Developments in the Churches in India." In the absence through indisposition of Lord Chelmsford, Sir Leslie Wilson presided.

Calling attention to the fact that the complete administrative autonomy of the Church of England in India would come into full operation on March 1, BISHOP PALMER said that the position of quasi-establishment now being removed had become well-nigh intolerable. When under the Act of 1919 the Government of India in all its branches passed into the hands of a majority of persons who were not Christians, establishment, or even quasi-establishment, of a Christian Church became absurd. Further, as the number of Indians in the Church increased it became clearer that the ecclesiastical laws of England were more and more unsuitable to them. It became urgently necessary that the Christians of the Anglican Church in India should be free to develop their own forms of worship, and that there should be no legal obstacle to their doing so.

After tracing the movement which has long been going on for greater unity between Indian Christians and between the Churches which are doing missionary work in India, Bishop Palmer outlined the main points now under discussion in the scheme for union in South India. The agreements on doctrine and practice were held to be sufficient to justify the union, but they were not nearly so complete as most people had supposed would be required. The fact that certain very various teachings and practices would be permissible at the time of the union was not intended to convey any pledge that they would always be permissible. The Church would have to make up its mind from time to time whether these varieties of teaching and practices should go on, or whether a common mind had been formed which ought to be upheld by the Church. Those who shared common life, common work, the membership of one institution, with all the friendships that it involved, would have more inclination as well as more ability to agree.

The scheme was not to be judged as one might judge a piece of political statesmanship, or an effort of diplomacy. It was nothing of the sort. It could only succeed if there was behind it the will of Divine Power. He commended it to those who cared for the ending of one more needless alienation in a greatly desired friendship, for the development of a beneficent society, for the courage which would venture much in a great cause, and for the first attempt at the reconciliation of the most divergent tendencies in Christendom, which might be the beginning of a new age.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S SUPPORT

Lord Chelmsford, writing to express his regret that a bronchial attack prevented his taking the chair, said that the fact that Bishop Palmer, with his family tradition of Churchmanship, had felt himself able to advocate the union of the Churches in India had largely influenced him to give to the movement his support.

BISHOP EYRE CHATTERTON said that now the Church in India was started on its career of self-government it would need increased help and sympathy from home.

The REV. DR. PATON, secretary of the International Missionary Council, said that, as one who had helped to extend and strengthen the inter-denominational cooperation so widely practised on the mission field in India he was confident that there would be an enormous increase of power and influence in spreading Christianity by union such as was contemplated for South India.

SIR ARTHUR HERTZEL said he trusted the scheme of union would go forward to completion. He felt that it was only by unification on some such lines that the Christian bodies in India could hope for the eventual triumph of Christianity in India.

While doubts regarding union on the terms contemplated were expressed by the REV. DR. FIRMINGER, formerly Archdeacon of Calcutta, as a strong Anglo-Catholic, and by SIR LOUIS DANE from administrative experience, the proposals were supported by the REV. DR. STANTON and the REV. E. C. CARR, both former agents of the C.M.S. in India, and by Mr. H. HARCOURT, late I.C.S.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION

LORD DENBIGH AND THE LAW OF BLASPHEMY

The annual dinner of the Catholic Association was held at Pagani's Restaurant, Great Portland-street, last night. The president, LORD DENBIGH, was in the chair.

LORD RUSSELL of KILLOWEN, proposing "The Catholic Association," said it was entering upon its 39th year, and was now flourishing and prosperous. Its primary object was to promote unity and good fellowship among Catholics. The association also promoted pilgrimages and organized individual travel.

The REV. E. D. HANFIN, chairman of the association, in reply, said he hoped the time would come when their association would be used by every organizer of Catholic pilgrimages.

LORD DENBIGH, proposing the health of the guests, said that they had to deal with deadly opponents who were spreading their propaganda in the most insidious way. The private Bill now before Parliament to repeal the blasphemy laws was, he believed, being brought forward as part of that insidious propaganda which came from Russia for the purpose of bringing about the same state of irreligion which they were trying to establish in that country. With respect to Russia the way in which the Pope had given a lead to the world was a great joy to them. He (Lord Denbigh) believed that that attack on all forms of religious belief had aroused such an amount of feeling in this country and elsewhere that in the long run it could not prevail.

The BISHOP of SOUTHWARK (Dr. Amigo) and Mr. W. S. BISHOP responded.

Mr. S. H. EGAN gave the toast of the President.

Among those present were :—

The Bishop of Northampton, Lady Denbigh, Mgr. Canon Myers, Canon Marshall, Lady Russell of Killowen, Sir John Gilbert, Abbot White, Lady Farmer, Mrs. W. S. Bishop, Major C. J. Vaughan, and Mr. and Mrs. Briggs.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

Mrs. Annie Julie Brooksbank, 63, wife of the Rev. J. H. Brooksbank, Baptist Minister. The Manse, Stevington, near Bedford, died early yesterday in the West Herts Hospital, Hemel Hempstead, from injuries received in a motor collision on Monday night at cross-roads between Leighton Buzzard and Hemel Hempstead. She was in a motor-car with her husband and daughter when the collision occurred with another car. Mr. Brooksbank's condition is considered very serious and his daughter was also badly hurt.

Two women servants employed by Sir Gerald Hohler, of Court Lodge, Stansted, near Maidstone, were seriously injured in a collision between a double-decker omnibus and a lorry at Wrotham Heath, near Maidstone, last night. They are Mrs. Sevina Bray and Miss Louise Williams. Both suffered fractures of the left leg, injuries to the head, and severe shock. They were taken to Maidstone Hospital. The omnibus struck the rear of the lorry, which was stationary at the side of the road.

While motoring yesterday to Castle Bromwich, where he was to preside at a conference of representatives of the gas industry at the Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair, Sir Arthur Duckham was injured in an accident. The taxicab, which was carrying five passengers, had almost arrived at its destination when a tire burst. The vehicle swung round, crashed into a wall in front of a house, and was badly damaged. The passengers, however, all escaped injury, with the exception of Sir Arthur Duckham, who was slightly cut on the head. He received treatment at the Fair and was able to act as chairman at the conference.

A BECKENHAM MOTOR ACCIDENT

At Penge Police Court yesterday, THOMAS BULLOCK, of Croydon-grove, West Croydon, lorry driver, was summoned for driving a motor-car in a manner dangerous to the public in Lennard-road, Beckenham, on December 20 last; and there was a further summons against him for driving the car negligently. According to the statement of Mr. A. B. Lucy, who supported the summonses on behalf of the Commissioner, the defendant was driving a large tank lorry, and when turning from one road into another he cut the corner so fine as to squeeze a cyclist between the lorry and the pavement, and the cyclist was killed. Frederick Farrow, a music teacher, who witnessed the occurrence, said the defendant did not sound any warning of his approach, and the cyclist had no chance whatever. The defendant was fined £5 for dangerous driving and his licence was endorsed.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

THE KING'S PICTURES FOR CAMBRIDGE

OXFORD, FEB. 18

In Congregation to-day, the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. F. Homes Dudden, Master of Pembroke) presiding, the acceptance of two interesting benefactions was recorded. One of these was the offer of a gift by the Merchant Taylors' Company of £105 to the University for the purposes of the Lewis Evans collection of scientific instruments. The other was a gift of £2,000 left by the late Canon John Gamble for the benefit of the Society of Oxford Home Students, this being part of a considerable legacy to be devoted to the cause of women's education at Oxford and Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, FEB. 18

The Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum calls attention to the loan by the King of portrait drawings by Holbein of Queen Mary Tudor, Lady Monteagle, and Sir Thomas Wyatt, as well as of three studies by Leonardo da Vinci.

Dr. Broad has been appointed chairman of the examiners for the Moral Science Tripos.

The Vice-Chancellor announces that no candidate has presented himself for the Lightfoot scholarship.

The Craven scholarship awarded yesterday to M. L. Clarke, scholar of King's College, is of the value of £80, not £30.

With regard to the award of the Chancellor's medals, the first to L. P. Wilkinson, scholar of King's, and the second to K. H. Ellis, scholar of Trinity, the examiners declared F. A. Kendrick, scholar of Trinity, to be next in order of merit.

The University proposes to confer honorary Doctors' degrees upon the following :—

H. Koht, Professor of History in the University of Oslo, president of the International Historical Congress; R. Altamira, Professor Emeritus of Contemporary Spanish History and Spanish Colonization in the University of Madrid, Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague; K. Brandi, Professor of Medieval and Modern History in the University of Göttingen; G. Glotz, Professor in the Faculty of Letters of the University of Paris; J. F. Jameson, Director of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institute of Washington; H. Pirenne, Professor of Medical History in the University of Ghent; G. de Sarretia, Professor of History in the University of Rome.

MANCHESTER, FEB. 18

Professor W. H. Lang, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.S., has been appointed a Pro-Vice-Chancellor in succession to Professor J. S. B. Stopford, whose term of office has expired.

WOMEN'S JUMP FROM BURNING HOUSE

INQUEST OPENED

The inquest on the bodies of the three women who lost their lives on Saturday as the result of a fire in a four-storey house in Kenton-street, W.C., was opened by Sir Walter Schröder, the St. Pancras Coroner, yesterday. The women were Mrs. SARAH BROWN, 48, of Kenton-street, Miss ROSE BROWN, 22, her daughter, and Mrs. KATE ISABELLA QUAIL, 55, her servant.

Solomon Brown, a tailor, of Kenton-street, the widower, said in evidence that his wife woke him and he jumped out of bed and went downstairs. The fire appeared to come from the floor of the kitchen, and he ran to the street door and screamed for help. He saw his wife get out of bed and go to the daughters' room, and when he discovered the fire he went up a few stairs and shouted to his wife to come down.

The CORONER.—From what you tell me the staircase and the landing were free from smoke at that time?

The witness said that was so. Asked if he could account for his wife not coming down, he replied that when he called she said: "I cannot come down. I am going to wake up Rosie, Gertie, and Betty." The next he saw of his wife and daughters was when they fell to the pavement.

Gertrude Brown, 19, said that she was awakened by her mother shouting "I believe there is a fire." Her mother was standing at the bedroom door. She would not come down. The witness put her face in her jacket and rushed down. Her mother was in the room with her two sisters. They all had their heads out of the window. She heard nothing of Mrs. Quail.

WITNESS AND FIRE BRIGADE

The witness added, "The fire brigade was a long time coming. If they had come sooner it would not have happened."

The CORONER.—Is this the first time you have made that suggestion?—Here. Yes, it is.

Jack Brown, who was sleeping in the room on the top floor, said that he was awakened by shouting. He roused Mrs. Quail, who slept in the next room. He saw Mrs. Quail leave her room, and he then got down into the street. He rushed back up the stairs and got into the room where his mother and sisters were, but the smoke was thick and he could not find them.

Mrs. May Martin, who lives next door to the Browns, said that she saw "Old Kate" (Mrs. Quail) on the ground-floor passage of Mrs. Brown's house. She shouted, "Come out, Kate." Mrs. Quail replied, "I am going back for Jackie."

Ernest Franklin, a Fire Brigade officer, said that the Brigade received the call at 4.4 a.m., and left the station half a minute later. At half-past 4 he searched the house and found Mrs. Quail in one of the top rooms. She was lying on the floor in front of the window, and appeared to be either dead or unconscious.

The CORONER adjourned the inquest until February 26 to enable Miss Becky Brown to give evidence and also in the hope that some relative of Mrs. Quail could be found. He said he understood that she had step-children, and he appealed to the Press to assist him in finding them or any other relatives.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

UNITED INTERCESSION SERVICES

In order to provide opportunity for Christians of all denominations to unite in intercession for the success of the Conference on Naval Disarmament now meeting in London, arrangements have been made, with the kind help of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey and the authorities of the City Temple, for special intercession services to be held in those churches on Saturday afternoon, March 1. At 2.30 on that day the Rev. Leslie D. Weatherhead, of Leeds, will conduct a service in the City Temple, and the Bishop of Winchester will deliver an address. At 3.30 a procession will march, probably *via* Holborn, New Oxford-street, Charing Cross-road, and Whitehall, to Westminster Abbey, where, at 4.30, the Dean of Westminster will conduct a service, and the Bishop of Chichester will preach. It is hoped that some of the delegates to the Naval Conference, as well as members of the Government and of Parliament, will be present in the Abbey. Clergy and ministers of all denominations are asked to walk robed in the procession and to send their church and society banners. Tickets for reserved seats in the Abbey are being issued from 17, Red Lion-square, W.C.1.

It is believed that similar services will be held in provincial cities, in certain cities of America, and in some other countries, and that, in the spirit of the appeal for prayer made by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Free Church leaders at the outset of the Conference, Christians in many parts of the world will unite on March 1 in a common petition that the armaments of the world may be reduced.

The Bishops of London, Southwark and Chelmsford, with leaders of the Free Churches in London, have issued the following message :—"We cordially support the proposal for a special procession of Christian men and women on Saturday, March 1, to call attention to the deep interest taken by all religious people in the Five Powers Naval Conference."

STATUE TO MRS. PANKHURST

Relics of the late Mrs. Pankhurst, the women's suffrage leader, contained in an indestructible metal box, were placed yesterday in a hollow in the pedestal of her statue, which is being erected in Victoria Gardens. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. E. K. Marshall, an honorary secretary of the Mrs. Pankhurst Memorial Fund. The box contains, among other things, a parchment roll giving a short account of the struggle for women's suffrage, a photograph of Mrs. Pankhurst and her husband, Dr. Pankhurst, a golden sovereign given by a working woman ex-prisoner as a contribution to the memorial fund, a brooch worn as a symbol by ex-prisoners, *The Times* obituary notice of Mrs. Pankhurst, and a letter from Mrs. Pankhurst to Mrs. Marshall containing the phrase, "I see that Asquith has again hardened his heart." Mr. Baldwin will unveil the statue on March 6, when music written for the occasion by three women composers will be played.

Frederick Cooper, 61, traveller, committed from Marlborough-street Police Court, was *Acquitted* and discharged at the London Sessions yesterday on a charge of stealing a rug.

THE WEATHER

CLOUDY TO BRIGHT; COLD

Meteorological Office, Feb. 18

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A large anticyclone, centred over Southern Scandinavia and covering the British Isles, will maintain fair, cold weather.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., S.W., MIDLANDS, E., W.—Wind north-easterly, moderate or fresh, strong locally; mainly cloudy, perhaps bright intervals; cold.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Similar.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind north-east, fresh or strong; mainly cloudy; visibility good; sea rather rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind east-north-east, 20 to 30 m.p.h. at surface, reaching 35 m.p.h. at times in Channel; 35 to 45 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Perhaps local showers of sleet or snow; otherwise mainly cloudy. Visibility mainly four to eight miles, but 2,000 yards locally early.

Sun rises, 7.9 a.m.; sets, 5.19 p.m.
Moon rises, 12.24 a.m.; sets, 9.27 a.m. Last quarter, 8.44 a.m. to-morrow.
Lighting-up time, 5.49 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 5.50 a.m. and 6.25 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, FEB. 18, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1030.2mb. (30.42in.), falling slowly; temp., 35.8deg.; humidity, 72 per cent.; wind, N.E., light; weather, cloudy.

Monday, 6 p.m., to Tuesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 34deg.; rainfall, nil.

Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 37deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 0.4hr.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were :—

Hampstead, 1½; Kingsway, 0; Clacton, 0; Lowestoft, 1; St. Andrews, 1; Southport, 1; Torquay, 1; Ventnor, 1.

FOREIGN WINTER RESORTS

The following reports of weather in Switzerland and Austria, compiled on the spot by members of the Ski Club of Great Britain, were received last evening (temperatures are Fahrenheit) :—

AROSA.—Perfect conditions; sun, frost, and powder snow.

CHÂTEAUX D'OEX.—Light powder snow (9in.) lying on crust.

DAVOS.—Sun and frost; light powder snow lying on crust.

GRINDELWALD.—Has stopped snowing; severe frost.

KITZBÜHEL.—Overcast; snow conditions rather difficult.

KLOSTERS.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and powder snow.

LENK.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and powder snow.

LEUKERBAD.—Three feet of snow, windswept except in sheltered places.

MORGINS.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and 3ft. of powder snow.

MÜRREN.—Three feet of powder snow.

SAANENMOSER.—Clearing gradually; bright intervals; sun and frost; powder snow.

ST. ANTON AM ARLBERG.—Snow windswept except in sheltered places.

ST. MORITZ.—Cloudy and cold; clearing gradually.

VILLARS.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and powder snow.

WENGEN.—Has stopped snowing; clearing gradually; 9in. of powder snow.

OMNIBUS STRIKERS AND VOLUNTEERS

Police have been drafted into the village of Penn, between Amersham and High Wycombe, to keep peace among 50 employees of the Penn Omnibus Company, who are on strike, and the volunteers who have taken their places.

The drivers and conductors went on strike at 3 p.m. on Monday because one of the drivers was dismissed. When the time came the men, it is alleged, left their omnibuses wherever they happened to be, and volunteers had to find the omnibuses and drive them home

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening :—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Ins.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	6·4	—	29	39	Fair.
Banff	7·6	—	25	40	Fine.
Bexhill	—	1	33	38	Dull.
Blackpool	7·8	—	27	41	Fine.
Bognor Regis	2·2	0·3	31	39	Bright intervals.
Bournem'th	5·0	—	28	40	Fair.
Bridlington	5·1	—	34	41	Fair.
Brighton	0

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Feb. 18

Colonel the Hon. James Ralston (Minister of National Defence, Dominion of Canada) and Mr. T. M. Wilford (High Commissioner for the Dominion of New Zealand) had the honour of being received by The King this morning.

Admiral Henry Campbell also had the honour of being received by His Majesty, when The King conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of York and the Princess Mary (Countess of Harewood), and attended by the Lady Joan Verney, the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, Sir Harry Verney and Commander Harold Campbell, visited the British Industries Fair at Olympia this morning, and was received by Mr. George Gillett, M.P., Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade), and also by the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies (the Lord Passfield).

The Duke of York visited Their Majesties and remained to Luncheon.

The Earl of Cromer (Lord Chamberlain) had an audience of The King this evening.

Mary Countess of Lovelace returned to Wentworth House, Chelsea, yesterday from Ockham Park.

Mary Countess of Listowel has returned to Kingston House, Princes-gate, from Hove.

Viscount Gage will arrive at Baghdad this week and expects to return to London in a month's time.

Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, who is lying ill at Harrington House, Kensington Park-gardens, is making very satisfactory progress.

Lady Cynthia Asquith will return to 8, Sussex-place to-day from Stanway House, Winchcombe.

Baron Eugene de Rothschild has arrived at Claridge's from the Continent.

Lord and Lady Glentanar have left 11, Hill-street for abroad.

The Hon. Lady Norman and Miss Rosalind Norman returned to London yesterday from the Château de la Garoupe, Antibes.

Sir George Henschel has received so many tokens of affection in the shape of letters, telegrams, and flowers that he begs friends will accept for the moment this brief acknowledgment of their kindness, and he hopes he will soon be able to answer all letters individually.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. William Loyd will return to 44, Eaton-place on February 28 from the West Indies.

Mrs. John Greg and Miss Helen Greg have arrived at 5, Sussex-square, W.2, now their permanent address, from Sedgeford Hall, King's Lynn, Major Greg and Mrs. Ralph Greg having left for South Africa for three months.

Mrs. Percy Mayer has left Paris for the Hotel Semiramis, Cairo, where Mr. Percy Mayer hopes to join her later.

The Queen has given her patronage to a special *matinée* performance which Mrs. Baldwin is organizing in aid of her appeal for funds to provide maternity hospitals with an adequate supply of anæsthetics. The *matinée* performance will be held at St. James's Theatre on April 1.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster has given his patronage to a ball which is being organized in aid of the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, at the Hyde Park Hotel on Monday, March 3. The Marquésa de Merry del Val, assisted by the Spanish Ambassador, will receive the guests at the ball, at which there will be a *cabaret* and many valuable prizes.

Lady Alington is arranging a tennis tournament to be held in London, during the summer, in aid of King's College Hospital.

Major-General Sir Percy Cox will lecture to the oversea section of the Forum Club to-day on Iraq and Persia. The lecture is the first of a series on "Outposts of Empire" which will be arranged from time to time by the committee of the oversea section.

Colonel Edgar Arthur Wilson has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Stafford.

The United Royal Army Service Corps Dinner Club ball will be held at the Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, on Friday, February 28. The honorary secretary is Mr. R. Platt, 13, Elm-close, Amersham, Bucks.

We have to announce the death of Nawabzada Abdul Karim Khan, youngest brother of the Nawab of Sachin State, Surat, which took place at Calcutta on January 22.

Combe, Honiton.

HOW "COMBE" IS HEATED.

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Sir, . . . The two furnacettes have been installed to my entire satisfaction . . . Within a few hours of completion and lighting, this damp and very cold house was already very warm, and I am more than delighted.

The stoves do not appear to need much fuel and already have saved me at least one coal fire. I anticipate being able now to live in this house in comfort in the winter.

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Yours faithfully,
(Mrs.) B. Marker.

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FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

The Rev. L. Hills and Miss M. M. Miller

The engagement is announced of Leslie Hills, M.C., M.A., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hills, of Kingsmead, Matfield, and Margaret Magdalen, younger daughter of Sir John O. Miller, K.C.S.I., and Lady Miller, of 6, Sussex-place, W.2.

The Rev. E. W. Ormerod and Miss Maconchy

The engagement is announced between the Rev. Edward Wareing Ormerod, second son of the late Joseph Arderne Ormerod, M.D., F.R.C.P., of 25, Wimpole-street, and Greenhill, Upham, Hants, and Deborah Agnes, only daughter of Brigadier-General E. W. S. K. Maconchy, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., and Mrs. Maconchy, of Edenmore, Hook, Hants.

Mr. R. Hutchins and Mrs. Fortescue

The marriage arranged between Mr. Robin Hutchins, M.C., Grenadier Guards, and Mrs. Grenville Fortescue will take place at 2.30 on Monday, March 10, at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, and afterwards at 32, Cambridge-square, W., lent by Lord and Lady Manners.

Mr. R. N. W. Laing and Miss Welsh

The marriage arranged between Mr. Rodney Laing and Miss Welsh will take place on March 1 at St. Mary's Church, Felton, Northumberland, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. A. T. Denning and Miss M. Harvey

The engagement is announced between Alfred Thompson, second surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Denning, of The Hermitage, Whitchurch, Hants, and Mary, only daughter of the Rev. F. N. and Mrs. Harvey, of Fawley Rectory, Southampton.

Mr. F. H. McCleary and Miss B. M. Alsop

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Fergus Homersham McCleary, Sierra Leone Political Service, late The Manchester Regiment, son of Dr. and Mrs. McCleary, of Five Dormers, Gerrards Cross, and Brenda Marie, daughter of the late Mr. F. W. Alsop and of Mrs. Alsop, of 148, Finchley-road, Hampstead.

Mr. H. S. Frost and Miss More

The engagement is announced between Harvey S. Frost, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Frost, of Strayve, Oakleigh Park South, and Vera K. J. More, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. More, of Newlands, Oakleigh Park South, N.20.

Mr. L. B. Grafftey-Smith and Miss V. Alderson

The engagement is announced between Mr. Laurence Barton Grafftey-Smith, of the Residency, Cairo, elder son of the Rev. Arthur and Mrs. Grafftey-Smith, of Tunbridge Wells, and Vivien, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Alderson, of The Cloisters, Ramleh, Alexandria.

FUNERALS

Sir T. W. Chitty

The funeral of Sir Thomas Willes Chitty took place at Brookwood Cemetery yesterday. The Rev. James Chitty (brother) officiated. The chief mourners were Lady Chitty (widow), Mr. and Mrs. T. H. W. Chitty (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. Philipson-Stow (son-in-law and daughter), Mrs. Du Vernet (sister), Lady Newbolt, Miss Newbolt, Mr. H. G. Hale, Mr. Edward Hale, Mr. G. Hale, Mr. Philip Carpenter, and Mr. Rawlings.

Mr. P. Robinson

The funeral took place at Waresley, Huntingdonshire, yesterday, of Mr. Peter Robinson, secretary of the Cambridgeshire Hunt, who died on February 15 from a hunting accident. The Rev. W. M. McNeile (the vicar) and the Rev. R. S. Bagshaw officiated. Among those present were Mr. D. Crossman and Mr. G. R. C. Foster (joint Masters of the Hunt), Mrs. Crossman, Judge Farrant, Mr. Basil Briscoe, Mrs. Robinson, Colonel H. C. Curtis, Mr. Godfrey Robinson, Major Bernard, and Colonel and Mrs. Francis.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

Mrs. De Candole

A memorial service for Mrs. De Candole, the wife of the Dean of Bristol, was held yesterday afternoon at St. John's, Smith-square. Canon C. S. Woodward officiated, assisted by the Rev. A. Le B. G. Morris, and among those present were:—

Mr. H. A. Thompson, Mrs. Ayscough Thompson, Miss Ayscough Thompson, the Rev. Armar and Mrs. De Candole, Mr. C. P. De Candole, the Dean of Westminster and Mrs. Foxley Norris, Canon and Mrs. Carnegie, Canon Nixon, Dr. H. Costley White, Canon Donaldson, Lady Jane Lindsay, Mrs. Jocelyn Perkins, Mrs. Charles, Mrs. Macmillan, the Rev. C. and Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Ashby, the Rev. W. Dams, Miss Dams, Mrs. James Cox, Miss Abernethy, Mrs. Mackinnon, Mrs. Grant Morris, Miss Barlow, Mr. J. B. Glenny, Mr. A. D. Foster (representing Mrs. A. D. Foster), Mr. and Mrs. F. Marshall, Mr. G. Tweedy, Miss Hamilton, Dr. Enid Browne, Mr. Edward A. Risher, Miss Rhodes, Miss Puckle, Miss Weston, Mr. F. H. Goodwin, Mrs. Murray, Miss Graham, Miss Eve, Mrs. Carroll, Miss Cortoys, Mrs. Reid, Miss Luce, and Miss Medley.

Dr. Jocelyn Perkins was unavoidably prevented from being present.

Anne Countess of Mexborough left 10, Hans-place on Sunday, and will remain abroad for six weeks.

Mildred Countess of Gosford is expected back from Paris to-day.

Viscount and Viscountess Allendale gave a dinner party at 144, Piccadilly yesterday in honour of the Naval Delegates and Advisers to the Naval Conference. The dinner was followed by a dance and *cabaret* show.

Lady Wolverton will return to 26, St. James's-place to-day from Cannes. Lord Wolverton will not return to London for some time.

Lady (Henry) Trotter returned to 18, Eaton-place on Monday from Madeira.

The Countess of Birkenhead, chairman of the Extension Fund Committee of the General Lying-in Hospital, York-road, London, and Lady Northcote, president of the Ladies' Committee, held a reception at the General Lying-in Hospital, York-road, yesterday afternoon to welcome Dame Janet Campbell, Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, Ministry of Health, on her return from Australia.

Viscountess Bridgeman and the executive committee of the Ladies' Carlton Club will be at home to view the new club premises on Monday, February 24.

The Lady Mayoress yesterday received gifts at a Pound Day and opened a bazaar in aid of the Royal Northern Hospital.

FRIENDS OF NORWICH CATHEDRAL

NEW SOCIETY FORMED

The society to be called the Friends of the Cathedral Church of Norwich was formed at a meeting held in the cathedral yesterday. The Bishop of Norwich (Dr. Pollock) presided, and was elected the first president of the society.

The Dean (Dr. Cranage) said that by law the dean and chapter were the guardians of that great fabric, and they had neither the wish nor the power to give up their responsibility. The enthusiastic way in which the project had been received showed that there were many who were anxious to help them. The King and Queen had given their most cordial support to the society, as had the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family. The new society was to be a great fellowship for all the cathedral stood for. They wanted support for the cathedral as a centre of religious history and art. Their first object must be to make the cathedral more beautiful and dignified for the worship of God. The 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the diocese would be celebrated this year. They wanted the Friends of the Cathedral to take a great interest in that celebration, for the expenses would be very great. The Bishops of the Anglican Communion all over the world had been invited long ago, and about 100 had accepted, including 10 Archbishops.

Canon Bell said he found a great difference between Norwich Cathedral and every other cathedral in the land. It was the one great cathedral of penitence in England. It owed its existence entirely to the repentance of the great founder, and stood out as a witness of encouragement and of hope to everybody who believed in the Christian Faith.

A secretary, treasurer, and council were elected to conduct the society's affairs.

MARRIAGES

Mr. A. R. H. F. Sewell and Miss E. M. Lutyens

The marriage took place yesterday morning, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Mr. Anthony Rupert Herbert Franklin Sewell, younger son of Mr. J. T. Beadsworth Sewell and Mrs. Sewell, of 47, Boulevard Lannes, Paris, and Miss Edith Mary Lutyens, youngest daughter of Sir Edwin and Lady Emily Lutyens, of 13, Mansfield-street, W.1. Canon W. E. Lutyens (uncle of the bride) officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long-sleeved gown of powder-blue panne velvet, with a train of the same material falling from the shoulders, and a blue tulle veil held in place by a halo headdress of crystal. She was attended by five pages—Master John, Master Peter, and Master Bill Wallace, the Hon. Matthew Ridley, and Master Timothy Jones—and two little girls, Miss Nancy Jean Leslie and Miss Laurian Jones. The pages wore tabard suits of powder-blue panne velvet and carried silver trumpets, and the little girls had ankle-length frocks of panné velvet of the same colour. They had wreaths of crystal in their hair and carried sheaves of blue-and-silver artificial lilies. Colonel Sewell (brother of the bridegroom) was best man, and Lady Emily Lutyens held a reception on Monday at 13, Mansfield-street. Among those present at the church were:—

Lady Emily Lutyens, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lutyens, Miss Betty Lutyens, Miss Lutyens, Captain and Mrs. Enderby Lutyens, Mrs. Arthur Lutyens, Mrs. Frederick Lutyens, Mr. Wilfred Lutyens, Viscount and Viscountess Ridley, Captain Euan Wallace, the Earl and Countess of Lytton, Viscount Knebworth, Lady Hermione Lytton, Lady Davina Lytton, the Hon. Mrs. John Henniker, Wing-Commander Sir Norman and Lady Leslie, Miss Leslie, the Hon. Gerald Chichester, Major and Mrs. Edgar Lafone, Miss Lafone, Lady Bernard Gordon-Lennox, Lady Worthington, the Hon. Mrs. Earle, Mr. and Lady Joan Peake, the Dowager Lady Loch, Lady (Ian) Hamilton, Colonel and Mrs. Bruce Bruce-Porter, Major and Mrs. Oliver Villiers, Professor and Mrs. Reilly, the Hon. Mrs. Cyril Asquith, Lady Cynthia Mosley, Dr. and Mrs. Nathan Thompson, Mrs. Arthur Tritton, Miss Tritton, Mrs. John Buchan, Miss Buchan, the Hon. Mrs. Tryon, the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, Sir James and Lady Crichton-Browne, Sir George and Lady Blacker, the Hon. Mrs. Simon Rodney, Lady Cohen, Lady (Denison) Ross, Sir Arbuthnot and Lady Lane, Mrs. Lionel Heald, Major Graham Poole, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Loyd, Mr. Francis Smith, Miss Irwin, Mrs. Heath, Mr. L. P. Ellcroft, Mr. S. M. Sternfeldt, Miss Jowitt, Miss Helen Mildmay, Mrs. Forbes Adam, Mrs. Towney, Miss Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. A. Salter, Mr. A. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. E. Chitty, Mr. Seymour Lindsay, Mrs. Francis Smith, Miss Villiers Smith, Miss Myers, Miss Birch, Mr. Norman Goodwin, Mr. J. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hudson, Mr. Thomas Bryberg, Mr. Frederick Greenwood, Mr. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Carlisle, Mrs. Graham Paul, Mr. George Sarteris, Mr. R. E. Thompson, Miss Butler, Miss Wemyss, Mr. Sargeant, Mrs. Martin, Mr. Rex Whittier, Miss Seymour, Mrs. Elkin Salamas, Miss Percy Salaman, Miss Scrave, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lambton, Mr. Henry Millington Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Chapman, Mr. Villiers Smith, Mr. Alasdair Fraser, Mrs. W. Merton, Mr. Ian Mitchell Innes, Mr. David Ingram, Mrs. James Gow, Miss Murray Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes, Mrs. Ernest Thesiger, Mr. G. Dickinson, Miss Dickinson, Mrs. Montague Price, Mrs. P. Bate, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Luke.

Mr. R. L. Tinsley and Mrs. Macdonald

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, of Mr. Rupert L. Tinsley, only son of the late Mr. Harrison Tinsley, of Grappenhall, Cheshire, and of the Hon. Mrs. Tinsley, of 23, Wilton-place, S.W., and Mrs. Kathleen Arnoldine Macdonald, widow of Mr. Douglas King Macdonald, of 59, Harrington-gardens, S.W., and step-daughter and daughter of Major and Mrs. Umfreville Swinburne. The officiating clergy were the Rev. W. G. Pennyman and the Rev. Eric Barnes.

The bride was given away by Major Umfreville Swinburne, her stepfather. She wore a gown of pale bluebell blue chiffon over satin of the same shade. The frock was cut with a tight-fitting bodice and a deep frilled cape collar, and an ankle-length fluted skirt. With it was worn a small turned-back felt hat, also of pale blue, trimmed in the front with a diamond brooch. A spray of white orchids was pinned to the bodice of the frock. There were no attendants. Sir Thomas Brocklebank (the bridegroom's cousin) was best man.

There was no reception, and the bride and bridegroom left shortly after the ceremony for their honeymoon in Paris. Those present at the church included:—

The Hon. Mrs. Harrison Tinsley, Mrs. Umfreville Swinburne, Miss Charmian Macdonald, Mr. L. G. T. Peacocke, Dr. and the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Beddard, Lady Boynton, Mr. Cosmo Crawley, Mr. and Mrs. Alec Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hill-Wood, Mr. Harcourt Johnstone, the Hon. Lady Brocklebank, Miss Brocklebank, Mrs. A. Spencer, Mrs. C. L. Lawrence, Mrs. Robert Hunt and Miss Hunt, Miss Murray, Miss Corry, the Hon. Mrs. Sagar-Musgrave, Mr. W. Sagar-Musgrave, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Sagar-Musgrave, Mr. E. C. de Rougemont, Mr. P. Thursby, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Lubbock, Mr. Robert Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Jackson, Major and Mrs. Patrick Anderson, the Hon. Lady Harper, Miss Blundell-Hill, Mrs. Arthur Meares, Mrs. Bernard Wall, Mrs. G. Seligman and Miss Janet Seligman, Mrs. Adrian Hope and Miss Hope, and Miss Timmins.

FOREIGN RESORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

MADEIRA, Feb. 12

Brilliant days have alternated with dull. No recordable rain has fallen at sea level for the last fortnight, and the temperature is likely to remain chilly until the normal rains come.

Lord and Lady Abinger, Colonel H. A. Pakenham, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. I. Paine, Sir Philip and Lady Pilditch, and Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Barton have recently arrived, and are staying at Reid's Palace Hotel.

CANNES, Feb. 15

At the close of a week's yacht racing the King and Queen of Denmark attended a banquet at the Ambassadors given by M. and Mme. Fernan Conill, well-known yachting enthusiasts in Cannes. The 90 guests comprised many leading members of the English community in the district. The King distributed the various trophies and medals won during the week and was the winner of three himself.

Prince and Princess Christian of Hesse have arrived from Paris at the Villa Mariposa.

Other arrivals in the town include Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe (who has since gone to Monaco to join Sir Harry Livesey in his yacht Jeanette), Sir Andrew and Lady Caird, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Pilkington, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Larkins, and Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Pinto, at the Hôtel Beau-Site; Sir Cecil and Lady Beatrice Lister-Kaye at the Gray et d'Albion; Sir Charles and Lady Paston-Cooper at the Bristol; the Hon. Reginald Fellowes, Marquis and Marquise Pallavicini, Mr. Howard Martineau, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sloan, and Mrs. Stanley Passmore, at the Carlton; Sir Herbert Hambling, Mr. G. Hambling, and Sir William and Lady Burrell, at the Métropole; Captain and Mrs. George A. Schofield at the Parc; Lady Ludlow at the Californie Palace; Sir Pomeroy Burton at the Grand; Sir Maurice and Lady Waller at the Winter Palace-St. Charles; and Mr. C. Parker Glorney, Mr. John Innes, Mrs. Luke Fenwick, and Mr. and Mrs. Cove Royds at the Miramar.

ST. MORITZ. Feb. 17

Although there have been many departures there have also been a number of new arrivals. Snow and ice conditions continue to be excellent. The Hon. F. N. Curzon, Mrs. Harold Baring, and Mr. H. S. Dixson were among those who judged the procession of decorated sleighs and mounted groups in fancy dress held on the frozen lake in perfect weather.

Señorita Lili de Alvarez won the Ladies' Downhill Ski Race, held yesterday morning. Princess George Imeretinsky and the Hon. Mrs. Charles Coventry were among the prize winners in the figure skating competition held on the Suvretta rinks last week. Sir Samuel Hoare has returned to Suvretta House. Lady Maud Hoare is still in hospital, but her leg is mending very satisfactorily, and she hopes to be able to travel in about a fortnight.

Other recent arrivals at Suvretta are the Hon. Phyllis Russell, Captain P. Buckley, R.N., and Captain T. Pugh.

NEW LONDON THEATRE

A new theatre, to be known as the Royalty, is to be built at the corner of Fulham-road and Drayton-gardens. This theatre will be designed on new lines and will have an electrically controlled stage, with full scenery and lighting effects, in order that the theatre may be used for the exhibition of talking films, *revues*, music-hall turns, or drama and comedies. The architects for the theatre, which will seat 3,000 people, are Messrs. J. Stanley Beard and Clare.

"The City of Birmingham Official Handbook, 1929-30," which has been issued for distribution by the corporation, is particularly timely in view of the British Industries Fair at Birmingham. It is not only a complete guide to Birmingham, its industries and its amenities, but it has special usefulness to those concerned in municipal government in its description of every branch of the city's administration.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF LADY DARTMOUTH

The Rt. Hon. Mary Countess of Dartmouth, C.B.E., of Patshull House, Wolverhampton, who died on December 28, aged 80, daughter of the second Earl of Leicester and wife of the Earl of Dartmouth, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £4,077, with net personalty £3,950.

The Hon. Mabel Waldegrave, of Mayfield, Woolston, Hants, and of Park-square West, Regent's Park, N.W., who died on December 12, daughter of the third Baron Radstock, left unsettled property of the gross value of £2,722, with net personalty £2,616.

Mr. William Brown, C.B.E., of Kilrene, Whittinghame-gardens, Great Western-road, Glasgow, engineer and shipbuilder, chairman of Messrs. William Simons and Co., Limited, of London Works, Renfrew, who died on December 24, left, in addition to considerable real estate, personal estate in Great Britain valued for probate at £132,701, of which his interest in Messrs. William Simons and Co., Limited, is valued at £39,008. He left:—

£500 each to the Renfrew Town Council (for the benefit of the deserving poor of the town), the Renfrew and District Nursing Association, and the trustees of the Brown Institute, Renfrew (upon trust for investment and to apply the income in the maintenance of the building and in the provision of books, magazines, or newspapers, for use in the library); and £50 to his chauffeur.

Mr. Edward Dent, of Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square, W., retired East India merchant, formerly of Messrs. Dent Brothers and Co., lately vice-president of the British North Borneo Company, a director of the Sun Insurance Office, the Sun Life Assurance Society, and of the Langkon North Borneo Rubber, Limited, who died on December 18, aged 83, left unsettled property of the gross value of £81,512, with net personalty £73,841. He left:—

One year's wages to each in or outdoor servant in his service at his decease and not under notice, either given or received, if of 10 years' service, or six months' wages to those similarly qualified but of between four and 10 years' service.

Mr. James Jackson, jun., of The Nest, Watsons-road, Blackpool, music-hall proprietor, who died on November 29, left estate of the gross value of £31,580, with net personalty £30,471. He left:—

£500 each to the Rochdale Infirmary and the Variety Artists' Benevolent Fund.

Mr. John Duguid Walker, of Ellison-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne, solicitor, who died on December 20, aged 79, left estate of the gross value of £27,858, with net personalty £23,394. He left:—

£100 to his clerk, George Kirkup, if still in his employ, and £50 each to other clerks of three years' employment.

Miss Edith Amy Newling, of Woodleigh, High-road, South Woodford, Essex, who died on December 26, left estate of the gross value of £22,247, with net personalty £20,066. She left:—

One year's wages to each of her female servants who have been with her for 12 months: £50 each, in addition to Agnes Griggs, cook, and Florence Sutton, maid; and £50 to Frederick Bury, if still in her service.

Mrs. Emily Christiana Cresswell, of Barrow-on-Soar, Leics, who died on December 8, widow of F. Cresswell, left estate of the gross value of £18,426, with net personalty £18,394. She left:—

£300 to Dr. Cecil G. Richardson, of Loughborough, "in return for all his kindness in attending my husband and myself, for which he would receive no payment."

£500 to her maids, Frances Emily Gamble and Matilda Letitia Gamble, or to the survivor, "in gratitude for long and faithful service and friendship."

Mrs. Margaret Emma White-Popham, of The Manor House, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, who died on September 30, aged 83, widow of F. White-Popham, J.P., D.L., left unsettled estate of the gross value of £17,084, with net personalty £16,227. She left:—

£400 to the Arthur Webster Memorial Hospital, Shanklin; £80 each to her butler, Cecil Lord, and her groom, Samuel Genge; £50 each to her gardener, Charles Jeffreys, and George Hookey and her cook, Mrs. F. Dodd.

£500, her pet dog "Frisky," and such of her clothes and wardrobe as she may select to her maid, Caroline Waller.

She directed that an annuity of £70 shall continue to be paid to her former coachman, Maurice Tharle, during his life.

The Rev. Francis Savage, M.A., of Brook House, Eastry, Kent, who died on December 13, aged 82, left estate of the gross value of £16,895, with net personalty £16,722. He left:—

£100 to his "friend and gardener," Henry Edward Turner Busseden.

Mr. Albert Walker, of Ashby, Arden-road, Acocks Green, Birmingham, who died on December 27, aged 71, left estate of the gross value of £16,037, with net personalty £14,103. He left:—

The residue of his property to his wife for life, and then £500 to the Birmingham Blue Coat School, and £500 to the Birmingham Eye Hospital, stating that this donation is a direct result of the kind and ungrudging attention extended to me many years ago by the late Dr. Lloyd Owen, and to express the hope that the hospital authorities may be brought to realize that a sympathetic attitude towards patients may not necessarily be thrown away."

The ultimate residue of his property equally between the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Miss Harriet Sarah Browne, of Hill View, Ashford, Kent, died on December 23, aged 72, leaving estate of the gross value of £13,976, with net personalty £11,339. She leaves:—

£1,500 to the Ashford Cottage Hospital Pensions Fund, and £250 each to the Church Missionary Society, the Medical Mission Auxiliary Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Colonial and Continental Church Society, and the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.

Miss Ada Margaret Leslie Purrier, of Manoir de Rudemont, St. Owen de Thouberville, France, who died on November 25, aged 86, left property in this country of the gross value of £13,420, with net personalty £13,381. She left:—

One-third of the residue of the property in trust for her sister-in-law, Emma Catherine Purrier, for life with remainder to her niece, Edith Mary Hemsley, for life, with remainder to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and one-third to her sister, Mary Louisa Collier, for life, with remainder to her niece, Isabel Mary Field Collier, for life, and then for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Miss Henrietta Portia Hill, of Lanham-road, Upper Norwood, S.E., who died on December 5, aged 76, left estate of the gross value of £8,260, with net personalty £8,207. She left:—

£50 to the Rev. Canon Wilson, of Christ Church, to be used by him for the work of the said church as he may think fit.

Miss Madeline Antoinette Tynte, of Lansdown-parade, Cheltenham, who died on December 27, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £7,999, with net personalty £7,896. She left:—

Subject to specified life interests, £500 each to the Barbican Mission to the Jews, the "Naomi" Children's Home, the Irish Church Missions, and the Cheltenham General Hospital; £200 each to the South American Mission and the Church Missionary Society; and £100 to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Crowder, of Iffley-road, Oxford, who died on November 27, aged 71, widow of A. G. Crowder, left estate of the gross value of £7,301, with net personalty £6,332. She left:—

£100 to her servant, Ann Harling, if still in her service; an annuity of £52 to her servant, Eliza Harling, for life; her residence, 295, Iffley-road, Oxford, and the garden and stable to the Mother Superior of the Sisters of the Love of God, Convent of the Incarnation, Oxford, in furtherance of the maintenance of the said convent and its inmates or any branch thereof; and all other her property upon trust for the Mother Superior of the Sisters of the Love of God, Convent of the Incarnation, in furtherance of the objects aforesaid.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
Barnett, Mr. Charles Kemble (74), of Avenue-gardens, Teddington (net personalty, £5,340)	£6,605
Bethell, Mr. Charles Ernest (53), of Saham Hall, Watton, Norfolk, and of Nassau, New Providence, Bahama Islands, merchant (in England, £7,279; property in England and the Bahama Islands of the estimated value of)	47,279
Bingley, Mr. Thomas Henry, M.A., J.P. (75), of Whitley Hall, Ecclesfield, Yorks, and of Meetinghouse-lane, Sheffield, solicitor, a member of Messrs Bingley and Dyson (unsettled) (net personalty, £7,790)	16,271
Du Duy, Mrs. Catherine Mary (73), of Rodway-road, Bromley (net personalty, £8,524)	8,658
Greene, Mrs. Rose Sheppey (39), of Norfolk-square, Paddington, W., and of Bigbroke, near Oxford, lately woman probation officer of the Westminster Police Court, wife of R. F. S. Greene, schoolmaster (unsettled) (net personalty, £9,466)	9,497
Hodgkinson, Mr. Reginald Edward, of Moorseats, Haithenage, Derby, and of High-street, Rotherham, solicitor, a director of the Alreda Collieries Limited, Castleford (net personalty, £7,426)	9,253
Leather, Colonel Francis Holdsworth, D.S.O. (65), of Weobley, Hereford, solicitor (net personalty, £10,550)	12,008
Lovell, Mr. Lewis, of Munstone House, Milton, Weston-super-Mare (net personalty, £12,426)	14,913
Mayor, Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar James, of Courtlands, North Poulner, Ringwood, Hants (net personalty, £4,702)	7,591
Newcombe, Mr. William Lister (81), of The Grove, Cosforth, Northumberland, architect (net personalty, £73,917)	83,266
Slater, Mr. Percy (43), of Springfield House, Earby, Yorks, cotton manufacturer, a director of James Slater, Limited, Salterforth (net personalty, £13,796)	44,543

OXFORD PROLOGIZES

LINES FOR THE PRESERVATION TRUST

The following lines, written by Mr. John Buchan, M.P., are to be spoken by Miss Lilian Braithwaite at the *matinée* in aid of the Oxford Preservation Trust which will be given at the Haymarket Theatre on February 25:—

Welcome I give you, gentles all,
Who honour this, my carnival;
For mine the prose and mine the rhymes,
Mine the choragus and the mimes,
And not a word that's said or sung
But springs from Oxford pen or tongue.

From that first day when men descried
The double path o'er Isis' tide
And set a city by the fords,
Through the dark wars of books and swords,
I fenced a little citadel
Where might the gentler Muses dwell.
And not alone Athene reigned
Among my towers; Artemis deigned
To lead her dance; my youthful quire
Has heard Apollo tune his lyre;
Through tributary hamlets ran
The piping of the rustic Pan;
By Fyfield elm and Bampton plain
The morris-dancers wove their chain,
And masques with lute and virginal
Have greeted kings in Christ Church hall.
Though changed the times, the comic boot
Yet treads my boards; Euterpe's flute
Sounds still for chosen lass and lad;
And, when the bonfire lights the quad,
With flying hair the orgiast raves,
The cymbals clash, the thyrsus waves.

This day a graver purpose runs
Through these the revels of my sons.
'Tis not to grace some holy day,
Or band my young in summer play,
Or loose from Cardinal's purse the string,
Or win a smile from wandering King.
But ye, my children, far and wide,
To call confederate to my side,
For the old love, for the old pride.

Where once the modest pilgrim strode,
Immodest myriads throng my road.
Not borne on horse or foot, but such
As nurse the inviolable clutch,
Devour the steep and scour the lea
With onward impulse all too free.
The rawest rufous cabins rise
Above my shy fritillaries;
My secret hills are cloven and scarred,
And narrower grows my zone of sward.
Wherefore, despoiled, I make my prayer
For succour to my children ere
Some Gunce, not Scotus, fling his net
Of drab o'er my green coronet.

For centuries seven my questing sons
I drew by every road that runs.
Rough were the roads they paced of old,
The miry track by heath and wold,
By forest wilds and swollen streams,
In winter snows and April gleams.
They begged their bread and paid their score
With trifles from the Muses' store,
In many a wayside hostelry
With Peter Turph and Stephen Sly.
But, whether on weary feet they came,
By laggard coach, by rail or car,
From fields of home, from lands afar,
My guerdon was for each the same.
I gave them youth's divine surmise
Mirrored in my eternal eyes;
I gave them for a sanctuary
My cloisters, where enchantments lie
Unbroken since the Golden Age;
And, for an ampler heritage,
Green neighbour fields and quiet rills
Cradled by soft, deep-bosomed hills.
I gave them spell of antique arts,
And ancient dreams of seeking hearts.
And, as a panoply for strife,
Whate'er the sages taught of life.
But most I gave them loyalties,
The soul to dare, the wing to rise,
The dear companionships of youth,
And the clear eye that welcomes truth.

They came from far; farther they fared.
Whate'er man's venturous heart has dared,
So dared my sons; in toil and dearth
They blazed the untrodden trails of earth,
Harnessed the flood and tilled the sands,
Set gardens in the desert lands.
They freed the slave, and raised the mean,
And curbed the lawless, and made clean
The heart of darkness.

On the grave
Of such no English grasses wave;
Ganges and Nile, not Isis, keep
A vigil o'er their timeless sleep.
But in their toils they kept apart,
Deep in the treasury of the heart,
The thought of me, a charm to bless
A palm-tree in the wilderness.
They saw beyond the sand dunes gleam
The summer deeps of Hinksey stream,
And breathed, when swamps lay dank and still,
An April wind on Cumnor hill.

Esto perpetua! This my plea
To all whose hearts are vowed to me.
My sons out of the world I draw,
And mould them to my gentle law,
And send them back to play their part
In court and senate, field and mart,
For ever mine, if once they hear
My secret whispered in their ear.
But for such task I needs must dwell
Out of the strife, a citadel
With warders at the outer gate,
A place enclosed, inviolate.
So may I in its purity
Preserve the truth that maketh free
From taint of narrow loss and gain;
So may my children still be fain
To hallow with their dreams my town,
The Tripled as the Violet Crown;
And, like the wise of old, to see
Some bloom of immortality
In the dear ways their youth has trod—
City of Cecrops—City of God.

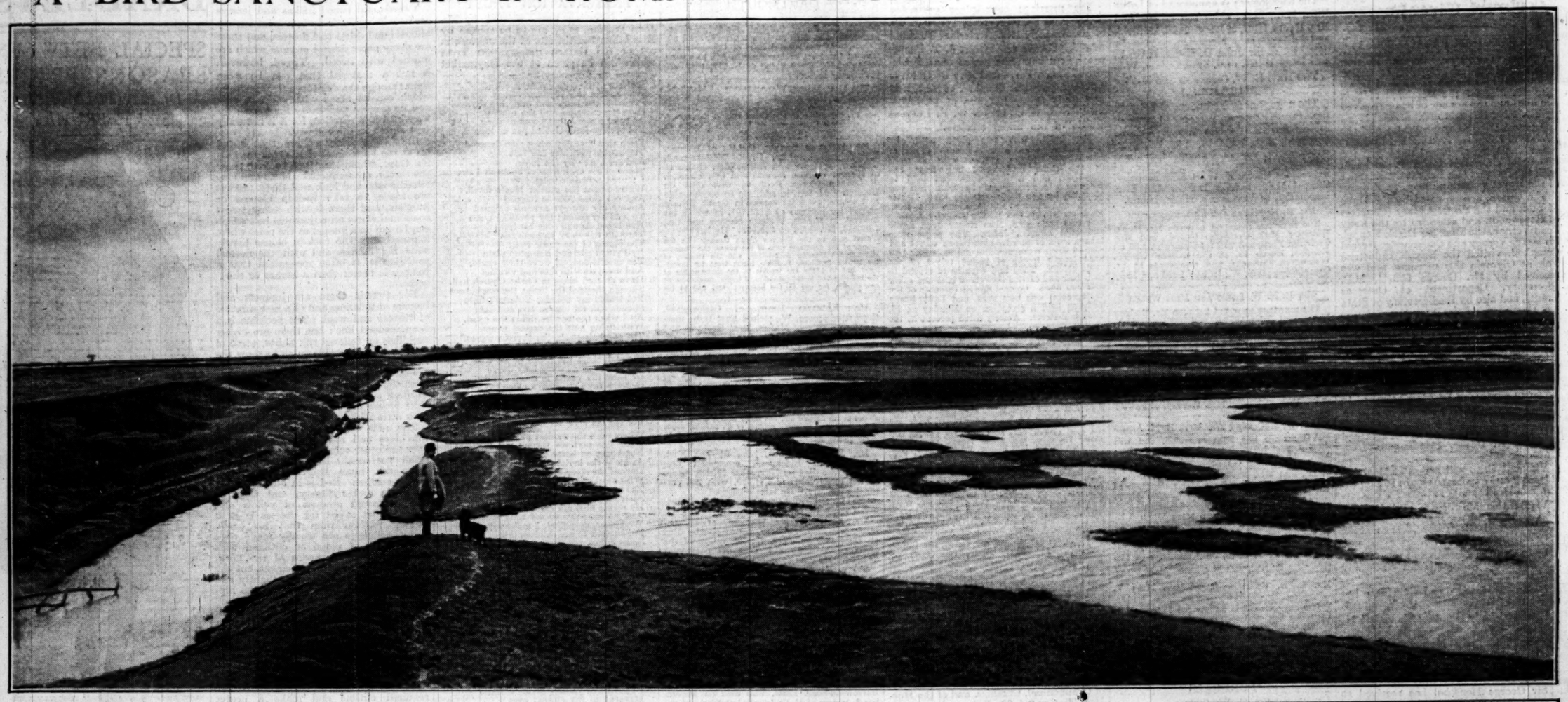
NEW KING'S COUNSEL

CALL WITHIN THE BAR

The following newly-appointed King's Counsel were called within the Bar in the various Courts at the Law Courts yesterday:—

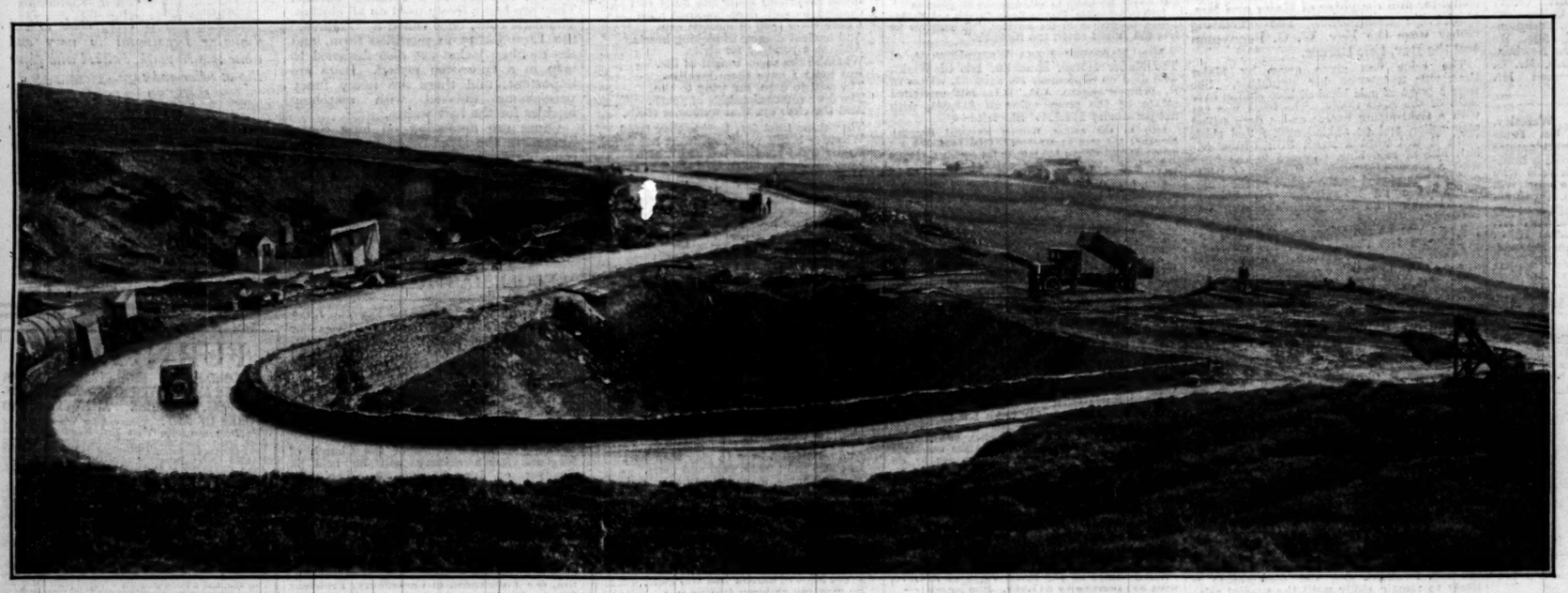
Sir William Montagu Graham-Harrison, K.C.B., Mr. Alfred Ernest Hazel, Mr. Harold Cooke Gutteridge, Mr. John William Fisher Beaumont, Mr. Holford Knight, Mr. Nicholas Lechmere Cunningham Macaskie, Mr. William Allen, Mr. Robert Peel, Sir Gervais Squire Chittick Rentoul, Mr. William Cleveland Cleveland-Stevens, Mr. William Francis Swords, Mr. Russell Davies, Mr. William Trevor Watson, Sir Albion Henry Herb

A BIRD SANCTUARY IN ROMNEY MARSH

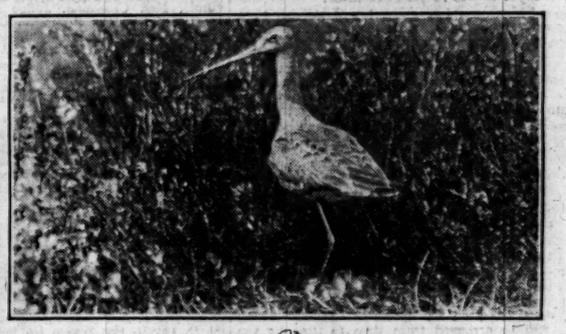


AN APPEAL TO BIRD LOVERS.—The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, which in 1928 purchased an 18-acre meadow in Romney Marsh as the nucleus of a bird sanctuary, is now appealing for funds in order that additional land may be bought to complete the reserve. We give a view looking across the stretch of marsh and meadow land, remote from roads, which it is hoped to acquire. It comprises open water, stretches of mud, beds of reeds and rushes, and a good area of grass, and is regarded as a particularly suitable winter and summer sanctuary for waterfowl and waders.

THE "DEVIL'S ELBOW"



THE "DEVIL'S ELBOW."—A view showing work in progress on the straightening of the "Devil's Elbow," a dangerous spot on the moorland road between Sheffield and Hathersage, in Derbyshire. The improvement, which is being carried out by the Sheffield Corporation, means the filling in of the small ravine seen in the picture.

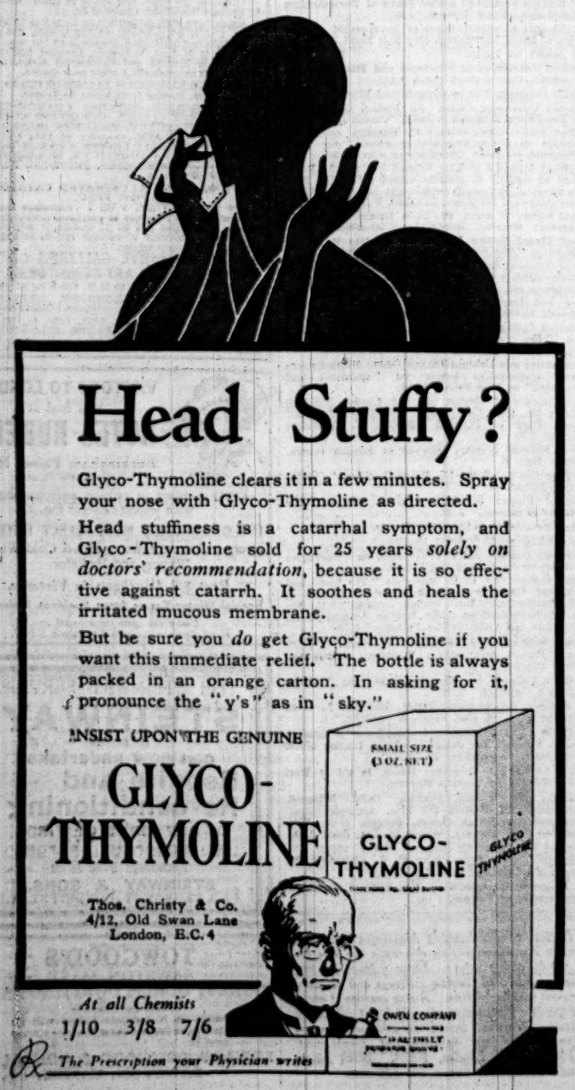


VISITORS TO ROMNEY MARSH.—Two examples of uncommon birds which will visit the sanctuary in Romney Marsh. Above is an avocet with her young, and below a black-tailed godwit.

WEDDING AT ST. MARGARET'S—Mr. A. H. R. F. Sewell was married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday to Miss Mary Lutyens, daughter of Sir Edwin Lutyens. The bride and bridegroom and some of the young attendants.

SPRING FLOWERS IN CORNWALL.—Picking daffodils grown under glass in Cornwall for the London market in competition with the growers of Southern Europe. Large quantities of spring flowers are arriving daily.

WINTER IN THE LAKE DISTRICT.—A wintry view of Great Gable (2,949ft.), one of the favourite heights for rock climbers in the Lake District. The photograph was taken this week from Sprinkling Tarn.



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CITY NOTES

REVIEW OF WALL-STREET CRISIS

JOHN BARKER'S RECORD PROFITS

The principal causes of the Wall-street crisis last autumn were explained by the president of the New York Stock Exchange, Mr. E. H. H. Simmons, in a speech at Philadelphia last month which has been produced in pamphlet form. He showed that the technical preparations for the meeting of the crisis and its actual management gave credit to those responsible. Although there was enormous liquidation of brokers' loans, the total declining from $8,500,000,000 (£1,700,000,000) to $4,000,000,000 (£800,000,000) in two months, it was not attended by a single loss to any lender, while the hysterical wave of liquidation in the stock market during October and November did not result in the failure of a single important New York bank or Stock Exchange house. Two small out-of-town Stock Exchange firms were suspended for insolvency, but, he added, there was every prospect they would pay every single penny they owed to their customers. Mr. Simmons attributed the stability of the Stock Exchange to the fact that the margins obtained on customers' accounts were very high. For many months before the crash the New York banks in calculating marginal requirements, frequently valued stocks taken on collateral at prices far below the existing market levels. As a result Stock Exchange houses put up on an average 50 per cent. margin on brokers' loans they had contracted for. Through its "questionnaire system" the Exchange examined with great care from time to time the condition of its member firms, and insisted that their capital resources must be maintained in a definite proportion to the firms' commitments. This practice is sound. Call loans, Mr. Simmons reminds us, have long been recognized as the safest and most liquid investment known to American banking. They certainly proved to be so in the last crisis.

Bad Trust Company Finance

In Mr. Simmons's opinion, an inevitable but orderly decline in markets was converted into a panic by the colossal amount of new stock issues thrust upon the market during September and October. In addition to a record amount of new stock issues publicly offered, the market was called upon to absorb an enormous amount of new stock issued by the leading companies through rights to subscribe. In the first 10 months of the year the market was burdened with $3,328,800,000 of new securities issued solely through rights. As Mr. Simmons pointed out, such a huge output of new securities would, in ordinary circumstances, have been patently excessive, but the idea seemed to prevail that investment trust and finance company issues did not actually absorb new capital, because the proceeds would be used to purchase other outstanding issues. Many of these trusts, however, lent money on call and invested in foreign securities instead of immediately buying American securities. Mr. Simmons said:—

> The New York Stock Exchange had already formulated listing requirements for investment trust issues, calling for a disclosure of security portfolios, but few trusts listed their issues on the Stock Exchange, with the result that this effort for more widespread publicity as to investment trust assets and earnings proved of little avail. The investment trust has, of course, been a completely new feature in American finance, and its nature and functions have been very widely misunderstood and misinterpreted. Unfortunately, the results of American inexperience with investment trusts were visited last fall not merely upon investors in these trusts, but upon the whole American securities market.

As Mr. Simmons explained, the situation would have been much healthier if the public could have obtained a more accurate idea of the actual assets behind American trust and finance company issues.

Revenue Deficit Further Reduced

The Exchequer returns for the week ended Saturday last show that during the past week the revenue deficit was reduced by £15,855,084. Receipts amounted to £28,458,791, of which income-tax and supertax receipts accounted for £19,650,000. To date there is a deficit of £97,246,684, which compares with one of £58,273,200 at this time last year. Repayments of Treasury Bills exceeded sales by £20,270,000 and £4,800,000 was borrowed in the form of Ways and Means advances from Public Departments. As the following table shows, the floating debt was reduced on the week by £15,470,000:—

(000's omitted)

Floating Debt	Feb. 15, 1930	Feb. 8, 1930	Feb. 16, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means advances —			
By Public Departments	47,730	42,930	16,640
Treasury Bills Outstanding	678,440	698,710	773,825
Total	726,170	741,640	790,465

Compared with a year ago, the total of the debt (£726,170,000) shows a contraction of £64,295,000. Since the beginning of the current financial year there has been a decrease of £11,175,000.

John Barker's Larger Profits

Another example of the continued growth in profits of the big retail stores is afforded by the annual statement of John Barker and Co., covering the 12 months ended January 31. After providing for all administrative and working expenses, including taxation, directors' fees, and Debenture interest, the company earned a net profit of £468,685. This is a new high figure for this company, and compares with £444,901 for 1928-29. No change is made in the dividend, which is 20 per cent., the rate which has been regularly maintained for the last 10 years. After payment of dividends and the allocation, as before, of £10,000 to pension fund, a surplus of about £191,000 is available to add to the company's working capital. This is allocated as to £125,000 (against £100,000) to reserve for rebuilding and modernization of premises, £35,000 (against £25,000) to goodwill, and £25,000 (against £41,000) to writing down fixtures, fittings, and furniture in view of the company's rebuilding programme. The "carry-forward" is increased from £291,010 to £297,254. It is also proposed to apply £67,000 out of rebuilding and modernization reserve to write off the book value of certain properties involved in rebuilding. As a result of the latest appropriation for goodwill that item disappears from the company's accounts.

Borax Consolidated Outlook

In view of the further heavy fall in earnings and the passing of the dividend on the Deferred shares, the directors of Borax Consolidated are to be commended for the informative statement they have provided in the current report. The company's profits last year amounted to only £160,624 (as compared with £307,188 for the preceding year), and this did not quite suffice to cover the dividend on the Preferred Ordinary shares, the balance required being found by reducing the "carry-forward" from £233,517 to £208,675. After alluding to the effects of competition, which resulted in a large tonnage of borax and boric acid being sold in Europe, the United States, and other countries apparently without restriction as to price, the directors state that they have made every possible effort to deal with this difficult situation. To this end the chairman and managing director visited the United States, but were much hampered by the laws there dealing with trading arrangements which preclude any price agreements or trading restrictions. Price conditions, it is stated, show an improving tendency, although they are not yet on an economic level or in line with the large amount of capital invested in the industry. The company cannot obtain full benefit from the higher prices now quoted until the contracts made at lower prices, usually for 12 months from the date of contract, have run off. Hopeful factors in the situation are the economies that are looked for from the new mineral which is now being worked by the company in California and the rapid growth that is taking place in the industrial uses of borax and boric acid. An important development is the greater use of borax in the glass industry, which it is anticipated will amount to a large tonnage. The board believe that with a moderate recovery of prices the company will recover its old profit-earning capacity, although they add that this cannot be expected during the current year.

Lewis's Progress

Since its conversion into a public company in 1924 Lewis's, Limited, the Northern and Midland retail store company, has made great strides; the company's progress is the more noteworthy in view of the depression of some of the staple industries in the North. The latest report shows a further substantial increase in earnings, as will be seen from the following table:—

	Year ended Feb. 1 1930	1929
	£	£
Total profits	869,601	803,811
Debenture interest	95,810	96,488
Taxation account	26,176	60,551
Preference and Preferred dividend ..	278,625	266,625
Deferred dividend	322,125	{ 14,688 / { 223,000†
To general reserve	128,365	125,000
To other reserves	57,326	10,000
Carried forward	17,179	37,260

† Free of tax.

Under the extended powers obtained in 1928 the company now conducts a banking business, and the liabilities on current and deposit accounts in the banking department were increased during the year from £162,230 to £435,795. The balance-sheet shows that the holding of cash in hand and at bankers amounts to £611,703, the total of the liquid assets (excluding stock-in-trade and shares in subsidiary companies) being £1,105,000, against which current liabilities, inclusive of the liabilities of the banking department and the deferred dividends, amount to £1,429,000. A further increase is to be made in the share capital of the company; this will enlarge its liquid resources.

Warehousing Difficulties

Presiding at yesterday's meeting of shareholders of Cook, Son, and Co. (St. Paul's), Mr. R. M. Cook (the vice-chairman) referred to the difficulties with which their trade had had to contend in the past year, and pointed out that the profits were £39,480 less than those earned in 1928. The basic difficulties from which the trade had been suffering were, he said, common to many other industries in the country. He mentioned particularly the very severe fall in textile values. Between January and October, for instance, there was a fall of more than 15 per cent. in wool, and the total decline for the year exceeded 25 per cent. Mr. Cook gave an assurance that the most scrupulous care had been taken in valuing the stocks. Replying to a question asked by Sir Walter Willson, who suggested that the difficulties of firms such as Cook, Son, and Co. were due to the fact that the big stores were now able to go direct to the manufacturers for their requirements, Mr. Cook admitted that that was the cause of a great deal of the trouble. It was stated at the meeting that the company's gilt-edged investments were substantially in excess of the value shown in the balance-sheet, and were yielding a return of about 4½ per cent., while the other investments, which stood at £72,000 in the balance-sheet, were yielding a fraction under 7 per cent.

Liverpool Shipowners on British Trade

The annual report of the Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association, of which extracts appear in another page, opens with an analysis of the oversea commerce of the United Kingdom last year. The association finds that the figures, as a whole, indicate that some progress was made towards the re-establishment of the oversea trade of the nation on a sounder basis, but that an increase in the volume and value of the country's imports was not being met, as it was before 1914, by a corresponding growth of the volume and value of the exports. Last year the value of the exports, as a whole, represented 69 per cent. of the total of the imports, which compared with 80 per cent. for 1913. The margin which has to be made good by invisible exports has, therefore, been much widened, and payment for shipping services represents one of the chief of these contributions. The serious decline in freight rates last year, coupled with much unemployment of shipping, was, consequently, of some importance to this country. The report does not deal at length with the state of shipping, but remarks that at home industry and commerce are hampered by high taxation and that, abroad, "countries which are able and anxious to sell to Great Britain make trade impossible by persisting in the maintenance of tariffs and other trade barriers and prohibitions." In the result, the shipping industry "continues, in a marked degree, to suffer from under-employment."

Delays with International Conventions

The document of the Liverpool Ship Owners, in accordance with custom, is largely concerned with an examination of big questions of policy. It discusses at some length legal and business questions involved in the relationship between the forthcoming Imperial Conference and merchant shipping legislation, and it then proceeds to consider results of the new Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, which was signed by the representatives of 18 countries last year and is designed to come into force on July 1 of next year. It remarks that while, in several respects, the adoption of the convention will impose standards on British shipping more severe than those at present in force, the association will not cavil at that, provided that the convention is given that measure of international enforcement which its acceptance by the conference should ensure. In a later paragraph the association makes the point, which has had to be ventilated on several occasions, that unfortunately progress with the carrying out of other maritime conventions still remains "lamentably slow." In particular, reference is made to the failure of some of the signatory countries to enforce the Maritime Ports Convention. This convention, which had the agreed object of creating freedom of the ports, was signed more than five years ago, but from time to time since then the association has had to complain of acts of discrimination between ships of different flags. It would seem, indeed, that whenever there is action at variance with principles agreed among the nations the discrepancies should be made the subjects of strong representations to the authorities concerned.

(Continued at foot of next column)

STOCK EXCHANGE

AN AFTERNOON RALLY

RAILWAY STOCKS FIRMER

Renewed weakness was shown by the stock markets yesterday morning, but the tone changed for the better after midday, and before the finish prices had in many cases more than recovered the early falls. Home Railway and Argentine Railway stocks showed the greatest resiliency, which may be explained by the fact that these stocks had previously been the most depressed. The rally also extended to numerous other standard stocks and shares, particularly the leaders in the Industrial Market. Various explanations have been put forward in market circles of the recent quiet liquidation that has been going on within the last week or two. One of them, which without doubt accounts for some of the selling, has been preparations by individuals and firms to meet the claims of the income-tax authorities.

Gilt-edged securities were quiet and steady all day at slightly lower levels. Falls of ¼ were shown by the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan (76 3-16), Four per Cent. Funding (87½), and Four per Cent. Victory (94½). India loans fell ¼ to ½, and the new Six per Cent. bonds receded to ½ premium. The HOME RAILWAY market, after an early fall, met with support, and prices made a brisk rally, closing ¼ to ½ higher on the day. L.M.S. opened at 51½, and after relapsing to 50½ recovered to 51¾. Great Western, after falling from 91 to 90¼, rallied to 91½. North Eastern Preferred from an opening price of 32 fell to 31½, and rose to 32¼. Southern Deferred weakened from 30½ to 30¼, but subsequently advanced to 31.

In the FOREIGN market several Brazilian loans hardened, including the Six-and-a-Half per Cents. and the Coffee Seven-and-a-Half per Cents., which closed at 82 and 82½ respectively. Parana Seven per Cents. were better at 76. Chinese bonds, on the other hand, were rather less firm, but there were small rises in some of the Japanese issues. Among European loans Austrian and Berlin Six per Cents. declined slightly, but Greek Stabilization Six per Cents. rose to 89½. Turkish Unified rallied. Argentine Railway stocks were weak in the earlier hours, but showed some recovery before the close. Buenos Ayres Great Southern, after being 92, rose to 92¾, while Buenos Ayres Western, which fell from 72 to 71, were finally quoted at about 72½, and Central Argentine, which touched 77, closed at 78½. Cordoba Central First Preference was marked down 2 to 47-52; the traffic showed a decrease of £6,000. United of Havana fell to 23½, and rallied to 24½.

Oil shares remained dull, and, excepting the Eagle issues, of which MEXICAN EAGLE closed firmer, showed a further general decline. Shell fell to below 4¹¹⁄₁₆, and Anglo-Persian to 4⁵⁄₁₆. Apex were a little firmer at 1¹⁄₁₆.

The RUBBER group was very quiet, but the tone was firm in expectation of an announcement shortly regarding the Anglo-Dutch conversations and on a rise to 8½d. per lb. in the commodity. Rubber Trust were bid for at 37s. 6d., Allied Sumatra at 17s. 1½d., and United Serdang at 4s. 0½d. TEA shares were steady.

RALLY IN INDUSTRIAL SHARES

Renewed depression in the INDUSTRIAL market was followed by a rally in the afternoon, and prices on the whole closed without marked change on the day. Courtaulds fell below 2 9-32, but recovered to 2 11-32, at which they showed a small rise, while Imperial Chemical shares, while slightly lower on the day, closed a little above the lowest. The heavy reduction in profits was reflected in a fall of 1s. 6d. to 26s. 3d. in Bradford Dyers, and there were smaller declines in Sewing Cotton and Bleachers, among others. Woolcombers were 1-16 lower at 3½. Snia Viscosa were weak, while Celanese issues were better. Leyland Motors opened with a fall at 55s. offered, though the report made a good impression; subsequently the shares rallied to 56s. 3d., at which they were later on offer. Napier were higher at above 43s. Carreras fell to 8¼ and rallied to 8 13-16, while Imperial Tobacco were better at over 4½. Unlisted Molasses fell to 4¼ and rose to 5 1-16, and Turner and Newall were in turn 4 and 4 3-32 higher. Margarine shares were better, together with most of the American shares, Nickel being $48 after hours, having earlier been below that level. Brazilian Traction opened higher and closed at $37⅞ (a rise of ⅛), while Columbia Graphophone rose to 6½. Gramophone fell further to 4½. The iron and steel group continued to show small falls, Vickers being 7s. 6d. only and Hadfields 8s. 9d. Ocean Coal declined to 13s. 9d. Elder Dempster Five per Cent. Debenture stock was marked down 3 to 65-75 and the "A" stock 5 to 55-65. Brewery shares, Pinchin Johnson, and Lautaro Preferred were others to close lower, and bank and insurance shares showed a number of fractional falls.

A rally in Rhodesian shares was not wholly maintained, both Bwana M'Kubwa and N'Changa reacting after reaching 22s. 9d. and 3 3-16 bid respectively. Congo rose ⅛ to 15 and Roan Antelope were higher at about 17s., a few small falls, East Rand being 10s. only, City Deep 7s., South African Townships 9s. and Union Corporation, 3 9-16. New Modderfontein, on the other hand, were firmer at 4 1-16. Prospectorsrust declined to 4s. There was little change in tin or copper shares. Rio Tinto closed ¼ lower at 45½, having been 45¾. Santa Gertrudis continued in demand on the latest developments, and the shares advanced sharply before the close to 11s., at which they showed a gain of 1s. 9d.

AFFAIRS OF CLAYTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH

WINDING-UP DECISION

At an extraordinary general meeting yesterday of Clayton and Shuttleworth, Limited, provided over by Mr. A. G. FOSTER, a resolution was passed, with one dissentient, to wind up the company voluntarily with Sir William McLintock as liquidator.

SIR WILLIAM MCLINTOCK said that he was appointed receiver of the whole of the assets on June 27, 1929, by the Midland Bank under powers contained in debentures held by them, and since that date the control of the company's affairs had been in his hands. He then reviewed the history of the company, which, he said, had had a rather chequered career. An offer of £17,500 was received last month from Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co., of Gainsborough, for the goodwill, certain debts, and a quantity of spare parts. He thought about £12,500 represented the payment for the goodwill. To his mind there was only one course to adopt when the offer was received, and as receiver he took the responsibility of accepting it.

Dealing with the Russian assets, he said that there was no value in them at the present time. In the rather unlikely event of the Soviet Government accepting responsibility for the commitments of the previous Tsarist Government something might be realized. The company had assigned the whole of its interest in these Russian claims to trustees. Summarizing the statement of affairs, he stated that, on the basis of values adopted by him, there was a possible dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound for the unsecured creditors, but no prospect whatever of a return to either the Preference or the Ordinary shareholders.

MONEY MARKET

FUNDS MORE PLENTIFUL

MARKET GOLD FOR GERMANY

No great surprise was felt in the Money Market yesterday when it became known that German buyers had obtained £840,000 of the South African bar gold available in the bullion market, the Bank of England securing none. The German exchange was only slightly affected by the purchase, closing ¼pf. higher at 20.37. It is expected that the latest Spanish gold shipment of about £2,000,000, which is in bars, will be available to-day. The further shipments of Australian gold that are being made to this country are in the form of sovereigns. Sterling was cheaper in terms of many of the leading foreign currencies yesterday, and particularly U.S. dollars, the New York rate further declining and closing at slightly under $4.85 3⁄32, while the Amsterdam rate moved sharply against London. Money was easier than expected, possibly owing to heavy Treasury Bill maturities and preparations for large tax transfers. From 4 per cent. at the start the rate for new day-to-day advances quickly fell to 3½ per cent., and later to 3¼ per cent., balances being obtainable at 3½ per cent. at the end of the day. Old loans were generally renewed at 3½ per cent. Business in the discount market remained very quiet. Rates were inclined to weaken, there being a limited outlet for three months fine bank bills at 3 13-16 per cent.

The Bank rate is 4½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 5 per cent. on February 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2½ per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2½ per cent. at call and 2½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	4 months	6 months	
2¼-4	3½	3⅝-5/16	3⅝-7/16	3⅝-½	
Discount Treasury Bills			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months	6 months		
3⅝-7/16	3⅞-⅜	3⅝-7/16	3⅝-½		

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

	Feb. 13	Inc. or Dec.
	Belgas	Belgas
Coin and bullion	1,712,398,000	+ 14,561,000
Securities, Belgium and abroad	791,562,000	+ 3,135,000
Notes in circulation	2,763,316,000	+ 8,246,000
Current accounts	102,143,000	+ 21,399,000

—Reuter.

REICHSBANK
(000's omitted)

Assets	Feb. 15 Reichsmarks	Inc. or Dec. Reichsmarks
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,212	Unchanged
Gold and silver	2,851,614	+ 25,073
Of which deposited abroad	149,788	Unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies	401,556	+ 7,729
Bills of exchange and cheques	1,719,719	+ 240,248
Silver and other coin	158,837	+ 15,509
Notes of other German banks	16,828	+ 2,746
Advances	78,248	+ 23,495
Investments	93,277	Unchanged
Other assets	594,978	+ 2,234
LIABILITIES		
Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	177,212	Unchanged
Reserves	371,139	+ 51,531
Notes in circulation	4,166,854	+ 214,600
Other daily maturing obligations	505,257	+ 51,226
Other liabilities	156,989	+ 51,579

—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

United States dollars continued in demand, and New York gave little support for sterling in the afternoon, the rate falling to $4.85 29⁄32 and closing a little above the worst at $4.85 61-64, compared with $4.86 5-64 on Monday. The discount on three months' dollars was a little wider at 5⅛c. A further improvement occurred in the Canadian exchange, the Montreal rate closing at $4.89 1⁄16, finished at 124.21¼f., showing no alteration on balance. Most of the other Continental exchanges moved against sterling, the Brussels rate declining to 34.90½fr., the Milan to 92.89l., the Amsterdam to 12.11 13⁄16fl., and the Zurich to 25.19¼f. Further appreciation occurred in Swedish crowns. A slight recovery took place in the Spanish peseta, the Madrid rate closing at 39.35p., compared with 39.47½p. Leading South American exchanges were slightly higher, the Buenos Aires rate being finally 42⅝d., and the Rio exchange 5 33-64d. The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Feb. 18	Feb. 17
New York	8 to £	4.865	4.85 7⁄32-4.85 1⁄16	4.86-4.85 31⁄32
Montreal	8 to £	4.86⅔	4.85 7⁄32-4.85 1⁄16	4.86-4.85 31⁄32
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.18-124.23	124.18-124.23
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.90-34.91½	34.90-34.91½
Milan	Lire to £	92.86	92.87-92.92	92.88-92.92
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.19-25.20	25.19-25.20¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	375-375½	375-375½
Madrid	Pts. to £	198.28	195-199½	195-199½
Lisbon	Reis to £	25.2215	39.15-40.50	39.30-39.60
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.11⅜-12½	12.11⅜-12½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.39⅜-37⅛	20.36⅞-37⅛
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.565	34.49-34.54	34.50-34.55
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.78-27.83	27.80-27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	1164.25	164-164¼	164-164¼
Warsaw	Zlotys to £	43.86	43.84-43.89	43.83-43.89
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.24-25.29	25.23-25.29
Bucharest	Lei to £	818.6	818-819	817-819
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1,040-1,070	1,040-1,070
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	2757⁄8-2761⁄4	2757⁄8-2761⁄4
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48½-49	48½-49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-675
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.18-18.24	18.18-18.24
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.17⅛-18⅞	18.17⅛-18.18
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.11¼-12⅝	18.12⅝-13¼
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¼-18⅜	18.15⅜-18⅝
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97 11⁄16-97 13⁄16	97 11⁄16-97 13⁄16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1 5⁄32-1 3⁄16	1 5⁄32-1 3⁄16
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1 5⁄32-1 3⁄16	1 5⁄32-1 3⁄16
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1 5⁄32-1 3⁄16	1 5⁄32-1 3⁄16
Hong-kong	Per dol.	24.58d.	1/6¼-1/7¼	1/6¼-1/7¼
Kobe	Per yen		2/04¼-2/05⅛	2/04¼-2/05⅛
Shanghai	Per tael		1/11½-2/00¼	1/11½-2/00¼
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2 31⁄32-2 32⅛	2 31⁄32-2 32⅛
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅝-13⅜	12.12⅝-13⅜
Manila	Per dol.	24.06d.	2/04⅛	2/04⅛
E. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.89d.	55/64-55/64	55/64-55/64
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42⅝-42⅞	42⅝-42⅞
Montevideo	$ to £	40	39.75	42¼-42⅝
M'video	Pesos to £	34d.	43⅛-43⅜	39.75
Lima†	£S to £P	Par	23% prem.	43¼-43¾
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.40	23% prem.

10.15-10.40

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-3.05 o Kr.100. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	30 days' sight	90 days sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	96 0 0·95	8 9·94 17	6·94 6	3
New Zealand	98 0 0·95	8 9·94 17	6·94 6	3
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0·98	2 6·97 10	0·96 17	8

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	97 10 0	97 2 6
New Zealand	97 10 0	97 2 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

No bullion movements were announced by the Bank of England yesterday. The net influx since Wednesday last therefore remains at £12,681, as shown below:—

Arrivals		Withdrawals	
	£		£
Feb. 13—		Feb. 13 ..	Nil
Sovs. ..	25,000		
Feb. 14 ..	Nil	Feb. 14 ..	Nil
Feb. 15—		Feb. 15—	
Bar gold	8	Bar gold ..	8,508
		Sovs. ..	2,000
Feb. 17 ..	Nil	Feb. 17—	
		Bar gold ..	1,719
Feb. 18 ..	Nil	Feb. 18 ..	Nil
		Net influx ..	12,681
Total ..	£25,008	Total ..	£25,008

Net influx for 1930 to date, £4,645,548; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market £903,000 of South African BAR GOLD was available. Almost the whole was disposed of at 84s. 10½d. per ounce, compared with 84s. 10½d. on February 11. Germany took the bulk—namely, £840,000—India buying £10,000, the Continental trade £10,000, and the home trade £22,000.

SILVER was higher, the cash price rising 1/16d. to 20 1/16d. per ounce and the forward quotation ⅛d. to 20d. per ounce. Sales were on a restricted scale, and a small Chinese demand was reported.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from midday on February 13 to midday on February 17 amounted to £4,089, while exports amounted to £377,077, of which £313,640 went to Germany. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £40,515, and exports amounted to £225,938.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

INCREASED ACTIVITY

IRREGULAR AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Generally higher prices accompanied broader activity on the Stock Exchange to-day, but the rise attracted profit-taking and closing movements were mixed. Sales were returned at 3,795,000 shares.

The opening was firm, with indications of an increased outside demand stimulated by yesterday's evidence of foreign and domestic investment buying. Brokers reported a good accumulation of overnight buying orders chiefly for high-grade issues in the public utility group, including American Telephone and Telegraph, Consolidated Gas, and Public Service of New Jersey. The report of the last named shows that the corporation earned at the rate of $4.19 per share in 1929, as compared with $3.57 per share in 1928. Later the strength of Steel Common had a stimulating effect. It was announced that the mills of the Steel Corporation were operating at between 85 and 86 per cent. of capacity. Support for motor stocks was stimulated by prospects that spring business will develop better than had been anticipated.

The market continued firm in the early afternoon with a sustained demand bringing many stocks to new high levels for the current movement, but towards the end of the day scattered realizing tended to offset the effects of bull support and the close was irregular.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Feb. 18	Feb. 17
MONTREAL on:—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅞	4.89½
NEW YORK on:—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 15⁄16	4.85⅛
Cables	£1	—	4.85 15⁄16	4.85 1⁄16
60 days' sight	£1	4.86⅔	4.85	4.85 1⁄16
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.82	4.82 1⁄16
Seven days	£1	—	4.85½	4.85⅜
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	4.84½	4.84 15⁄16
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	3.91⅛	3.91⅜
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	5.23⅝	5.23⅞
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	40.04⅝	40.03⅜
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.73½	26.73½
Copenh'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82	26.81¼
Prague, cheques	100kr.	26.80	26.76½	26.77
Berlin, short sight	100rm.	23.80	2.96⅛	2.96⅛
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	23.85¼	23.86¼
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	13.92½	13.92½
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	19.29	19.29¼
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.07	14.08¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.49	17.48¾
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76½	1.76½
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.50	1.30	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	37.76	37.76
Rio, cables	1 milreis	32.45	11.15	11.10

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Feb. 18	Feb. 17
Atchison	233¾	234¼
Atl. Coast. B. & O.	169	170
Do., Pref.	117	117½
Brooklyn, M. T'slt	80	80
Can. Pac.	71	71¾
Cent., N.J.	215	216
Ches. & O.	280	280
Ch. G.W.	233	231
Ch., Mil. St. P.	14½	14¾
Do., Pref.	37	38
Ch., N.W.	88¼	88
Ch. Mil. St. P.	24⅞	25
Ch. Rock I. & P.	123	123
Del. & Hud.	175	175
Del., Lack.	146⅞	145
Erie	62	61⅞
Do., 1st Pf.	66	66
G.N., Pref.	98½	98
Ill. Cent.	129½	129
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	31	30¼
Int. Nickel	37⅜	37
Int. Paper	30	28½
Int. Tel.	72¼	70
Kennecott	53⅜	57½
Kresge S.S.	31⅜	31
K'ger, Sts.	29¾	29¼
Liggett & M.	97¾	97¾
Lorse-Wiln.	62	59
Mack Teks.	89	87
Montg'y W.	44⅞	44⅝
Nash M'trs.	52	52
Nat. Bisct.	210	205
Nat. Cash R.	77½	76
Nat. Dairy	77¾	80¼
N. Amer.	106⅞	106¾
Packard	18⅜	18⅝
Penn. A. Pet.	51¼	51¼
Pub. Ser. N.J.	95	92¾
Pullman	84	84
Radio Corp.	45⅛	43⅜
R'ton Steel	36½	36⅛
Ryl. Dutch	50¾	51
Sears R'b'k	90	91½
Shell Tran.	44⅛	44¾
Simms Pet.	21¼	21¼
Sloan S. Mt.	163	163
Std. Brands	36⅞	37
Std. Gas	122	122¼
Std. Oil of Cal.	57⅜	58⅜
Do., N.J.	59¾	59¾
Do., N.Y.	35½	35½
Studebaker	44¼	44⅝
Texas Corp.	51	51⅜
Tex. G. Sul.	62⅜	62⅛
Tidewater	10⅜	10⅝
Un. Carbide	93⅜	92¾
Un. Fruit	95½	95½
United Gas	39⅛	39⅜
U.S. Ind. Alc.	8⅜	8⅜
U.S. Rbr.	27	27½
U.S. Steel	187½	186¾
Do., Pref.	141½	141¼
W. Un. Tel.	216½	214¾
White Mg.	177¼	173⅜
Woolworth	64⅛	62½
Worth'n Pump	85	82
Youngst'n Sheet	130	128

BONDS

	Closing Prices Feb. 18	Feb. 17
Liby. Ln. 3½%	99⅛₂	99₃₂
Do. 4½%	100⅜₂	100₃₂
Do. (4th) 4¼%	101₃₂	101
U.K. 5½% 1937	104½	104½
Do. 5% 1960-90	83½	83½
Arg. 6% 1959	96¾	95½
Aust. 5½% 1957	89	88
A'stria 7% 1943	104⅝	104½
Belg. 6% 1955	102⅞	103¼
Brazil 8% 1941	110½	110
Do. 6½% 1952	100	100
Bulg. 7,'67	78	78
Canada, 5% 1931	100¼	100
Chile, 7,'42	101½	100¼
Do., 6,'60	88⅝	88⅝
Czech, 8% 1951	110	110
Denm'k 5% 1942	104⅝	104⅜
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	101⅞	101⅞
Do. 5½% 1953	101⅝	101⅝
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105	105¼
Finl., 6% 1945		
Fren. 7½% 1941	96¼	96
Do., 7,'49	120¾	121
Ger., 7,'49	114⅞	114⅝
Greek, 7% 1964	107¼	107
Hamb'g, 6, 1946	98¼	98¼
Hungary, 7½% '44	97	97
Ital., 7% 1951	100¾	100¾
Jap., 5½% 1954	98⅞	99
Norway 6% '50	103½	103⅜
Nord Rly. 6½% 1954	104¾	104½
P.L.M

COMPANY MEETINGS

IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY
(Of Great Britain and Ireland)

ANOTHER PROSPEROUS YEAR

STEADY EXPANSION OF THE BUSINESS

GIFT TO STAFF AND WORKPEOPLE

FAVOURABLE OUTLOOK

LORD DULVERTON'S SPEECH

The TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland), Limited, was held yesterday at Bristol.

The RIGHT HON. LORD DULVERTON of BATSFORD (the chairman of the company) presided over a crowded meeting.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditor's report having been read by Mr. R. J. SINCLAIR (the secretary),

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—In the first place, before considering the business which has brought us together, perhaps you would allow me to offer a personal, if somewhat belated, apology in that at this time last year, through causes over which I had no control—to wit, a certain influenza germ—I was unable to be present and place myself at your service. From a distance I tried to follow the proceedings, and the following day I read in the newspapers my speech and the account of the proceedings, which were so ably presided over by my friend Mr. H. W. Gunn. I read it with very great interest and, I would like to add, with very great satisfaction. With your consent we will, as usual, take the report and accounts as read, and I will proceed to comment upon the more important items in the accounts.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

Turning first to the balance-sheet on page 9, you may have observed that the form is slightly altered as compared with former years. This is in order to comply with the Companies Act, 1929, which came into force on November 1 last. A distinction is now made between associated companies and subsidiary companies. Subsidiary companies are those in which we hold more than 50 per cent. of the share capital or control the voting power; and you will observe that there is a note at the foot of the balance-sheet explaining how the profits and losses of such companies have been dealt with. Associated companies are those associated with us in trade in which we do not hold more than a 50 per cent. interest.

ITEMS ON THE ASSETS SIDE

The first item on the assets side of the balance-sheet—lands, buildings, plant, and machinery at cost, less amounts written off—amounts to £4,969,691, an increase of £47,028 during the year. The increase represents the amount spent on additions at our various branches to land, buildings, and plant, less the amounts provided for depreciation.

Goodwill, patent rights, and trade marks remain at £9,422,581, being the cost (as reduced by the sale of goodwill of export business in 1903), less amounts written off. As I have said before, this is a very conservative figure, having regard to the extent of the company's business, the profits earned, and the great commercial value of our brands and trade marks.

SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Investments in subsidiary and associated companies total £10,261,398, an increase of £1,450,364, which is mainly accounted for by the acquisition of new 6 per cent. Preference shares in the British-American Tobacco Company. As noted on the balance-sheet, the market value of the investments in associated companies is largely in excess of the book value; this, as you are aware, is mainly due to the company's holding in the Ordinary shares of the British-American Tobacco Company and its subsidiary, Tobacco Securities Trust, Limited. I would remind you that this holding represents our interest in the oversea trade in our brands. We have been asked on occasion to state precisely what that holding is, or what is its market value to-day. Its actual value is, of course, very considerable, but it cannot be measured by market quotations, and I cannot conceive it to be to the interests of the company that we should endeavour more closely to define it, and it is, of course, as a revenue-producing item, reflected in our profit and loss account.

Loans to and current accounts with subsidiary and associated companies amount to £1,320,998, an increase of £268,253.

LARGE LEAF STOCKS

Stock-in-trade, including leaf in transit and advances to branches abroad for purchase of leaf, &c., amounts to £29,340,736, a decrease of £1,154,697. The amount of this item is frequently subject to what I may term accidental fluctuation in that the date at which our accounts are made up falls in the middle of the buying season. It so happens that at that particular date this year the unspent balance of money sent over to America for the purchase of leaf was less than on the corresponding date last year. This does not mean that we are reducing our stocks, nor has there been any material variation in the price we have paid for our leaf as compared with last year. With our increasing trade increasing demands have been made on our stocks, which will be reflected in gradually increasing purchases. It is one of the points of strength of our company that our leaf stocks are very large and are most carefully bought; and the policy which has brought about this position is one that we shall most certainly maintain.

The debtors, after making ample provision for discounts to be allowed and doubtful debts, amount to £6,739,805, an increase of £133,034.

The investments in Government and other securities, taken at cost or market value, whichever is lower, amount to £9,862,441, a decrease, as compared with last year, of £3,077,511.

PENSION SCHEME FOR STAFF AND WORKPEOPLE

At our last annual meeting the shareholders were informed of the directors' decision to institute a contributory pension scheme for the company's staff and workpeople, and fairly full details were given of the lines on which that scheme would be established.

This year the directors' report contains a paragraph which refers to the elimination from our accounts of the item termed "Provision for Pensions." The sums represented by this item have been transferred to the approved fund, and the company has now made full provision for the liability which has been incurred in respect of pensions to its employees. That is the explanation of the decrease to which I have just referred.

I think you will be interested to know that the scheme was excellently received by the employees, of whom practically 100 per cent. of those eligible elected to join the fund within a very short time of its announcement. Your directors are more than ever convinced that the decision to institute the fund was a wise one and that the scheme will operate for the benefit of the company and of its employees alike.

The corporation loans not officially quoted remain at the same figure as last year—namely, £200,000.

Cash at bankers and in hand amounts to £4,426,579, a decrease of £339,982.

THE COMPANY'S CAPITAL

Turning to the other side of the balance-sheet (on page 8), it will be seen that the Ordinary share capital issued now amounts to £37,492,625, an increase of £7,540,928 during the year, of which £7,487,925 was allotted fully paid as a bonus to Ordinary shareholders at the rate of one share for every four shares held (in accordance with a resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on February 19 last). The difference is represented by allotments at par under certain restrictions and conditions to various individuals actively engaged in the management of the company and its branches. This is in pursuance of a policy which has in the past been fully approved by our shareholders and which has been found of great benefit to the company.

The deposits by, and current accounts with, subsidiary and associated companies, totalling £451,700, form new items in the balance-sheet, the corresponding figures in previous accounts having been included with the ordinary creditors.

Creditors, provision for taxation and bonus to customers, estimated capital liability under dividend guarantees, amounts set aside for obligations to pension fund, reserve for contingencies (including fluctuations in the value of leaf tobacco stocks), employers' liability, marine and other accounts, amount to £13,393,410. The reserve for contingencies included in this total has been diminished during the year by transfers to the pension fund and to the widows' and orphans' benefit account. The last-mentioned account stands as a separate item in the balance-sheet at £247,167.

The provision for pensions, &c., item, which appeared in previous balance-sheets, has, as I have already explained, been eliminated.

The general reserve, which at October 31, 1928, stood at £11,500,000, has been reduced by the amount of the share bonus authorized in February, 1929, and increased by a transfer from profit and loss account of £487,925, resulting in a balance of £4,500,000.

The last item in the balance-sheet is the profit and loss account, particulars of which will be found on pages 10 and 11.

PROFIT NEARLY £10,000,000

The net trading profit and interest and dividends on investments and loans (including very substantial amounts derived from dividends on capital employed outside the United Kingdom), after fully providing for all charges, depreciation of property and plant, bonus to customers, taxation, and £10,000 for directors' fees, &c., to £9,967,098, an increase of £367,393 as compared with the previous year. After transferring £487,925 to the general reserve account there remains a balance of profit for the year of £9,479,173.

The addition to this balance of the undivided profit brought from last year—namely, £1,169,098—gives an amount to be dealt with of £10,648,271.

Out of this total the dividends upon the three classes of Preference shares have been provided.

Upon the Ordinary shares an interim dividend of 7 per cent., free of tax, was paid on September 2 last, and it is now proposed, with your consent, to declare a final dividend of 8½ per cent. and a bonus of 1s. 6d. per share, both free of income-tax, being a total for the year of 23 per cent.

GIFT EQUIVALENT TO 16 PER CENT. ON SALARIES OR WAGES

The service rendered to the company by its employees during the past year has been in every way admirable. We have a most efficient and a most loyal body of workers, and it is with the greatest pleasure that I ask your endorsement of the decision of your directors to make, as on many previous occasions, a gift to staff and workpeople over and above their ordinary salary or wage. Under this gift each person who has been in receipt of a salary or wage from the company during the year ended October 31, 1929, or any part of it, and either still remains in the service of the company to-day or has left the company's service through no fault of his or her own, will receive a sum equivalent to 16 per cent. of the total salary or wage received by him or her during the said 12 months or lesser period. The general conditions of the gift remain the same, the directors reserving to themselves a discretion to grant or withhold a share in the gift in any case which may appear to them to require exceptional treatment.

REVIEW OF YEAR'S TRADING—EMPIRE TOBACCO

It is generally our practice on these occasions briefly to review the past year's trading and to say a word as to future prospects.

The year under review has been, I think, comparatively uneventful, but it has been marked by steady expansion of our trade and a further strengthening of the position of our most important brands.

Assisted by the low selling price made possible by the preferential duty, tobacco grown within the Empire continues to sell freely. The public have now the opportunity of buying Empire tobacco in every form.

As to the future, unless anything unforeseen should occur to check the present tendency towards increased consumption, I see no reason why our trade should not continue to expand. Competition in the trade is keen. We are out to meet competition, and we derive benefit from its stimulus.

I have already taken up a good deal of your time, but there is just one more remark I would like to make before I sit down. There is, I think, an atmosphere of friendliness about these meetings of ours which is testimony to the healthiness and soundness of our company. Further, I think it would be true to say that this good feeling has been, and I hope will continue to be, a true reflection of the attitude of all our shareholders.

A PRACTICAL METHOD OF SHOWING APPRECIATION

This brings me to a point on which I should like to touch for a moment. The point is obvious, but, perhaps for that very reason, it sometimes escapes attention; but it is not unimportant.

As our company has developed so have more and more people become directly interested in our prosperity. Our shareholders are to-day no inconsiderable section of the public who are our customers; and there is every reason to believe that they will continue to become more numerous.

Fortunately, I think, the commodity with which we are concerned is one of which our shareholders can show their appreciation in the most practical way—by smoking our brands and recommending others to smoke them. We are sending to each shareholder this year a small list giving the names and retail prices of selected brands, and with that list are enclosed examples of two of our latest introductions—"Three Castles" Medium and "Bachelor."

If the accounts which are before you are any criterion, then I think I may be justified in expressing to you and to the other shareholders our thanks for the excellent support you have given us during the past year.

We can, I think, with fairness claim that that support has been justified. For your part, you can rest assured that nothing that we can do will be left undone to ensure that the high quality of our brands will continue to merit your support and that of the smoking public of this country. Therefore to all our shareholders I say: let that support be continued and extended in every way possible.

I now have pleasure in moving: "That the report and accounts for the year to October 31, 1929, now presented, be received and adopted," and I will ask Mr. H. W. Gunn to second the resolution.

Mr. H. W. GUNN seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN.—The motion has been moved and seconded, but before I put it to the meeting I would ask if any shareholder has any questions.

Mr. F. HART DYKE asked if the figure of investments in associated companies was reflected in any way in the company's dividend distributions; if not, in what manner had their value as a new asset been dealt with?

Another SHAREHOLDER asked if economy dictated having the company's printing done in London instead of being given out locally?

The CHAIRMAN.—I will deal with the second question first. There is no consideration of economy as implied by my questioner—none whatever. In regard to my friend, the other shareholder, I have already said, on the subject of investments in British American Tobacco Company, that I do not consider it in the interest of the company to say any more, and I regret I have nothing more to say. (Laughter and cheers.)

The report was adopted unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN moved, and Mr. H. W. GUNN seconded, resolutions for the payment of dividends of 5½ per cent. upon the "A" Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of the company; 6 per cent. upon the "B" Six per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preference shares of the company; and 10 per cent. on the "C" Ten per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preference shares of the company for the year to October 31, 1929; and the payment of an interim dividend of 7 per cent. (free of income-tax) on the Ordinary shares of the company on September 2, 1929, be and the same are hereby approved and confirmed; further, that a final dividend of 8½ per cent. (free of income-tax) and a bonus of 1s. 6d. per share (free of income-tax) upon the Ordinary shares of the company to October 31, 1929, be declared and be paid on March 1, 1930.

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Mr. WILLIAM RENNIE.—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in moving "That the Right Hon. Lord Dulverton of Batsford, the Right Hon. Lord Bradbury of Winsford, G.C.B., Messrs. William Henry Blandy, Thomas Ruding Davey, Reginald Earle, Lawrence Hignett, William Nelson Mitchell, Leslie Hartwell Reed, Frederick John Walters, Walter Melville Wills, and Sir George Vernon Proctor Wills, Bt., retiring by rotation, and Mr. Walter Burnet James, retiring under Article No. 93 of the company's articles of association, be, and they are hereby, re-elected directors of the company." You will see that the first name on the list is that of our excellent chairman—(hear, hear)—who, of course, needs no introduction, as you already duly appreciate his work. I would just like to say this: There are none of you in this room who could be more convinced of the complete fitness of Lord Dulverton to fill the chair of this company than are those of us who have the privilege of working with him week in and week out throughout the year. (Hear, hear.) The second name is that of Lord Bradbury, who, as you would expect from his distinguished record, renders invaluable service to the company in all matters connected with finance. The remaining names are those of men who have been for many years connected with the tobacco trade of this country and with this company, and who by their ability and experience are evidently qualified to be directors; and I am sure you would wish to re-elect them. I have much pleasure in moving the resolution which I have just read.

Mr. A. B. MITCHELL.—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. RENNIE put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. E. J. TAYLOR.—I have been entrusted with a pleasant task, and it is to move "That Sir William Plender, Bt., K.B.E. (of Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths, and Co.), be and is reappointed auditor of the company for the current year at a remuneration of £1,500, exclusive of out-of-pocket expenses." I am sure you will agree with me that the name of the firm is one that stands almost pre-eminent in the profession, and no words of mine are necessary to say anything about Sir William himself. The name of his firm inspires the greatest confidence in all of us shareholders. It is with the greatest pleasure that I move the resolution.

Mr. REGINALD MONCKTON seconded the motion, and it was adopted.

SIR WILLIAM PLENDER ON THE COMPANY'S SUCCESS

SIR WILLIAM PLENDER, Bt.—I thank the shareholders for the honour of being appointed once again as the company's auditor, and I appreciate very much the personal references made to me by the proposer and seconder of the resolution. Speaking generally, the trade of the country is discouraging, and marked success in industrial and manufacturing enterprises is the exception. It is a relief, therefore, to review the continued prosperity of an undertaking which, in its life of 29 years, has not suffered any set-back.

This great company continues to advance under the wise and progressive direction of the executive and the board, the energetic and discerning management of its officers, and the efficiency and loyalty of the staff. Its profits are large, but so is its issued share capital of £50,850,000, covering the book-value of no fewer than 17 well-known businesses acquired many years ago, its interests in subsidiary and associated companies, and working capital, represented by stocks, liquid securities, &c. The results are in no way due to attempts at a monopoly or to unfair competition, but to an early conception and adaptation of the principles of rationalization in the widest and most scientific interpretation of that word.

The company's properties and plant have always been suited to the most modern ideas. Depreciation has been fully provided for, costs have been watched carefully, ample working capital has been preserved, the requirements of customers have been studied, the financial structure has been gradually strengthened by a consistently prudent dividend policy in relation to net profits, and a community of interests as between its administrative staff and workpeople and its customers in the sharing of profits has been cultivated to the advantage of each. All these factors have in their several ways contributed to results that have not been unsatisfactory to the shareholders and may I add, to the State also from a revenue and employment aspect.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES IN INDUSTRY

A comparison between this company and undertakings engaged in other manufactures and industries is not possible, nor would it be fair. Conditions which affect, for example, iron, steel, and the textile trades do not touch this company. Their troubles are to no little extent, but by no means entirely, affected by imports sold here at prices below home production costs, and by exports to countries with high tariff barriers. This company has no export trade, but, as a shareholder, it is largely interested in a company operating abroad from which considerable revenues are derived.

All the causes which I have outlined as the main factors of this company's success have not been followed, even in part, by many undertakings in the past. One reason may be that they had not the financial means possessed by this company wherewith to follow its example, but that cannot be the sole reason and they are now reaping the effects of a neglect of fundamental principles, which in industry are essential to development and prosperity. These facts, however, are being realized and movements are discernible in certain industries which are hopeful, though progress is slow, perhaps inevitably so.

May I say just this word in conclusion, that I congratulate the chairman on presiding over the fortunes of so great a company, and I congratulate the shareholders on having him as their chairman? (Cheers.)

VOTES OF THANKS

Mr. E. ROBERT STILL.—We must not let our meeting close without an expression of thanks to our chairman. I feel sure I am expressing the views of all the shareholders here when I say we regard the accounts which have been laid before us with the greatest satisfaction, and we congratulate both the chairman and his colleagues upon the successful results of the trading of our great company. Since we last met in this room we have realized that it is not only the shareholders of this company who recognize the great qualities which make our chairman such an ideal head of the company, for his Majesty the King has been pleased to summon Lord Dulverton to the House of Lords to take part in the counsels of the nation. I should like on behalf of our company to offer our warmest congratulations to Lord Dulverton upon the honour which has been accorded him, and I cannot help feeling that the honour he has attained has also been conferred upon the company by this action of his Majesty. I trust our chairman will long preside over us. While he is in our chair our interests are in safe hands, and we may look forward with confidence to the future prosperity of our company. I therefore beg to move a hearty vote of thanks to our chairman. I should like to associate with that vote of thanks his colleagues on the board, and the staff and workpeople for their loyal and successful efforts on our behalf during the year.

Mr. J. D. MACDONALD DEARDING expressed the hope that the chairman would long preside over them, and remarked that it was wonderful how he bore his great responsibilities and yet retained his youth.

The resolution was carried with cheers.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT

LORD DULVERTON, in reply, said:—After the kindness, not to say warmth, of the reception which you were good enough to give me, and the remarks of the proposer and seconder of this resolution, I feel really that there is not any great despondency among the shareholders here assembled to-day, and I am glad of that, because, believe me, when last year your authority was sought for the increase of our capital, that recommendation had not been put before you without the most careful and the most anxious consideration of your directors. Ladies and gentlemen, I hope and believe that you feel what I frankly confess I feel, that events this year have fully justified the step which was taken on that occasion. (Cheers.) On behalf of myself and of the directors of the company, I would like to thank the proposer and seconder most warmly for the kind words they have spoken, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for your most generous reception of their remarks; and in conclusion may I say I simply look forward to meeting you again in 12 months' time.

The proceedings then terminated.

COOK, SON AND CO. (ST. PAUL'S), LTD.

DIFFICULT TRADING YEAR

FALL IN TEXTILE VALUES

COMPANY'S STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

MR. RALPH COOK'S ADDRESS

The TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Cook, Son and Co. (St. Paul's), Limited, was held yesterday at Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. RALPH MONTAGUE COOK, J.P. (vice-chairman), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Sidney Pepper) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Since we last had the pleasure of meeting you in this hall two of our directors have retired. I refer to Mr. Arthur Pragnell, the late vice-chairman and managing director, and Mr. F. J. Salmon, the former after 45 years' and the latter after 54 years' continuous service with our company and its predecessors, and I am sure you will join with us in wishing them many years of good health to enjoy their retirement, to which they are so justly entitled.

Owing to the vacancy in the vice-chairmanship thus created, I have had the honour of being elected by the board to fill that office, and you may be sure that I shall endeavour to carry out the responsibilities attached to that position to the best of my ability.

You will be pleased to hear that our chairman, Sir Herbert Cook, has considerably improved in health, and therefore has been able to take a more active part in conducting the affairs of the company and regularly presides at our board meetings.

You will no doubt observe that certain rearrangements have been made in the directorate. Mr. Cotton has been appointed managing director; he has held the office of assistant managing director since the inception of the company (10 years), and has served in a general capacity for some 24 years. Mr. Alan Pragnell has been appointed assistant managing director, thereby succeeding Mr. Cotton; he has represented the company in the South-Eastern Counties, and since 1923 has been acquiring special warehouse experience.

With reference to the accounts, copies of the report and balance-sheet have been in your hands for some days, and I propose, with your permission, that they be taken as read. (Agreed.) I will therefore proceed to deal with the principal items contained in that report and accounts.

THE PROFITS

The profits do not come up to our hopes or anticipation, being £39,480 3s. 1d. less than those earned in 1928, but you, as practical men, conversant with the difficulties of the past year with which our trade has had to contend, will not be surprised at a diminution in profits. Your directors have located the departments principally responsible for this fall and have taken suitable action accordingly. This in itself reflects upon the profits of the year.

The basic difficulties from which our trade has been suffering are common to many other industries in the country, and have been fully dealt with in the reports of our large banking institutions, but in our own line it may be of interest to note the very severe fall in textile values that occurred during the past year, particularly in regard to wool. Between January and October there was a fall of more than 15 per cent., the decline being most marked in July. This continued through the winter months and reached the climax in December (which alone showed a fall of 7 per cent.). The total decline registered for the year was in excess of 25 per cent. This will give you some idea of the difficulties we have been faced with, and the board can assure you that the most scrupulous care has been taken in valuing the stocks.

CONTRIBUTORY BASIS OF THE PENSION FUND

In comparing the results of the year under review with those of the preceding year we have to bear in mind that the contribution to the pension fund in 1928 was dealt with as an appropriation of the net profit to the amount of £5,000, but this year, our pension fund being on a settled basis, the payment of £8,443 under the adopted scheme is a charge against the profit before the balance with which we have to deal can be arrived at.

The fact that the pension fund is now a properly constituted and active fund on a mutually contributory basis will, I am sure, be a matter of much gratification to you as shareholders, as you have so often expressed your views to this end. (Hear, hear.)

THE BALANCE-SHEET

Before dealing with the recommendation in our report I think it would be convenient to refer to the balance-sheet, and you will note that the requirements of the new Companies Act do not necessitate any substantial alteration in the method of presenting our accounts to that which has been adopted since the formation of the company.

On the assets side the properties and fixtures call for no comment. The stocks are less by £78,679 than in the preceding year. Our trade and sundry debtors and bills receivable are £21,905 less than last year. The loan of £35,000 to Messrs. John Howell and Co., Limited, to which business I shall refer again later, has been repaid since the date of the balance-sheet.

The investment account shows gilt-edged securities of £768,663, being an increase of £78,043 over last year's investments of the same class; other investments, apart from the shares in John Howell and Co., Limited, stand at £72,639.

The present market price of the gilt-edged securities is in excess of the cost price. The market prices of the other investments, in common with all such investments, have been affected by the recent financial upheaval, but in spite of this are producing a satisfactory return.

Turning to the other side of the balance-sheet, the creditors of £196,004 are £37,624 less than last year, and you will note that the reserve property fund has been divided this year as to £24,380 invested in gilt-edged securities and £10,928 which represents a gift made by Sir Herbert Cook in 1923, being the value of the Ravensbourne clubhouse and grounds presented by him to the company.

THE INVESTMENT IN JOHN HOWELL AND CO.

Reverting to Messrs. John Howell and Co., Limited, and the investment of £169,803 in the shares of that company made in 1926, I would remind you that at the time we purchased the controlling interest in that business the advantage of amalgamations was very much in the air, arising no doubt from the formation of trusts in connexion with the retail trade, and various inquiries were on foot as to the wholesale houses. For these and other sound reasons the question of controlling Messrs. John Howell and Co., Limited, was carefully gone into by your board. The value of the property was reported upon by our estate valuers and surveyors, and what appeared to us very favourable terms of purchase were agreed upon.

The business, however, has not responded to our expectations, and after giving it a fair trial your board came to the unanimous conclusion during the year under review that further to carry it on would be undesirable in your interests, and therefore John Howell and Co., Limited, is in course of being wound up. We have acquired the stock and goodwill, and arrangements have been made with the liquidator whereby the book debts are to be paid at our counting-house.

The final result cannot at present be estimated, as it depends upon the realization of the properties which, as you are all aware, occupy a very commanding position and have great possibilities.

LIQUID ASSETS

Ladies and gentlemen,—I think you will agree that our balance-sheet shows the company to be in an exceptionally healthy and strong position, in view of the fact that so great a proportion of our assets are liquid in the form of cash and gilt-edged securities.

Before concluding my remarks, I wish to convey the thanks of the board to all members of the staff for the continued support they have given us. I think they realize the great interest the directors take in their individual welfare and how much we appreciate the good services they render to the company.

As you will see from the report, the profit for the year, together with the balance brought forward, amounts to £159,164, from which has to be deducted the Preference dividend already paid, leaving a balance of £73,852 6s. 3d. to be dealt with.

I will now move:—"That the report of the directors and the balance-sheet as submitted to this meeting be received and adopted, and that a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. be paid on the issued Ordinary share capital of the company for the year ended December 31, 1929, amounting to £33,379 10s., and the balance of £40,472 16s. 3d., subject, as usual, to the liability for the three months' Preference dividend to the end of the year, be carried forward," and I will ask Mr. Cotton to second the resolution, but before putting it to the meeting I shall be glad to receive any comments that you may wish to make. (Cheers.)

Mr. CECIL COTTON, the managing director.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—In rising to second the resolution, I do not propose to elaborate in any way our chairman's remarks, but I should like to take the opportunity of thanking our buyers and the many senior members of our staff for their kind expressions of good will on my appointment as managing director. Their promises of loyal support encourage me to look forward with confidence to the future, and, I am sure, will be appreciated by the shareholders as much as they are by the board and by me personally.

SHAREHOLDERS' QUESTIONS

Mr. EASTERBROOK asked what the item "Other investments, £72,639," consisted of. He also desired to know whether the directors were able to accept the stock of John Howell and Co. at that company's valuation.

Mr. G. F. MORRIS asked whether the chairman was quite satisfied with the item of £169,803 appearing on the credit side of the balance-sheet as an investment in John Howell and Co., Limited. Unless there was some appreciable offset to that amount, it appeared to him doubtful whether it should be included in quite that form.

Mr. W. B. MORRISON said he thought that the balance-sheet contained as many elements of an investment trust company as of a trading company, and personally he did not regard the existence of large amounts in cash and gilt-edged securities as necessarily of an advantage to a trading company. The business of the board was to utilize the funds of the company in trading. He thought there was something wrong in the way in which the business was conducted. They should not sit down and let people take away their business, but go out and fight.

Mr. SHEARNE said that in his opinion the business was being properly managed and that the directors were doing their best under great difficulties. Therefore he supported the resolution.

Mr. COLE said that in spite of the unsatisfactory figures of the last two years he noticed that the directors' fees still stood at £10,000. He thought it would be a graceful act on the part of the members of the board if they could follow the example of some others in accepting less than the full amount.

A CAUSE OF DIFFICULTIES

SIR WALTER WILLSON said that he was told by people in the trade that the difficulties of firms such as Cook, Son and Co. were due to the fact that the big stores were now able to go direct to the manufacturers for their requirements. He would like to know the chairman's opinion on this aspect of the question, and, if it was true that the trade was disappearing, what step the directors contemplated taking to make good in other directions.

Mr. J. HAWKS asked what justification there was in the chairman's opinion for the present amount standing as a credit under the heading of goodwill.

Mr. BOWERS objected to the payment of £8,443 to the pension fund in view of the reduction in dividend.

Mr. GAY said he thought that the company had made a great mistake in its policy of extending its premises.

Mr. J. P. WHITE said that he for one believed that the business of John Howell and Co. could have turned the corner and should not have been shut down.

Mr. TYLER said that he thought some drastic reformation was necessary and that the expenses should be gone into very carefully. He also considered that the amount at which the goodwill stood—namely, £325,000—should be reduced.

Mr. G. HUMPHRIES said he would like to know how much was derived from the interest on the £816,000 investments.

Mr. BISHOP said he thought that the shareholders ought to be told something of the circumstances which made the directors think that the business of John Howell was worth taking over. He would like to know whether the same firm acted as valuers for both John Howell and Cook, Son and Co. They had a general reserve of £200,000, and he suggested that that item should be transferred so that the goodwill could be written down by that amount and thus stand at £125,000. He also suggested that the capital of the company should be written down.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLY

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said that it was obvious that the item of £169,803 on the credit side of the balance-sheet was a correct one, otherwise it would not be there. As to the whole question of the John Howell investment, as he had already stated, it was, at the time, put to them that it would be a good thing to employ some of their spare capital to better advantage than perhaps they could by employing it in general investments. They took every precaution and had the estate valued by estate valuers and surveyors. It had been suggested by some of the shareholders that they should invest in a business of a similar nature to their own, and after full inquiries the board agreed. He could say no more as the matter was now in the hands of the liquidator.

With regard to Mr. Morrison's question he admitted that they had large outside investments, and he was only too sorry that they could not employ the money in their own business. But in view of the troubles they had been through and the possible further troubles ahead, it was a question of whether they would not be wise to conserve their resources. He would ask Mr. Arthur Cook to deal more fully with the value of the investments.

Mr. ARTHUR R. COOK said that the investments in the gilt-edged section were quite substantially in excess of the value shown in the balance-sheet. They were yielding a return of approximately 4½ per cent. The other investments, which stood at £72,000 in the balance-sheet, were yielding a fraction under 7 per cent., They consisted of a number of small investments in thoroughly sound industrial undertakings.

The CHAIRMAN said that in reply to Mr. Cole's question regarding directors' fees a certain amount of the remuneration to the directors was for departmental management. All their directors were active managing directors of various departments. Sir Walter Willson had spoken of the big stores going to the manufacturers direct, and obviously that was the cause of a great deal of the trouble. The directors would most certainly make every possible effort to meet the situation. When the general reserve stood at £325,000 they would be very glad to deal with it in reducing goodwill. As to the pension fund, this, in response to shareholders' requests, had been put on a proper basis and passed by the Inland Revenue authorities. They had not extended their premises during the past year. They had actually given up some smaller premises and were thinking of disposing of further premises. The board were still of the opinion that the company at the present time would be weakened by any reduction of capital which involved a distribution of part of its surplus funds.

THE LIQUIDATION OF JOHN HOWELL AND CO.

Mr. NICHOLSON said he had been appointed liquidator for the winding-up of John Howell and Co. The stock had been carefully valued and the buyers of Messrs. Cook, Son and Co. were not dissatisfied with the prices fixed. The liquidation was going on perfectly satisfactorily. He had £100,000 of book debts to collect, and he had paid off all the liabilities of the company, including the £35,000 owing to Messrs. Cook, Son and Co. It was impossible to say what would be the result of the liquidation because the main outstanding assets were the leases of the property. When John Howell and Co. was taken over Messrs. Cook, Son and Co. obtained a valuation of the leases from Messrs. Douglas Young, who stated that at that time, in their opinion, they were worth considerably more than the £63,000 at which they stood in the balance-sheet.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. ARTHUR R. COOK proposed the re-election of the retiring directors, Sir Herbert Cook, Bt., and Mr. E. E. Godfrey.

Mr. HARRY DAY seconded the motion, and it was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. GODFREY, seconded by Mr. D. W. A. PRAGNELL, Messrs. Nicholson, Beecroft and Co. were reappointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

(Continued at foot of next column)

THE SCOTTISH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

CONTINUED PROSPERITY

RECORD NEW BUSINESS

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Scottish Life Assurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday in Edinburgh.

His GRACE the DUKE of ATHOLL, K.T., D.S.O., presided and, in moving the adoption of the report for 1929, said:—At a time such as this, when there is pessimism in various quarters in regard to the trade of the country, it is gratifying to be able to record continued prosperity in our own business. It is all the more satisfactory because the year 1929 was by no means uneventful. It witnessed at its commencement an epidemic of influenza, later on a General Election with a change of Government, and, subsequently, financial trouble in London, as well as a financial crash in New York. It might not, therefore, have been surprising if our new business had been adversely affected; but the excellent work of the company's representatives surmounted these difficulties and resulted in a record total of new business.

NEW ASSURANCES

The new assurances granted during the year amounted to £1,388,000, and of that amount £49,000 was reassured with other companies, leaving a net new business of £1,339,000, which is very nearly £100,000 above the total of 1928, which in itself constituted a record. The net new premiums were £177,000. Of this £138,000 was in respect of assurances amounting to £192,000 effected by single premiums; the larger number of these assurances carried with them a debt, but by no means all, because it is satisfactory to state that single premiums to the extent of nearly £55,000 were paid in full, representing assurances of £82,000.

The total life premium income (net) amounted to £581,000. The annual premium income, apart from single premiums, has increased by £12,000. The interest on the life funds, after deducting income-tax, reached £270,000. This represents a net rate (that is after deducting income-tax) of £4 15s. 10d. per cent., as compared with £4 15s. per cent. in 1928.

The fact that throughout the current quinquennium we have been able to earn on the average distinctly more than 4½ per cent. is an important factor in the success of the company, because in our actuarial valuation we base the calculations on a rate of only 3 per cent. The claims by death amounted to £161,000.

Measured by the most correct actuarial method, known technically as the "Death Strain" method, the ratio of actual claims to expected claims represented 58 per cent. This is actually a point lower than in the previous year, although we, like all insurance companies, experienced a heavy death-rate during the time of the influenza epidemic.

RATIO OF MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

The ratio of expenses of management, including commission, to premium income was 13.4 per cent., as compared with 12.7 per cent. for the previous year. The increase is due in great measure to two causes: first, the increase in the new business with its relative expenses; and secondly, the reduction in the single premiums received during the year. The addition to the life funds was virtually £400,000, and on only one occasion has that increase been exceeded. At the end of the year the funds amounted to £5,975,000. The gross income of the company from all sources amounted to £952,000, and the total outgo was £559,000.

VALUE OF INVESTMENTS

While it is at a quinquennial investigation that we are chiefly concerned with the value of our investments, still, in view of recent events in the City of London, it may not be amiss to state that our position is most satisfactory. All our securities, including those lodged with our bankers, have, as usual, been examined by the auditors and reported to be in order. Notwithstanding the fall in market prices which has taken place, the value of the investments at December 31, based on the low prices which prevailed at that date, is very substantially in excess of the value at which they appear in the balance-sheet.

CAPITAL APPRECIATION

In conclusion, I may say that it appears to me that one lesson to be learnt from the events of the past year in London, New York, and elsewhere is the superiority of life assurance as an investment. Many who in the past have waved it aside on the ground that they could do better with their money have seen their investments dwindle in value, sometimes to the vanishing point. Very different is the position of those who have had the foresight to entrust their savings to an institution such as ours, where they have had the satisfaction of seeing their assurances increase year by year through bonus additions even throughout the darkest period of war, and throughout some still darker financial periods in peace.

SIR JOHN LORNE MACLEOD, G.B.E., LL.D., chairman of the board, seconded, and the report was adopted, with the declaration of a dividend of 18 per cent., less tax.

NATIONAL SAVINGS IN THE CITY

At the recent annual meeting of the Council of the City of London National Savings Committee, SIR WILLIAM PLENDER presiding, the report on the past year's work was received and adopted.

The national savings movement in the City continues to grow perceptibly. During the year 1929, 1,486,479 certificates were sold by City banks and post offices, a net increase of nearly 50,000 over 1928, and during the past 10 years they have sold well over 17,000,000 certificates. The number of Savings Associations also continues to increase. By December 31, 1929, there were 690 Associations in the City, and during that year 526,000 certificates were purchased through the Associations alone, an increase of over 20,250 certificates on the total sold through this medium in 1928. Eighty new Associations were formed during the year, and the membership of all the City Associations stood at 44,500, a substantial increase on the previous year.

The position of national savings among the mercantile marine is at present being explored. It is hoped before long to provide a means to enable seamen to benefit by the purchase of savings certificates, and if possible to form Associations among them.

The schemes for saving in industry, introduced by the National Savings Committee in 1928, have been taken up in the City by a number of companies already, and many others are considering them. Full particulars of these or of the seven other schemes available for Savings Associations can be obtained by any City firms from the City of London Savings Committee, 3, Bank-buildings, Lothbury, E.C.2. (Tele.: Metropolitan 0747.)

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from July 1*
Metropolitan ..	£35,800	+2,500	+12,000 (Jan. 4)
Assam-Bengal (Jan. 18)	Rs.4,23,000	−30,544	−7,81,080 (April 1)
Calcutta Trams. ..	Rs.1,22,746	−3,330	−84,473 (Jan. 1)
Canadian Pacific ..	$2,898,000	−523,000	−4,380,000 (Jan. 1)
Cent. Uruguay ..	£36,754	+9,852	−2,862
Do., Estn. Exten.	£8,479	+1,751	+3,236
Do., Nthn. Extn.	£4,730	+1,545	−5,541
Do., Westn. Extn.	£3,688	+196	−5,064
Cordoba Central	£51,000	−6,000	−277,000
H.E.H. Nizam's— (Co's lines) (Jan. 25) :—			
Broad gauge s'tm.	Rs.2,53,246	+21,858	+9,55,322 (April 1)
Do., Hyd. Gd.Vly.	Rs.2,13,891	+2,740	−70,948
Do., Govt. Lines worked by Co.:—			
Broad gauge ..	Rs.44

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	—	Mar. 4	Mar. 18
Pay-day ..	To-morrow	Mar. 6	Mar. 20

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½%	53¼ 54	-⅛
88⅛ 81⅝	War Loan, 3½%	83¼ 85½	-⅛
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5%	101⅛ 101⅝	-⅛
101⅛ 99½	Do., 4%	101⅛ 101⅝	-⅛
91¼ 82½	Wdg. Loan, 4%	101⅛ 101⅝	-⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4%	87⅞ 88⅜	-⅛
95⅝ 90	Do., Sm. Bds.	93⅞ 94⅜	-⅛
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	76⅛ 76¾	-⅛
100 93	Do., 4%	96⅛ 96¾	-⅛
100⅛ 99⅛	Treas. 5% '39-'69	99⅝ 99¾	-⅛
101⅜ 97⅛	Do., 5% '39-'69	100¼ 100⅝	-⅛
100 96⅛	Do., 4% '40-'50	101 101¼	-⅛
98⅛ 94⅞	Do., 4% '42-'52	99⅛ 99½	-⅛
97⅛ 93⅝	Do., 4% '44-'64	99⅛ 99⅝	-⅛
60¼ 55	Do., 4% '47-'57	97¾ 98	-⅛
66 60¼	Do., 4% '50-'60	56 57	-⅛
65⅝ 60	Do., 3½%	61½ 62⅛	-⅛
84¼ 80	Local Loans, 3½%	62⅝ 62⅝	-⅛
266 239	Do., 3½% '53-'58	82 84	-⅛
82⅛ 77¼	Bank of England	247 250	-⅛
71¼ 60	Egyptian, 5%	80 82	-⅛
61¼ 50½	India, 3½%	58 59	-⅛
51⅛ 44	Do., 3%	49½ 50½	-⅛
101⅛ 98	Do., 2½%	41 43	-⅛
92¼ 80¼	Do., 5%	98½ 99½	-⅛
109 103⅛	Do., 4% '60-'55	81¼ 82¼	-⅛
66⅝ 60	Sudan, 4½%	106 107	-⅛
76¼ 70	Ldn. Cty., 3%	61¼ 62¾	-⅛
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 3½%	72¾ 73¾	-⅛
104¼ 100	Do., 5% '40-60	100⅝ 101¼	-⅛
65¼ 59	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	101⅛ 101½	-⅛
67 58⅜	Met. Water, "B"	62½ 63½	-⅛
85⅛ 81	Do., "A"	62½ 63½	-⅛
73¼ 67⅛	Met. Cons., 3%	85½ 84½	-⅛
64 58	Do., 2½%	69 70	+¼
85¼ 76¼	Pt. of Lond., 3½%	59½ 60½	+¼
100⅛ 95	Do., "A"	94 95	-¼

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	98 99	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5%	45-75 90 91	..
91¾ 85¼	Can., 4%	45-75 90 91	..
98⅞ 78½	Do., 5%	30-60 88¼ 88¾	..
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4%	16-36 94½ 95	..
82⅝ 79¾	Do., 3½%	29-49 80¾ 81¼	..
81¼ 78¼	Do., 3%	23-43 79¾ 80¼	..
113¾ 108½	G.Cst., 6%	45-75 108¼ 109¼	..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5%	48-58 100 100½	..
76⅜ 71⅝	Natal, 3½%	34-44 80 83	..
88 85¼	N.S.W.	29-49 74¾ 75¼	..
77 69¼	Do., 3%	35 84½ 85½	..
82⅝ 78¾	Do., 3½%	30-50 87¾ 88¼	..
91¼ 86¼	Do., 4%	1933 92½ 93	..
102 92	Do., 5%	45-65 87½ 88½	..
104 98¼	N. Zeal., 4%	47-57 90 91	..
101⅝ 91⅞	Do., 4%	45-65 100½ 101	..
98⅝ 91⅞	Do., 4½%	43 92¼ 92¾	..
98⅛ 93⅛	Do., 3½%	40 87½ 88	..
94½ 88⅛	Do., 3%	1945 78½ 79	..
100 89	Nwz., 5%	47-57 98½ 99	..
84¼ 75¾	Qld., 5%	40-60 87½ 88½	..
90¼ 86	Do., 4%	45-75 85 86	..
74½ 72	Do., 3½%	20-35 71½ 72½	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Feb. 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
84 80⅝	Arg., 4% Resolution	80½ 81¼	..
91 ..	Do., 4% 1900	80½ 81½	..
103⅛ ..	Do., Post Cap., 5%	90½ 91½	..
99¼ ..	Austrian, 4%	10¾ 10¾	-¼
91¼ ..	Belgian, 7%	102⅝ 103¼	-¼
91¼ ..	Berlin (City of), 6%	110 111	..
50¼ ..	Brazil, 4% 1889	50½ 51	-½
53¾ ..	Do., 4% Resolution	53 54	..
65 ..	Do., 5% 1913	63 64	..
75 ..	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	75 76	..
81⅛ ..	Do., 6½% 1927	81½ 82½	-½
66⅝ ..	Buenos Aires, 3½%	56 57	-½
92⅞ ..	Bulgaria, 7%	79 81	..
85⅞ ..	Chile, 6% 1926	102 104	..
105 ..	Do., 5% 1911	85 87	..
99 ..	Chinese, 5% 1896	98½ 99½	..
83¼ ..	Do., 4½% 1898	81½ 82½	..
84¼ ..	Do., 5% 1912	83¼ 84¼	-¼
61¼ ..	Do., 5% 1913	48½ 49½	-½
66¾ ..	Do., Shanghai-N. 5%	61¼ 62¼	..
29 ..	Do., Tientsin-P.	25 26	..
32 ..	Do., Hukuang, 5%	28 29	..
112⅝ ..	Czechoslovakia, 8%	111½ 112½	..
98 ..	Egyptian Unified	77 79	..
21 ..	French, 4%	20 20½	..
106 ..	Do., 4%	19¾ 20¼	..
106⅝ ..	Midi, 6%	105½ 106½	..
106⅝ ..	Orleans, 6%	105½ 106½	..
104⅝ ..	P.L.M., 6%	105½ 106½	..
104⅝ ..	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	107½ 108½	..
106⅝ ..	German, 7%	105 106	..
67 ..	Greek Monopoly, 4%	20 21	..
103⅝ ..	Do., 5% 1914	75 77	..
104⅝ ..	Do., 7% Refugee	101½ 102½	..
101 ..	Do., 6% Stabilization	89 90	..
17¼ ..	Hungarian, 7%	100½ 101½	..
114 ..	Italian, 3½%	30½ 31½	..
105 ..	Do., Cit. Consort. "B"	103 104	..
73½ ..	Japan, 4% 1899	73¼ 74¼	..
91¼ ..	Do., 6% 1907	91¼ 92¼	-¼
94¼ ..	Do., 6% 1924	92¼ 93¼	-¼
19½ ..	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	19½ 20½	-½
81 ..	Mexican, 5%	20 22	..
90¼ ..	Do., 4%	20 22	..
49¾ ..	Mexico, 6% 1928	80½ 81½	..
49¾ ..	Polish, 8%	90 91	..
4 ..	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	4¼ 4¾	..
4 ..	Rotumanian, 4% Cons.	3 4	..
4 ..	Russian, 4% 1889	3 4	..
103 ..	Do., 5% 1906	4 5	..
14½ ..	Siamese, 6% 1924	102 103	..
65 ..	Turkish, 4% Unified	14 15	..
.. ..	Uruguay, 5½%	64 65	..
118⅛ ..	Peruvian Corp.	115½ 121⅛	..
53½ ..	Do., Pref.	53 53½	..
105½ ..	German Potash, 7%	103 106	..
82 ..	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	81¾ 82¾	+¼

BRITISH RAILWAYS

91½ ..	Great Western	91¼ 92	..
— ..	Do., 4% Deb.	78 79	-¼
— ..	Do., 5% Gtd.	98 96	-¼
— ..	Do., 5% Pref.	97¼ 98¼	-¼
52 ..	L. Mid. and Scottish	51¼ 52	-¼
— ..	Do., 4% Deb.	76¼ 77¼	-¼
— ..	Do., 4% Gtd.	75¾ 76½	-¼
11⅛ ..	Do., 4% Pref.	70¾ 71¾	-¼
55 ..	L. and N. East., Def.	70¼ 71¼	-¼
— ..	Do., Pref.	93¼ 94¼	-¼
— ..	Do., 5% Deb.	85¼ 86¼	-¼
— ..	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	56¼ 57¼	-¼
— ..	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	72¼ 73¼	-¼
— ..	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	67¼ 68¼	-¼
64 ..	Metropolitan	63¼ 64¼	-¼
74½ ..	Met. Dist.	64¼ 65¼	-¼
30¾ ..	Southern, Defd.	74½ 75½	-¼
75 ..	Do., Pref.	80¾ 81¼	-¼
— ..	Do., 5% Deb.	73 74	-¼
— ..	Do., 4% Deb.	76¼ 77¼	-¼
— ..	Do., 5% Gtd.	77¼ 77¾	-¼
— ..	Do., 5% Pref.	95 96	-¼
23⅜ ..	Underground, 5%	89¼ 90¾	-¼
109 ..	Do., Income ..	23 0 23 6	..
.. ..	..	107½ 109½	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

83 ..	Antofagasta, Cons.	81 83	-½
— ..	Argentine Gt. Western	78 80	-½
94½ ..	Argentine N. Eastern	25½ 27½	-½
85½ ..	B.A. Gt. Southern	91½ 93½	-½
74 ..	B.A. and Pacific	81½ 83½	-½
222 ..	B.A. Western	81½ 83½	-½
80 ..	Canadian Pacific	71 75	..
78 ..	Central Argentine	77½ 78½	..
78 ..	Central Uruguay	77½ 78½	..
27 ..	Cordoba Central	72 74	..
28½ ..	Do., 2nd Pref.	16½ 18½	-½
80½ ..	Costa Rica	26 29	..
.. ..	Entre Rios	28 29	..
.. ..	Int. Cent. America	79 81	..
50 ..	Leopoldina	30 34	..
8 ..	Mexican, 1st Pref.	49 51	..
4½ ..	Do., 2nd Pref.	7 9	..
183 ..	Nitrate (Bearer)	4½ 4¾	-⅛
24 ..	San Paulo	180½ 184½	..
.. ..	United of Havana	24 26	-1

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7½	..	Lloyds, A ..	60⅛	..
Alexanders	5⅝	..	Martins	7¼	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅝	..	Merc. Ind. C	13	..
Bk. of Aust.	11⅞	..	Midland, £1	60⅛	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	6⅜	-⅛	Do., "B"	58⅝	..
Bk. of Mtl.	64⅜	..	Do., 1st Pf.	74	..
Bk.of N.S.W.	56⅜	..	National	2⅛	..
Barclays, A	8	..	Nat. Dist. B	9⅜	-⅛
Do., B.	55⅛	-3d	Nat. Egypt	32¾	..
Do., D.C.O.	26⅛	-3d	Nat. India	48	..
B. Overseas	5¼	..	Nat. Prov. £4	15⅛	-⅛
Can. Com.	54⅜	..	Ryl. of Can.	54⅜	..
Char. India	16⅝	-¼	Stand. S.A.	14⅜	..
District	3⅝	..	Un. of Aust.	10¾	..
Eng. S. & A.	6⅛	-⅛	Un. Discount	31⅝	-⅛
Hambros	9	..	Westminster	76⅛	-⅛
Hongkong ..	116	..	Wms. Dens A	42⅜	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19	..	Nthn. Assur.	16¼	..
Atlas Assur.	13	-⅛	Phœnix, p.	14⅛	..
Britannic	15	-⅛	Prudential	9⅜	-⅛
Com. Union	2¾	..	Do., "B"	58⅝	..
Eagle Star	11¼	..	Royal	8⅛	..
Employ'rs Liab.	74/6	..	R. Exchange	16¼	..
Gen. Accdt.	14⅜	..	Scottish, "A"	16¼	..
Guardian	9⅛	..	Sea	75/0	..
Ldn. and L.	27¾	..	Sun Insur.	38	..
Ldn. Assur.	10	..	Sun Life	54	..
N. Brit. & M.	33½	..	Yorksh're(50/-)	6⅛	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/7½	..	Engl. Cotton	2⅛	..
Bleachers	2⅛	-6d	Fine Spinners	25/8	..
Bradford Def.	17⅛	..	Hoyle, J.	2⅜	-9d
Brit. Dyers	26/3	-1/6	Impl. Chem.	25/6	3d
Brit. Celanese	2⅜	1¼d	Do., Defd.	8⅛	..
Do., 2nd Pf.	10/6	+6d	Jute Ind., Pf.	2 10⅛	-1d
B. Sta. Dyers	5/3	..	Lilpen Thread	11/32	..
Brit. Rubber	5⅛	-1/32	Lister	14/9	..
Calico Print.	13/6	..	Patons & B.	47/6	..
Can. Celanese	2⅝	..	Rylands	21/9	..
Cr'tse Amer.	6⅝	+⅛	Salt Union	13/32	..
Crosfield	64/3	..	Suits (4 B'rs)	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	9/0	..	Tenia Vheom	11/9	..
Courtaulds ..	21⅛	+1/32	Warded Dwf	1/0	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Am. Elec. In.	26/9	-3d	Hydro Elec.	43⅜	..
Atlas	26/4½	..	Johnson & Ph.	33/6	..
Barcelona Tn.	24	-1	Metro. Elec.	58/6	..
B'mouth & Pl.	61/9	..	Mex. L. & Com.	7⅜	..
Brazil Tract.	37⅛	+⅛	Midland, £1	74	..
Brit. Insul'd	77/0	..	Do., 1st Pf.	74	..
Brush Elec.	127	..	Mid. Counties	27/9	..
Callender's ..	33/32	..	Nose'le Elec.	23/6	..
City of Lond.	53/0	..	Perak River	10/0	-6d
County Lond.	44/0	-6d	Siemens	24/6	..
English Elec.	33/6	-5d	Tokyo, Const.	26½	..
Gen. Elec. ..	46/0	+6d	Vic. Falls ..	21⅜	..
Hendry's Tel.	6	..	Whitehall Pf.	24/3	..
..	..	..	Yorkshire ..	32/3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	15/0	..	Imp. Smelt	19/0	..
Am. Dentl. Df.	4/3	..	Imperial Tob.	42½	..
Apollinaris ..	9/0	..	Imp. Tob. Can	40/6	+6d
Anal. Cement	26/3	-3d	Int. Nickel	38	..
Austin, R. Pf.	15/3	..	Krenger & T.	29⅜	..
Bovril, Def.	33/3	..	Lever, 7% Pf.	22/9	..
Brit. Alum.	43/3	-3d	Leyland. M.	22/9	..
Brit. Am. Tb.	5/9	..	London Brick	37/3	..
Brit. Match	25⅛	..	Manbr. & Dr.	15/0	-6d
Brit. Oil Cake	33/3	..	Marconi Mar.	2⅛	..
Brit. Port Cm.	2¾	..	Do., Cash ..	2⅛	..
Brit. Ropes	5/6	..	Marg. Union	3⅝	..
Cab. & W. "B"	30	..	Mather & P.	21⅜	..
Do., 7½% "A"	62	..	Natrn. M. & G.	21⅜	..
Do., 8% Pf.	96	..	Nobel Ind.	45/1½	..
Carreras, "A"	81⅜	..	P. & O., Def.	48/3	-1/3
Col. Graph.	6⅜	..	Phillips (G.)	15½	-5d
Crittall	6⅛	+⅛	Pinchin J'son	48/9	..
Cr. & Bl., 1 Pf.	12⅜	..	Prim. Wdgs.	28/6	+9d
Cunard Stm.	21/0	..	Rolls Royce	45/0	..
Deanis Bros.	40/0	..	Rover (B.)	7 10½	..
Dunlop Rbr.	15/3	..	Royal Mail	24	-1d
E. Ready'n B.	17/1½	..	Singer	26/3	-5d
Finlay, Jas.	4⅝	..	Stn. & Arg. Mt.	8/6	..
Furness, W.	54/9	..	Sth. Met. Gas	101	..
Gas, Lt. & C.	18/6	-3d	Spillers	23/6	-5d
Gaumont Br.	16/3	..	S.T.D. Pref.	12/0	..
Globe Tel. ..	21⅛	-1d	Swed. Match B	17⅛	..
Gramophone	4⅜	..	Turner & N'l.	4½	..
Guy Motors	16/0	..	Utd. Dairies	31/3	-5d
Harrison & C.	6⅜	..	Un. Molasses	5/16	..
Imp. Airways	21/3	..	Utd. Tob. (S.)	4⅜	..
Imp. Con. Gas	370	..	Wall Paper D	43/9	..

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	5/6	..	Howard & B.	14/9	..
Armstrong ..	0/8	..	Lambert ..	36/6	-6d
Babcock & W.	60/9	..	Pease & Ptns.	3 7½	..
Baldwins ..	3/0	..	Platt. Bros.	10/0	..
Bengal ..	10/9	-9d	Powell, Duff.	10/0	..
B.S.A. ..	10/0	..	Richds. West.	6/0	..
Bolsover ..	17/6	..	Ruston & H.	7/6	..
Brown (John)	3/3	..	S. Speakman	11/3	..
Cammell Ld.	2/0	..	Stavely(e) ..	20/3	..
Consett ..	9/6	-5d	Stew. & L. Def.	25/10	-1½d
Cory (Wm.)	57/6	..	S. Durham ..	22/0	..
Dorman Long	5/9	-4½d	Sum. Hunter	21/6	..
Ebbw Vale ..	1/3	..	Tata, Deb. ..	97½	..
Guest, Keen	34/9	-3d	Thomas, R. ..	2/6	..
Hadfields ..	8/9	-3d	Vickers ..	27/6	-5d
Hard. & W. P.	9/6	-3d	Weardale, Df.	19/3	..
Hopkinson ..	36/3	..	Yk. Am. A & D	7 7½	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	22/9	-3d	Ind. Coope ..	59/6	..
Bass, Ratcl.	62/0	-1/6	Meux's ..	35/6	-3d
Benskin's ..	51/0	-6d	Mitch'l & B.	54/0	..
C. of Lon. Def.	9/0	-3d	S. Africa ..	57/6	-6d
Courage ..	61/6	-3d	Taylor Wlkr.	51/0	..
Distilleries ..	65/0	-6d	Threlfalls ..	51/0	..
Guinness ..	100/6	..	Walkr'th & C.	116/6	-3d
Hoare ..	61/3	-1/3	Watney, Def.	52/6	-1/0

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	17/6	..	Lewis Ptg. Pf.	47/6	..
Army & N. ..	39/0	..	Lipton ..	4/3	..
Barker ..	63/9	..	Lyons, "A" ..	4⅞	..
Boots Pure D.	6⅜	..	Maple ..	35/7½	+1½d
Carlton ..	36/0	..	Map. & Webb	14/0	..
Debenhams ..	9/6	-3d	Maypole Def.	5 7½	..
Gordon Hth.	14/0	-3d	Savoy Hotel	55/6	..
Harrods ..	71/0	..	Selfridge, Pf.	25/3	..
Harris'n B.A.	18/9	..	Spiers & P.	10 0 17 3	..
House & C.	4/0	..	Warring & G.	24/6	..
Internat. Tea	21/0	..	Whiteley ..	9	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	38/0	..	Daleepy ..	10⅜	..
Arg. Stm. Ld.	20/6	..	Forestal ..	16/0	-3d
Anst. Est. M.	53	..	Goldsbr. M.	31/3	..
Aust. Mrt. Lp.	7⅜	..	Hudson's B.	4⅛	..
Brit. N. Born.	7/9	..	Kiassala Cnst.	6/6	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/3	..	N.Z.L. & M.	109	..
Cordova ..	1/6	..	Sudan Plants.	3⅜	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	17⅛	+1d	L. Asiatic ..	4/6	-1½d
An.-Dutch ..	54/6	+3d	Lumut ..	2	..
An.-Java ..	3 1/32	+1d	Malacca ..	1⅛	..
An.-Malay ..	1⅜	..	Malayalam ..	24/6	..
Bah Lias ..	1⅛	..	Mendaris ..	2⅜	..
Bukit Kidoel	1⅛	..	Merlimau ..	2/9	+1d
Batu Tiga ..	1⅛	..	Pataling ..	3/3	..
Bertam Cons.	4 4/32	-1d	Perak ..	3/3	..
Bukit Mert'm	3⅛	-1d	Rembau Peld	25/0	..
Castlefield ..	5⅝	-1d	Rubber Tst.	37/6	..
Cons. Malay	5 1/32	-1½d	Sarawak ..	6/0	..
Daff Devt. ..	7/32	..	Selangor Ur.	2 1/32	..
E. Asiatic ..	2/6	..	Sennah ..	1⅛	..
Grand Cent.	2 4/32	..	Sialang ..	1⅛	..
Gula Kalumpang	1⅛	..	Straits Rbr.	3/6	..
Highlands ..	1⅛	..	Sum. Para ..	3/0	..
Java Invest.	1⅛	..	Tandjong ..	17/6	..
Jarrad & Carey	15/3	..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅜	..
Kapar Para ..	1⅛	..	Telogodrdjo	1⅜	..
Kuala Lump.	1⅛	..	U. Serdang	4 1/32	-1d
Labu ..	1⅛	..	U. Sua B'tg	3/16	..
Lanadron ..	1 1/16	..	U. Sumatra	1 1/0	..
Lingsi ..	1⅛	..	U. Tenteng	2/6	..
..	..	..	Vallambrosa	13/9	-9d

TEA

Anal. Est. ..	21	..	Eastn. Prod.	4/6	..
An.-Ceylon ..	1 1/16	..	Empire ..	1 27/32	..
Assam Co. ..	30/6	..	Galahs ..	43/3	-6d
Assam Front.	19/3	..	Imperial Tea	1 3/32	..
Bogwat'awa	3⅛	..	Jhanzie ..	2	..
Brahmap'tra	2⅞	..	Jokai ..	1 3/16	..
Brit. Indian	2⅜	..	Jorehaut ..	3/16	..
Budia Beta ..	3⅜	..	Kandaloya ..	3/16	..
Carolina ..	2⅜	..	Lanka Plant.	1 3/16	..
Ceylon Plant.	5	..	Lebong ..	3/16	..
Chargola ..	5	..	Lungla ..	3/16	..
Chubwa ..	3⅛	..	Makuri ..	1 1/16	..
Cons. T. & L.	22⅛	..	Nedeeth ..	1⅞	..
Darjeeling ..	2 2/16	..	New Dimbula	6	..
Darj. Cons. ..	3	..	Nuwara Eliya	5⅜	..
Deundi ..	14/3	-9d	Pabbojan ..	6/16	..
Dooars ..	2¼	..	Scot. Tea & L.	3⅜	..
Doom Dooma	3 1/16	..	Singlo ..	2 3/32	..
Eastn. Assam	3⅜	..	Travancore ..	2⅜	..
..	..	..	Upper Assam	2	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	2/32	-1/32	Lobitos ..	17⅛	-1/16
A.-Egypt, B	2 7/32	..	Mex. Eagle ..	12/6	..
A.-Persian ..	4⅛	-1/16	Do. Pref.	8/3	..
Apex Trin. ..	1⅜	..	Phœnix, El sh	12/0	-3d
Attock ..	1 1/16	-1/32	R. Dutch ..	32	..
Brit. Borneo	9/6	-1½d	Shell ..	4 2/32	-1/32
Brit. Burmah	6/0	..	Do. Def. ..	4 1/32	..
Brit. Cont'l. Pf.	5/6	..	Spies (2/-) ..	4⅛	..
Burmah ..	8/9	..	Steaua Rom.	8/9	-3d
Canad. Eagle	11/10½	..	Trinidad C.	3/6	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12 4½	..	Trinidad L.	3 2/32	..
Creole ..	1⅜	..	C. Brit. Trin.	6 4½	..
Kern River	5 4½	-1d	Ural Caspian	2/6	..
..	..	..	V.O.C. Ord.	2/6	-1/32

NITRATE

Agnas Blanc.	2d.	..	Liverpool ..	8/9	..
Allanza ..	4½	..	New Tanagl.	18/0	..
Brit. & S. Pac.	17/6	..	Nrn. de Azucar	7/8	..
Lautaro, Pf.	2⅝	-⅛	Rosario ..	3/6	..
Do., Deferred	6¾	..	Tarapaca ..	5/6	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Modder Deep	17⅜	..	Modder. East	11⅞	-⅛
Mozambique	11.0	-3d	Natal N. Col	15/16	..
New Jagers.	2 1/16	..	New Modder.	4 1/16	+1/32
New State A	1 7/16	..	Nourse ..	8/6	..
Randf'n'n E.	5/9	-3d	Rand Mines	3 1/16	..
Rand Select.	14/0	..	Rob. Deep, B	7/9	..
S.A. Gold Tst.	2 1/16	..	S.A. Town ..	9/0	-3d
S.W. Africa	14/6	..	Springs ..	3⅛	..
Sub Nigel ..	2⅜	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1⅜	..
Union Corp.	3⅝	-⅛	V. Ryn Deep	1⅜	..
Veroen'g Est.	2⅛	..	Village Deep	7/3	..
W. Rd. Cons.	6/0	..	West Springs	15/3	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'K'b	22/6	-7½d	Rho. Cons. B.	15	..
Cam & Motor	1½	..	Rhod'k'tngs	1/9	..
Chartered ..	40/9	..	Rhod. Sel. Tr.	2⅝	..
Gd. F. Rhod.	9/10⅜	..	Roan Antel.	11/32	..
Longvwa ..	6/15	..	Selukwe ..	3/3	..
Lonely Reef	1⅜	..	Shamva ..	4/6	..
N'Changa ..	3⅛	-1/16	Tang'ikaCon.	1 15/16	..
Rhod. Ang. A	1⅛	-1/32	Wankie Coll.	1/16	..
Rhod. B.H. ..	2/0	..	Zambesia Ex.	2⅜	-1/32

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	11/0	..	Fanti Cons.	13/4½	+1½d
Ashanti ..	26/0	..	Kadunas'nd	14/9	..
Assoc. Nigeria	6/3	..	Naraguta ..	½	-1/16
Bialchi ..	8/0	..	..	..	..

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	13/9	-3d	Pahang ..	10/9	+4½d
Bangrin ..	1⅛	..	Petaling ..	12/9	-3d
Gopeng ..	2/4	..	Renong ..	12/9	..
Hongkong ..	19/0	..	Siamese ..	12/0	..
Idris ..	10/0	..	Sthn. Malay'n	16/0	..
Ipoh ..	19/0	..	Sthn. Perak	2/3	..
Kampar Mal.	17/6	-6d	Sungei Best	12/0	..
Kamunting	8/3	..	Tavoy ..	7/6	..
London Tin ..	1 9/16	..	Tekka ..	20/6	..
Malayan ..	25/6	-3d	Tronoh ..	20/0	..

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal. Mining	22/0	..	Mt. Lyell ..	1⅝	-1/32
Aramayo ..	1⅜	..	Mysore ..	13/6	..
Balaghat ..	4/0	..	Nat. Mining	1/3	..
Base Met. Min	13/6	+1/0	Nundydroog	16/6	..
Bkn. H. Prop.	22/3	..	Oorregum ..	6/3	..
Do., North	4⅛	..	Patino ..	6¼	-3d
Do., South	2 15/16	..	Rio Tinto ..	43/2	-1/4
Burma Corp.	14/10½	..	Rus. A. Cons.	0/4	..
Cent. P. Mang.	3/4	..	S'ta G'trudis	11/0	..
Champion R.	9/0	..	St. J. Del Rey	18/6	..
East Pool Pf	2/3	..	San Francisco	2/3	..
Edle Devt. ..	1⅝	..	S. Amer. Cpr.	5/3	..
Elec. Zinc, P.	17/6	..	Sulphide ..	15/3	..
E. Ve'z & Star	12/9	..	Tharsis ..	4⅜	..
Min. Sepn. ..	7¼	-⅛	Vipond ..	3/9	..
Mining Corp.	13/6	-3d	Wiluna ..	17/6	..
Mining Trust	12/0	..	Zinc. Corp.	11 1/16	-1/16
Mount Isa ..	1 3/16

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—
continued from page 21

Theatre Securities, -/2††
Ld. Motor Corpn., 7½ Pfd. 15/- -/3 -/11½ -/11½ -/3
Tamiesia Expl., 40/-2

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Abbots Invest., 15/10½†† -/6
Anglo-American Deb., 2/6
Do., 4½ Pref., 7/6
Anglo-Scottish Amalg., 14/12½
Army and Navy Invest., Deb., 3/5
Attks Elect. and Gen., 26/7½ -/3 -/3 -/6 -/11½ -/7½
Do., 7% Pref., 24/3†† 4/-†† -/9½†† -/3 -/3 -/11¼
Bankers' Invest., Deb., 20/5 -/7½ -/6 -/3 -/11¼
Brit. Assets, 23/9
Brit. Invest., Deb., 4/22
Callenders Share and Invest., 5% Deb., 101½ 2
Cardinal Invest., Deb., 2/10 2
Charter, 4/22
Do., 5% Pref., 77½
Charterhouse Invest., 22/6 -/9 3/-
Col. Securities, 4% Pref., 70
Equatorial, 12/4½
Foreign, Amer., and Gen., Def., 170½
Forn. Railways, 5% Pref., 77½
Gen. Trust, 18/- 18/- -/9
Gas, Water, and Gen., 5% "A" Deb., 25
Globe Telegraph, 21/-
Do., 6% Pref., 111½
Govetts, Ltd., and other Sec., Def., 206 6
Indust. and Gen., 231 20½
Do., 3½% Deb., 68
Lake View, 22/- 1/6 -/9† -/6
Do., 5% Pref., 82/- 82 22
Lond. and S. American, 17/3
Do., 5% Pref., 16/- 16/- 15/10½
Lond., Border, and Genl., 06
Merchants, 25s. 60
Mid-European, 5½% Pref., 91½
New Invest., 210††
New York and Genl., 146
Nthn. Securities, 5½% Pref., 83¼
Omnium, 5% Pref., 87
Do., Def., 169 6 7½ 7½
Do., 4½% Deb., 81½ 2
Parent, 8%, -/11½† -/11††
Do., Def., -/10½† 1/1½ -/1
Premier, 16/-
Do., 4½% Deb., 84
Redeemable Securities, 6% Pref., 16/-
Rio Caro Rail., 5% Deb., 91½
Rubber and Plantns. Invest., 37/3 -/3 -/3
Second Guardian, 121 1
Torrens Corp., 4½% Pref., 82½††
Do., 4% Deb., 73
U.S. and S. Amer Invest., 5% Pref., 89
Utilities and Gen., 5% Pref., 81½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES,

A.W. Consolidated, 5% Deb., 21½ 4½
Brit. and Continental, 6/3
Carmelite, 2/3 -/3 -/4½ -/3
Daily Mail, 66/4½ 2/6 -/3 3/7½ 1/3-/3 -/3 3/11½ 2/6
Dundee and London, 3/3 Pref., 85
Eng. and Internat., 3/- Pref., 85½
Evening Standard, 6% Pref., 85½
Greyhound Racing, 21/9
Do., 8% Pfg. Pref., 9/-
London and Holyrood, 5% Pref., 83½
Nineteen Twenty-Nine Invest., 90¾
Do., 5% Pref., 78½
O'Connell Consol., 7½% Pfg. Pref., 10/3
Scottish and Dom., 20/- Pref., 17/4½Δ
Second Alliance, 4½% Pref., 83
Second Anglo-Celtic, 5% Pref., 81 80½
Southern Stockholders Invest., 16/6

GAS

Alliance and Dublin, 94½ ½
Cape Town and Dist., 9½††
Commercial, 90½ 1 90½
Europort, 12 13/4 13/4 13/4
Gas Light and Coke, 18/3½†† -/6†† -/6 -/3 -/6½37/9½
Do., Pref. Deb., 90½ -/3
Imp. Continental, 167 70 67
Sheffield, 102½ 1½ 1½
Stk. Metropr., 100½ 3/4
Tottenham and Dist. (3½%), 103

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Leatherhead, 5½% Deb., 95 5

INSURANCE

Alliance, 17½†† 15/9
Do., New, 19/6
Atlas, 12/-
Commercial Union, 24½ 3½ 4 3/8
Eagle, Star, Prefd., 8/3 -/7½ -/7½ -/7½ -/7½ -/6 -/6¼ -/6
Gen. Accdnt. Fire and Life, £14/31/9 14½ 3
Do., 5% Pref., 97½
Liverpool and Lon. and Globe, 4% "Thames and Mersey" Deb., 76††
London, 6½ 3/8, 2/6
Nth. Brit. and Mercantile, 3½†† 3
Do., 4% Pref., 77¼ 3
Northern, 4/-
Pearl, fully pd., 13½
Do., pfly. pd., 12½ 3½ 3½
Phœnix, pfly. pd., 13½††
Prudential, "A", 21½ 15½ 2
Royal Exchange, 6%, 65
Royal, 73½ 3/8 3 73½ 3½ 3½ 3½(73½ 3½
Sun, 37½ £37/10
Yorkshire, pfly. pd., 6½
Do., fully pd., 13½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Prudential, New "A," 20½ 3
Do., Fract. Certs., 78/9 pm

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Amal. Anthracite, 5½ -/4½
Armstrong, Whitworth Secur., 7/4 -/7½
Balfours and Wilcox, 60/3 -/10 2/6 -/6 -/10½ -/6 -/10½
Baker Perkins, 23/- 23/- 21/3
Baldwins, 2/11¼ 3½
Do., 7% Pref., 3/10½
Bengal, 10/9 -/6
Do., 7% Pref., 14/9 15/3
Brown (John), fully pd., 2/9
Cambrian Lazd., 1/10 -/9 -/11
Consett, 9/3½
Do., 6% Pref., 25/-
Cory, 57/7½ -/9
Do., 5% Pref., 89/7½
Dorman, Long, 5/10½ -/9 -/9 -/9¼
Fairbairn Lawson, 2/-
Grayson, Rollo, 10% Pt. Pref., 2/4½
Guest, Keen, 34/9 5/3 4/9 -/9 -/6 -/3
Hadfields, 6/6 -/6 -/6
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 9/3 9/- 9/- 8/9 9/4½ 9/-
Do., 5% Pref., 83
Lambert, 36/3 -/3
Lysaght, 5½% Deb., 99½ 3 3 1 1
Palmers Shipbldg., -/2
Powell Duffryn, 9/7½
Do., 7% Deb., 95
Projectile and Engg., 5/3 -/6 -/6 -/6
Richardson, Westgarth, 5/6 -/6
Scottish, 12/5½
Sth. Durham, 4½ -/4 -/6 -/6¼ -/6
Shawfield, 20/- 1½
Stewart and Lloyds, Defd., 25/10½ -/6 -/9
Do., 6% Pref., 97½†
Thomas, 2/3 -/6¼
Do., 6½% Pref., (12½), 6/4½
Do., 7% Deb., 90
Utd. States Corp., 192
Do., 5% Non-Cum. Pref., -/6 -/6¼ -/6
Do., 5% Cum. Pref., (12½), 18/6†† -/6 -/6 -/3 -/11½
Wardale, 4% Deb., 67

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

R. and L. Powdered Fuel, Pref., 4/- 4/- 4/-
Tubes (Dunsmuir), -/2
Do., Pref., 3/-
Clarke, Chapman, 27/3
Darwins, 5% Pfg. Pref., 18/6
Dorman, Long, New Pref., 104½
Duffield Iron, 4/10½ 5/- -/9¾ 5/- 4/9 -/9¼ -/9
Ebbw Vale Steel, 5/- 4/9¾ 5/- 4/9 -/9¼ -/9
Ind. and N. Coal Deb., 12½ 13/9 12/9¾
Sensible Heat Deb., 96/3
S. Eastern Exit., -/2
Tredegar, -/-, 14/- pd., 6/6
Yorkshire Amal., 7/6
Do., Defd. (Group A and D), -/6½

MINES

Ashanti Corp., 25/9 -/9
Bechuanaland Exp., 8/3
Camp Bird, 8% Pref. (free of tax), 11/6
Cons. Gold of S. Africa, 40/-
Do., 5% Pref., 18/4½ -/6 -/6 -/6
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 24/-
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 12½ 2 ½
Do., Defd. (Bearer), 99½ 3½2
Geduld Prop., 65/3 -/6 -/3
Golden Horse-Shoe (New), 2/11½ -/10½ -/9 -/6 -/3 -/3 16/- 15/10½ -/9 16/- -/3 -/6 -/11½ 15/9 16/11½ 15/10½ 16/- -/11½ 15/6
London Tin Syndicate, -/7½ -/7½ 3/10½
Mountain Copper, 3/10½
Mysore, 12/9 -/9 -/3½ -/9
Nat. Mining Corp., -/4½ -/4½ -/7
New Jagersfontein, 40/-††
Peregrum of India, 6/6
Rhodesian Corp., 10/6½
Rio Tinto, 43½ 1½ 2 ½
Do., Pref. (free of tax) (10%), 24/9 -/4½
Tanganyika Concessions, 39/0 4½ 8/1½ 7/6† -/6
Union Corp., 71/3
Van Ryn East-Katanga, 6% Bds., 100½
Vereeniging Est., 41/- -/3 4/9 -/9
Wathi, 13/-††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Golden Horse-Shoe (New), 2/11½ -/10½ -/9 -/6 -/3 -/3 16/- 15/10½ -/9 16/- -/3 -/6 -/11½ 15/9 16/11½ 15/10½ 16/- -/11½ 15/6
11/32 12/6
Mount Isa, 26/-
Star Explor., -/6 -/6 -/10

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—MISCELLANEOUS

Ancona Sulphur, 3/3 -/3¼ -/2¼ -/3¼ -/3¼ -/4½
Anglo-Egyptian, 6/2 5/9
Aramayo in Bolivia, 37/8 5/- 5/- 7/8
Assd. Mining and Finance, 2/-
Bersil, 4½
Bukolo (Tanganyika), -/6
Burma Corp., 14/9 15/- 14/11¼ -/9¼ -/11¼ -/9 -/10½
Do., 5% Pref., 15/- 14/- 15/- 14/9
Camp Bird, 10/- 10/- 9/- 9/- 11/3 -/9 -/11½
Do., 7% Certs., 14/3
Canadian Lorrain, -/0¼††
Cape Copper, 21/7½†† 21/-
Esperanza Copper, 21/7½†† 21/- 20½†† -/10½
Fabulosa, -/6 -/6½ -/7½ -/7½
Idris Hydraulic, 10/2
Indian Copper, 1/9½ -/10½ -/10½ -/10½ -/9¼
Do., 7½% Defd., 9/-
Kamsar Malaya, 17/10½
Killinghall (Inc. at 6/-, 1/6 pd.), 3/6
Kinta Kellas, 8/4½
Kramat Pulai, 36/6
Lena 8% Bearer Notes, 91½
Malayan Dredging, 25/3 -/4½ -/9½ -/4½
Mexico el El Oro (Bearer), 2/6
Minerals Separation, 20% Pref., 24††
Mining Corp. of Canada, 13/3 12/6
Mining Trust, 11/10½†† -/9 -/7½ -/6½ -/9
Mt. Lyell, 32/3½
Sundvirovar, 17/- 16/9
Tavoy Corn, 20/- 20/-
Panama No. 1 Defd., 2/9
Panguna River, 4/9½
Petaling, 11½ 12/11¼ 13/- 12/10½
Pioneer, 3/6
Reserve, 24/3½
Rhodes Asiatic, -/4 -/3¼ -/6¼ -/4½ -/4 -/5 -/5 -/4¼
from *Official List* on Thursday's List the business done should not have been reported 22 ½)
Santa Gertrudis, 9/4½ -/5¼ -/4½ -/4½ -/6 -/6 -/3
-/9 -/6 -/10 9/10½ 10/6
S. American Corner (New), 2 2¼ -/2¼ -/4½
Sibn. Malayan, 15/3 -/9
Sungei Best, 12/10½
Tekka-Taiping, 21/- 1/-
Temenggor, 25/3
Tenuh, 2/3
Tiron, 28/6
Tronoh, 6/3
Trumh, 19/10½ 20/-
Vipond Consold., 3/7½ -/3¼ -/3¼ -/7½
Zinc Corpn., 32/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European Invest., 17/7½ -/7½ -/9 -/9
Amal. Trust, 24/6 -/3 -/6 -/3
Anglo-American Corp. of S. Africa, 31/10½ 30/11¼ -/7½ 1/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 91½ ½
Brakpan, 6/6 -/6 -/6 -/3
Bwana M'Kubwa, 22/- 2/- -/9 3/- 2/3 -/3 2/- -/11½ -/7½ -/7½ -/3¼ -/4½ -/3¼ -/9 -/6¼ -/6 -/6 -/10½ -/4½ -/4½
Cam and Motor, 32/6 3/6 2/- -/6 -/3¼ 1/7½
Cape Asbestos, 56/-
Cent. Mining and Invest. (Bearer), 17¼ 3¼
City Deep, 7/12
Crown Mines, 61/2
Daggafontein, 22/6
Durban Roodepoort, 11/-
East Rand Prop., 10½ 11½ -/3 -/6 -/3 -/6
Gen. Mining and Fin. Corpn., 2½
Gold Fields Rhodesian Devt., 9/7½
Govt. Areas (Modderfontein), 33/1½

Henderson's Transvaal, 3/9†† -/11½
J'burg. Consd. Invest., 44/9 -/6 -/3 -/3 4/- -/7½
Kafue, New, 2/9 -/9
Langlaagte Est., 20/-
Loanvaal Consolidated, 6/3
6 6/4 - 2/6 - 0/4 - 1/12 - 2/14
Lonmin, 3/-
Lond. and Rhodesian, 2/4½ -/4½
Luipaard's Vlei Est., 4/- -/12
Quiet, Priority, 7/3 -/4½ -/6 -/3 -/6
Randfontein Ests., 1/- 0/9
Mesina (Transvaal), 16 4½
Meyer and Charlton, 8/3½
Modderfontein, "B," 14/6 -/7½ -/6 -/6½
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 24/6
Modderfontein East, 23/9 -/9 +10½
N'Changa, 67/6†† 60/- 1/10½ -/3 2/6 1/3½ 60/7½ 3/11½
Nigel, 4/4½ 3/9†† 1/10½ 2/6 3/9 60/- 1/3 -/6 2/6 60/7½
2/4½ 1/3 3/11½ -/9 -/3¼ -/-
New Era Cons., 6/6
New Modderfontein, 78/9½†† 80/7½ 76/3½ 80/- 80/-
-/7½ 80/-2 78/9
Ouverwacht, 3/-
Phœnix, 5 9½Δ
Potgietersrust, 4/- 4/- 3/10½ 4/- -/11½ 3/10½ 4/11½ 3/11½
Rand Mines, 60/-
Rand Selection, 13/7½
Randfontein Ests., 5/9†† -/7½ -/3
Rhodesia Broken Hill, 2/- 1/9½ 2 2/1½ -/0¼ -/11½ 2/-
-/9¼ 2/- 1/11¼ 2/0½ 1/9½
Rhodesian Copper, 3/4†† 3/-
Rhodesian Katanga, 3/6 3 -/6¼
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 34/6 6/6¼ -/10½
Rhodesian Congo Border, 14½ 13/6 14½ 3½ 3½ 15
Rhodesian Corp., 1/9 -/10½ -/10½ 2/- 1/11¼ 2/- 1/11¼
-/11½ -/9
Rhodesian Select, 52/6†† 1/10½ 50 7½ -/7½
Roan Antelope, 28/- -/11½ 9/4½ 8/9
Robinson Deep, "B," 7/7½ 1/4½ -/4½
Rooiklip, 5 9¼ -/10½
Selukwe, 4 7½ -/7½ -/5¼ -/6 -/6
Sherwood Starr, 20/7½
Simmer and Jack, 3 0¾
Sth. African Townships, 8/9 -/9 9/3½
Sthn. Rhodesia, 16 3 15/11¼ -/9 -/9
Springs, 63/9 4/0¾ 5/- 4 4½
Sub Nigel, 2/1½
Tanganyika Goldfields, -/6
Transvaal and Delagoa Bay Invest., 72/6†††
Transvaal Consol. Ld. and Explor., 25/-
Transvaal Gold Exp., 6/10½
Village Deep, 7/- -/6 7/-
Wankie Colliery, 25 11½ -/9 -/7½ -/7½
Wemmer Consol., 3/9†† -/9 -/10½ 6/- 6/-
West Springs, 15/7½ -/3
Zaaiplaats, 2/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Alluvial Diamonds, -/10
Ariston, 1/10½ -/9¼
Asscd. of Nigeria, 6 4½ -/0¾ -/0¾ -/12½ -/11½ -/7½ -/7½ 1/3
Bisichi, 7/9 -/9
Jantar, 2 11½††
Naraguta Durumi Areas, 1/-
Obbussasi, 1/-
Taquah and Aboss, 2/3 -/3¼ -/3¾ -/3¼ -/11½ -/3 -/4½
-/3 -/5¼ -/4½ -/6 3/- -/6
West African Diamond, 4 3¼

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000 (Bearer), 50/- 47/6
Liverpool, 7/3††
New Paccha and Jazpampa, 1/9 2/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro, 86½
Do., Fract. Certs., 91¼

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 16/11½ -/3
Anglo-Persian, 80/7½ 1/3 1/- 80/11¼ -/7½ -/7½ 1/3
80/3¼
Do., 6% 1st Pref., 26/-
Do., 8% Pfg. Pref., 23/6
Attock, 31/10½ -/10½ 2/6 2/- -/6 3/9 4/4½ 2/6 3/9
4/4½ -/6 -/6
Burmah, 81/6¼†† 3/9†† 1/3 2/6 -/6 -/6 1/10½ 80/11¼
1/3 2/9¾ -/9¾ 1/3
Do., 5½% Deb., 102½ 1½ 1½
Canadian, 11/6 -/8¼ -/9 -/9¾ -/10½ -/8¼ -/9 -/9††
-/6 -/9 -/7½ -/11¼ -/9¾
Do., 1st Pref. (7%), 12/3 -/3 -/3¼
Do., Pfg. Pref., 11/7½†† -/10½
Kern River, 5/1 -/3 -/6
Lot Ios, 37/6†† 6/4½ -/10½
Mexican Eagle, 12/9¾ -/6 -/3¼ -/6 -/6 -/11½ -/3 -/4½††
-/4 -/3¼ -/4½ -/3¼ -/4½ -/9¾ -/9¾
Phœnix and Transport, £1 shs., 13/2½ 11/10½
Do., 6% Debs., 96½
Royal Dutch, 32 1½
Scottish, 7% Pref., 17/11½
Shell "T and T," Cent. Argentine, 3/4††
Do., 6% Pref., 111½ ½
Shell, 93 11½ -/5¼ -/4½ -/9 -/9 2 9¾ 3 11½
-/6 2/6½ 90¾ 4 4/0¾ -/9¾
Do. (Bearer), 94 4½ -/6¼ -/4½ -/6¼ -/4½
Do., Def., £9/19/9
Do., 7% 2nd Pref., 26/3¾ -/11½ -/3
Spies, -/3¼ -/3¼ -/4¼ -/4¼ -/3 -/4
Steaua Romana, 52/6†† 1/10½ 50 7½ -/7½
Trinidad Leaseholds, 75/- 6/- 5/7½ -/7½ 4/8¼ 5/- -/3¼
Do., 6% Pref., 103
Trinidad Consolidated, 6 3††† -/4½ -/4½ -/6¾ -/3 -/5¼ -/4½
Do., 6% Deb., 81½
Turkish, 21/92
Ultramar, pfly. pd., 6½
Do., fully pd., 13½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Prudential, New "A," 20½ 3
Do., Fract. Certs., 78/9 pm

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Amal. Anthracite, 5½ -/4½
Armstrong, Whitworth Secur., 7/4 -/7½
Balfours and Wilcox, 60/3 -/10 2/6 -/6 -/10½ -/6 -/10½
Baker Perkins, 23/- 23/- 21/3
Baldwins, 2/11¼ 3½
Do., 7% Pref., 3/10½
Bengal, 10/9 -/6
Do., 7% Pref., 14/9 15/3
Brown (John), fully pd., 2/9
Cambrian Lazd., 1/10 -/9 -/11
Consett, 9/3½
Do., 6% Pref., 25/-
Cory, 57/7½ -/9
Do., 5% Pref., 89/7½
Dorman, Long, 5/10½ -/9 -/9 -/9¼
Fairbairn Lawson, 2/-
Grayson, Rollo, 10% Pt. Pref., 2/4½
Guest, Keen, 34/9 5/3 4/9 -/9 -/6 -/3
Hadfields, 6/6 -/6 -/6
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 9/3 9/- 9/- 8/9 9/4½ 9/-
Do., 5% Pref., 83
Lambert, 36/3 -/3
Lysaght, 5½% Deb., 99½ 3 3 1 1
Palmers Shipbldg., -/2
Powell Duffryn, 9/7½
Do., 7% Deb., 95
Projectile and Engg., 5/3 -/6 -/6 -/6
Richardson, Westgarth, 5/6 -/6
Scottish, 12/5½
Sth. Durham, 4½ -/4 -/6 -/6¼ -/6
Shawfield, 20/- 1½
Stewart and Lloyds, Defd., 25/10½ -/6 -/9
Do., 6% Pref., 97½†
Thomas, 2/3 -/6¼
Do., 6½% Pref., (12½), 6/4½
Do., 7% Deb., 90
Utd. States Corp., 192
Do., 5% Non-Cum. Pref., -/6 -/6¼ -/6
Do., 5% Cum. Pref., (12½), 18/6†† -/6 -/6 -/3 -/11½
Wardale, 4% Deb., 67

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

R. and L. Powdered Fuel, Pref., 4/- 4/- 4/-
Tubes (Dunsmuir), -/2
Do., Pref., 3/-
Clarke, Chapman, 27/3
Darwins, 5% Pfg. Pref., 18/6
Dorman, Long, New Pref., 104½
Duffield Iron, 4/10½ 5/- -/9¾ 5/- 4/9 -/9¼ -/9
Ebbw Vale Steel, 5/- 4/9¾ 5/- 4/9 -/9¼ -/9
Ind. and N. Coal Deb., 12½ 13/9 12/9¾
Sensible Heat Deb., 96/3
S. Eastern Exit., -/2
Tredegar, -/-, 14/- pd., 6/6
Yorkshire Amal., 7/6
Do., Defd. (Group A and D), -/6½

MINES

Ashanti Corp., 25/9 -/9
Bechuanaland Exp., 8/3
Camp Bird, 8% Pref. (free of tax), 11/6
Cons. Gold of S. Africa, 40/-
Do., 5% Pref., 18/4½ -/6 -/6 -/6
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 24/-
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 12½ 2 ½
Do., Defd. (Bearer), 99½ 3½2
Geduld Prop., 65/3 -/6 -/3
Golden Horse-Shoe (New), 2/11½ -/10½ -/9 -/6 -/3 -/3 16/- 15/10½ -/9 16/- -/3 -/6 -/11½ 15/9 16/11½ 15/10½ 16/- -/11½ 15/6
London Tin Syndicate, -/7½ -/7½ 3/10½
Mountain Copper, 3/10½
Mysore, 12/9 -/9 -/3½ -/9
Nat. Mining Corp., -/4½ -/4½ -/7
New Jagersfontein, 40/-††
Peregrum of India, 6/6
Rhodesian Corp., 10/6½
Rio Tinto, 43½ 1½ 2 ½
Do., Pref. (free of tax) (10%), 24/9 -/4½
Tanganyika Concessions, 39/0 4½ 8/1½ 7/6† -/6
Union Corp., 71/3
Van Ryn East-Katanga, 6% Bds., 100½
Vereeniging Est., 41/- -/3 4/9 -/9
Wathi, 13/-††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Golden Horse-Shoe (New), 2/11½ -/10½ -/9 -/6 -/3 -/3 16/- 15/10½ -/9 16/- -/3 -/6 -/11½ 15/9 16/11½ 15/10½ 16/- -/11½ 15/6
11/32 12/6
Mount Isa, 26/-
Star Explor., -/6 -/6 -/10

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—MISCELLANEOUS

Ancona Sulphur, 3/3 -/3¼ -/2¼ -/3¼ -/3¼ -/4½
Anglo-Egyptian, 6/2 5/9
Aramayo in Bolivia, 37/8 5/- 5/- 7/8
Assd. Mining and Finance, 2/-
Bersil, 4½
Bukolo (Tanganyika), -/6
Burma Corp., 14/9 15/- 14/11¼ -/9¼ -/11¼ -/9 -/10½
Do., 5% Pref., 15/- 14/- 15/- 14/9
Camp Bird, 10/- 10/- 9/- 9/- 11/3 -/9 -/11½
Do., 7% Certs., 14/3
Canadian Lorrain, -/0¼††
Cape Copper, 21/7½†† 21/- 20½†† -/10½
Esperanza Copper, 21/7½†† 21/- 20½†† -/10½
Fabulosa, -/6 -/6½ -/7½ -/7½
Idris Hydraulic, 10/2
Indian Copper, 1/9½ -/10½ -/10½ -/10½ -/9¼
Do., 7½% Defd., 9/-
Kamsar Malaya, 17/10½
Killinghall (Inc. at 6/-, 1/6 pd.), 3/6
Kinta Kellas, 8/4½
Kramat Pulai, 36/6
Lena 8% Bearer Notes, 91½
Malayan Dredging, 25/3 -/4½ -/9½ -/4½
Mexico el El Oro (Bearer), 2/6
Minerals Separation, 20% Pref., 24††
Mining Corp. of Canada, 13/3 12/6
Mining Trust, 11/10½†† -/9 -/7½ -/6½ -/9
Mt. Lyell, 32/3½
Sundvirovar, 17/- 16/9
Tavoy Corn, 20/- 20/-
Panama No. 1 Defd., 2/9
Panguna River, 4/9½
Petaling, 11½ 12/11¼ 13/- 12/10½
Pioneer, 3/6
Reserve, 24/3½
Rhodes Asiatic, -/4 -/3¼ -/6¼ -/4½ -/4 -/5 -/5 -/4¼
from *Official List* on Thursday's List the business done should not have been reported 22 ½)
Santa Gertrudis, 9/4½ -/5¼ -/4½ -/4½ -/6 -/6 -/3
-/9 -/6 -/10 9/10½ 10/6
S. American Corner (New), 2 2¼ -/2¼ -/4½
Sibn. Malayan, 15/3 -/9
Sungei Best, 12/10½
Tekka-Taiping, 21/- 1/-
Temenggor, 25/3
Tenuh, 2/3
Tiron, 28/6
Tronoh, 6/3
Trumh, 19/10½ 20/-
Vipond Consold., 3/7½ -/3¼ -/3¼ -/7½
Zinc Corpn., 32/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European Invest., 17/7½ -/7½ -/9 -/9
Amal. Trust, 24/6 -/3 -/6 -/3
Anglo-American Corp. of S. Africa, 31/10½ 30/11¼ -/7½ 1/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 91½ ½
Brakpan, 6/6 -/6 -/6 -/3
Bwana M'Kubwa, 22/- 2/- -/9 3/- 2/3 -/3 2/- -/11½ -/7½ -/7½ -/3¼ -/4½ -/3¼ -/9 -/6¼ -/6 -/6 -/10½ -/4½ -/4½
Cam and Motor, 32/6 3/6 2/- -/6 -/3¼ 1/7½
Cape Asbestos, 56/-
Cent. Mining and Invest. (Bearer), 17¼ 3¼
City Deep, 7/12
Crown Mines, 61/2
Daggafontein, 22/6
Durban Roodepoort, 11/-
East Rand Prop., 10½ 11½ -/3 -/6 -/3 -/6
Gen. Mining and Fin. Corpn., 2½
Gold Fields Rhodesian Devt., 9/7½
Govt. Areas (Modderfontein), 33/1½

Marconi Intl. Marine, 41/3
Oriental, 53/12½ -/12½
Postal Telegraph and Cable, 5% Deb., 86½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Canadian Marconi, 15/-
Venezuela, 2½
Do., 8% Pfg. Pref., 23/6

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 3½% Pref., 60/- 58/9½ 60/- 59/7½
Brazilian Tract., 37½ ⅝ ⅝ ⅞ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ¾ ¾ ¾

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
1.30 P.M.—To Dutch East Indies.
6 P.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said), and Sudan.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

7.30 A.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay*, Brazil (Rio and Santos)*, Canary Islands (all parts), Cape Verd Islands.
8 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
1.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay*, Australia, Brazil (Rio and Santos)*, Cape Verd Islands, Ceylon, China (Hong-kong and S. China), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah), Seychelles, Iraq, and Persia (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah), New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (French Togoland and Dahomey), Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney), and all Eastern State Cities), and New Zealand.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—	
Nelson* (Highland Monarch)	Feb. 20 7.30 a.m.
S. Star (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20 7.30 a.m.
S. Star* (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
Rosario*† (Marqueen)	Feb. 21 5.30 p.m.
Nelson* (Highland Monarch)	Feb. 21 6 p.m.
Ft. pkt.†† (Lutetia)	Feb. 26 5.30 p.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	Feb. 26 6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Durham Castle)	Mar. 6 7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : Orient (Orontes)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Razmak and Cathay)	Feb. 27 6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND AS EASTERN STATE CITIES* : Air Mails	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Nelson (Highland Monarch)	Feb. 20 7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20 7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star† (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
(Pernam, Bahia) : R.M.S.P. (Severn)	Feb. 21 Noon
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Monarch)	Feb. 21 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ft. pkt.†† (Lutetia)	Feb. 26 5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	Feb. 26 6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Direct (Ausonia)	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
(exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Minnedosa)	Feb. 21 5.30 p.m.
(Nova Scotia) : Direct (Pennland)	Feb. 21 6 p.m.
(exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Pennland)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Ausonia)	Feb. 28 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Minnedosa)	Feb. 21 5.30 p.m.
(Nova Scotia) : Direct (Pennland)	Feb. 21 5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Nelson (Highland Monarch)	Feb. 20 7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : U.-Castle† (Gloucester Castle)	Feb. 21 6 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson (Highland Monarch)	Feb. 21 6 p.m.
(all parts) : E.D. (Bathurst)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Feb. 22 7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : B. Star (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20 7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Avelona Star)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
CEYLON : Orient (Orontes)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura and Ralputana)	Feb. 27 6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Daily Noon
(all parts) : Holt* (Perseus)	Feb. 25 6 p.m.
(Hong-kong and S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Ranpura)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
(Shang., N. China) : Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
(Shang., S. China) : Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Feb. 26 2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
E. & F. (Ariguani)	Feb. 22 9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Feb. 26 2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Prinses Juliana)	Feb. 19 1.30 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Ranpura)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Gen Duchesne)	Feb. 21 5.30 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt.	Feb. 19 6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt.	Feb. 20 9½ a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Ranpura)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails†	Feb. 22 6 a.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Feb. 19 9 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Feb. 25 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Feb. 28 9 a.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Marqueen)	Feb. 21 8 p.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : E. & F. (Ariguani)	Feb. 22 9 a.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : Ger. pkt. (Orinoco)	Feb. 26 8 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Ranpura)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails†	Feb. 22 6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Ranpura)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Feb. 26 2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily Noon
Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Feb. 26 2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Arundel Castle)	Feb. 21 11.30a.m.
E.D. (Bathurst)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
MAURITIUS : Via Durban (Arundel Castle)	Feb. 21 11.30a.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Ausonia)	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
Via Canada (Pennland)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Feb. 26 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Ausonia)	Feb. 20 5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Pennland)	Feb. 21 5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Suez (Razmak and Cathay)	Feb. 27 6 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Air Mails†	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Aidan)	Feb. 25 2 a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails†	Feb. 21 11.30a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &c. : U.-Castle (Arundel Castle)	Feb. 21 11.30a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Perseus)	Feb. 25 6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Ranpura)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Cunard (Ausonia)	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
Cunard (Ausonia)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Feb. 26 2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Anversville)	Feb. 22 6 p.m.*
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan : E.D. (Bathurst)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.;
Fr. pkt. (Doukkala)	Feb. 24 6 p.m.
Fr. Togoland, Dahomey : Holt (J. Holt)	Feb. 20 6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, Br. Cameroons : E.D. (Apapa)	Feb. 26 2 a.m.
Fr. Guinea : E.D. (Bathurst)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Kouroussa)	Feb. 22 6 p.m.
Gambia : E.D. (Bathurst)	Feb. 22 2 a.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Mar. 15 7.30 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Ausonia)	Feb. 21 2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : E. & F. (Ariguani)	Feb. 22 9 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : E. & F. (Ariguani)	Feb. 22 9 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Ger. pkt. (Orinoco)	Feb. 26 8 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
† Air fee is 6d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
†† Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
‡ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows :—
To Egypt and Palestine, &c. .. .. 2d. per half oz.
" Iraq .. .. .. 3½d. "
" Persia, Persian Gulf, and India .. .. 5d. "
An Air Mail label should be attached.
† Letters and post-cards only.
¶ Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by the Spanish only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 1.15 P.M.**—To Australia, Ceylon, China (*via* Suez), Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Gibraltar and Morocco, Hong-kong (*via* Suez), India, Iraq and Seychelles, Japan (*via* Suez), Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, New Zealand (*via* Australia), Straits Settlements, Siam, &c. **6 P.M.**—To Brazil (Bahia, Pernambuco. **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To Canada, China (*via* Canada), Estonia, Japan (*via* Canada), Bulgaria, Greece (by sea direct), Turkey (by sea direct). **11 A.M.**—To Canary Islands, Fiji (*via* Canada), French Guiana, Gambia, Mexico (direct), Newfoundland, Senegal, Upper Senegal and Niger, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago). **1.15 P.M.**—To Rhodesia (*via* Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—
TO-DAY.—Egypt and Sudan, by Italian Packet. Canada, Japan, Shanghai and North China, by ss. Doris. **TO-MORROW.**—Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Avila Star.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

AURANIA (Cunard), from New York ; London, p.m.
AVILA STAR (B. Star), from South America ; Plymouth, noon. Due London, Thursday, 3 p.m.
MOSKARA (B.I.), from Calcutta ; Plymouth, noon. Due Gravesend, Thursday, 2 p.m.
WALTON HALL (Ellerman), from Malabar ; London, a.m.

TO-MORROW

INCOMA (Harrison), from West Indies ; London, 8 a.m.
MOOLTAN (P. & O.), from Sydney ; Plymouth, 7 a.m. Due Tilbury Dock, Friday, 6 a.m.
SHROPSHIRE (Bibby), from Rangoon ; Plymouth, 6 a.m. Due London, Friday, 6 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN

ABINSI .. .. For L'pool, left Takoradi 16th.
BERKBY .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Lagos 15th.
BIAFRA .. .. For U.K., left S. Leone 14th.
COCHRANE .. .. For St. John, left Norfolk, Va., 16th.
NEW MEXICO .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. S. Leone 15th.
PEARSU .. .. For Cont., left S. Leone 16th.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MINNEKAHDA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 18th.

BEN LINE

BENLAWERS .. .. For Yokohama, left Keelung 17th.
BENNEVIS .. .. For Japan, left Suez 17th.

BIBBY

GLOUCESTERSHIRE .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Colombo 17th.

BLUE FUNNEL

AJAX .. .. For Japan, cld. Algiers 15th.
ANCHISES .. .. Fm. Australia, arr. Stanlo. 16th.
KEEMUN .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Moll 14th.
MENELAUS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Moll 14th.
TERESIAS .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. Havre 16th.
AVILA STAR .. .. For Ldn., left Lisbon 17th.

BOOTH

AURAN .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Leixoes 16th.
CUTHBERT .. .. Fm. Tutova B., arr. Maranham 16th.
PANCHAS .. .. Fm. Maranham, arr. Ceara 15th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

APAPA .. .. Fm. W. Africa, arr. L'pool 18th.
BOMPATA .. .. For U.S.A., left Accra 15th.
CALUMET .. .. For S. Leone, left Takoradi 14th.
DUNKWA .. .. For Cont., left Grand Bassam 16th.
ERANI .. .. For Accra, left Lagos 16th.
JEKRI .. .. For Cont., cld. Las Palmas 17th.
MILVERTON .. .. Fm. Beira, arr. B'dam 17th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BRAEMERKAE .. .. Fm. St. John, due Ldn. 20th.
BRAEMERNORN .. .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. St. John 17th.
BRAEMERDALE .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. St. John 17th.
BRAEMERPOOL .. .. For Ldn., left St. John 17th.
BRAEMERHILL .. .. For St. John, left Gravesend 18th.
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL .. Fm. Cristobal, arr. La Guaira 15th.
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD .. Fm. Hamilton, arr. San Juan 16th.
EMP. OF CANADA .. For Hong-kong, left Vancouver 15th.
EMP. OF SCOTLAND .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Algiers 17th.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

AMIRAL GANTEAUME .. For Gd. Bassam, left Conakry 15th.
AMIRAL VILLAERET DE JOYEUSE .. For Hamburg, left Tabon 13th.
ASIE .. .. For Matadi, left Ostend 13th.
CAP PADARAN .. .. Fm. Bordeaux, arr. Saigon 15th.
CEYLAN .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Santos 17th.
DIEGO SUAREZ .. .. For Bordeaux, left Colombo 17th.
FORMOSE .. .. For Hamburg, left La Pallice 15th.
FT. ARCHAMBAULT .. For Douala, left Cotonou 14th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN CHATTAN .. .. For Ldn., left Las Palmas 18th.
CLAN MACBETH .. .. For Ldn., left Algiers 17th.
CLAN MACBRIDE .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Bombay 18th.
CLAN MACINNES .. .. For Fowey, left Dunkirk 17th.
CLAN MACKINLAY .. .. For L'pool, left Beira 18th.
CLAN MACWRITER .. .. Fm. Pacific, arr. Nakadia 17th.
CLAN MURDOCH .. .. Fm. S. Africa, arr. Walvis B. 15th.
CLAN ROSS .. .. For L'pool, left Las Palmas 17th.
CLAN SINCLAIR .. .. For L'pool, left Aden 17th.
HESPERIDES .. .. For U.S.A., left Messina 16th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

ILLINOIS .. .. Fm. Corral, arr. Panama 16th.
LA BOURDONNAIS .. .. For Havre, left Havana 15th.
SONORA .. .. For Talcahuano, left Guaysquil 17th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ASCANIA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 18th.
AURANIA .. .. For Ldn., left Havre 18th.
CAMONIA .. .. For N.Y., left Havana 18th.
LANCASTRIA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 17th.
SAMARIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Arlcs 18th.

ANCHOR

CALIFORNIA .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. N.Y. 17th.
TUSCANIA .. .. For Bombay, left Mseilles 17th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT ALMA .. .. Fm. Australia, arr. Barrie 14th.
PORT DENISON .. .. For Ldn., left Invercargill 15th.
PORT HUON .. .. For U.K., left Aden 14th.
PORT HUNTER .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Norfolk 16th.
PORT MELBOURNE .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Newcastle 18th.
PORT NAPIER .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 13th.
PORT NICHOLSON .. .. Fm. U.K., arr. Hull 17th.
PORT WELLINGTON .. .. Fm. Philadel., arr. N.Y. 15th.

DONALDSON

CORDILLERA .. .. For M'video, left L'pool 15th.
CORRIENTES .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Glasgow 15th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

ABGUAL .. .. Fm. Teneriffe, arr. L'pool 18th.
SULACO .. .. For Tela, left L'pool 18th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

MATOPPO .. .. For Colombo, left L. Marques 15th

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF AUCKLAND .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Boston 16th.
CITY OF BRISTOL .. For Ldn., left Rangoon 16th.
CITY OF SALFORD .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Karachi 15th.

FURNESS LINES

JESSMORE .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Constantza 16th.
LOS. IMPORTER .. .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Portland, O. 17th.
NOVA SCOTIA .. .. For Halifax, left Boston 15th.
PACIFIC ENTERPRISE .. .. For Ldn., left Los Angeles 15th.
PACIFIC RANGER .. .. For Victoria, left Frisco 17th.
VALERIOSE .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Philadel. 16th.

GLEN

GLENAFF .. .. For U.K., arr. Otaru 17th.
GLENDYFFR .. .. For Hamburg, left R'dam 18th.
GLENSHIANE .. .. For U.K., left Karatsu 17th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

CLEVELAND .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Boston 17th.

HARRISON

GLADIATOR .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. N. Orleans 17th.
GOVERNOR .. .. Fm. Dar-es-Salaam, arr. L'pool 17th.
INANDA .. .. For Demerara, left Grenada 17th.
INVESTOR .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Sudan 17th.
MATADOR .. .. For Demerara, left Barbados 17th.
PATRICIAN .. .. For Holland, left Rasein 16th.
PLANTER .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Algoa B. 14th.

HENDERSON

PEOU .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Suez 18th.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA

STATENDAM .. .. For Havana, left Kingston 15th.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

JAMAICA PRODUCER .. For Ldn., left R'dam 17th.
JAMAICA SETTLER .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Kingston 15th.

LEYLAND

DAYTONIAN .. .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Brunswick 17th.
MERCIAN .. .. For Trinidad, left La Guaira 15th.
NUBIAN .. .. Fm. Boston, arr. Mchstr. 18th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MCDOTIL MERCHANT .. Fm. Mchstr., arr. Philadel. 17th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

AMBOISE .. .. Fm. Haiphong, arr. Suez 17th.
ANDOMBRONIE .. .. Fm. M'seilles, arr. Colon 17th.
COL. P. LEROQ .. .. For Dunkirk, left Pt. Said 12th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

BORNEO .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Java 14th.
KARIMATA .. .. For Amsterdam, left Cheribon 15th.
KARIMON .. .. For N.Y., left Jeddah 16th.
KON. DER NEDERLANDEN .. For Amsterdam, left Algiers 16th.
MADORRA .. .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Batavia 15th.
POELAU BRAS .. .. For Hamburg, left Singapore 18th.
ROTTI .. .. Fm. B'dam, arr. Batavia 16th.
SALABANGKA .. .. For Sourabaya, left Sabang 18th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND BRIGADE .. For Ldn., left Rio Janeiro 17th.
HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN .. For Ldn., left Vigo 18th.
HIGHLAND WARRIOR .. Fm. Ldn., arr. B. Aires 17th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

DURBAN MARU .. .. For Ldn. left Istanbul 20th.
FUSHIMI MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Ldn. 18th.
GINYO MARU .. .. For Hong-kong, left Honolulu 15th.
HAKUSAN MARU .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 17th.
HAKUSAN MARU .. .. For Ldn., left Penang 16th.
KAMO MARU .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Yokohama 16th.
KASHIMA MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Naples 17th.
KATORI MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Hong-kong 17th.
KITANO MARU .. .. For Ldn., left Shanghai 18th.
LIMA MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Hong-kong 17th.
MAYERASHI MARU .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Kobe 16th.
MISHIMA MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Vancouver 16th.
NAGANO MARU .. .. For Kobe, left Singapore 17th.
NAKUYO MARU .. .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Hong-kong 17th.
SIBERIA MARU .. .. For Seattle, left Shimonoseki 17th.
TAKAOKA MARU .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Baltimore 16th.
TANGO MARU .. .. Fm. Melbourne, arr. Manilla 17th.
TOKUSHIMA MARU .. For Bombay, left Kobe 17th.
TOYOHASHI MARU .. For Ldn., left Batavia 18th.
TSURUGA MARU .. .. For Hamburg, left Kobe 16th.
TSUYAMA MARU .. .. Fm. Boston, arr. Colon 17th.
YOKOHAMA MARU .. .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Shimonoseki 17th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ANHALT .. .. Left Kobe 16th.
ARCUAS .. .. For Hamburg, left Las Palmas 17th.
CORLENZ .. .. For Bremen, left Singapore 17th.
CORRIENTES .. .. For Newport N., left Baltimore 17th.
ERFURT .. .. For Hamburg, cld. Las Palmas 16th.
FRANKFURT .. .. For Dairen, left Tathoku 18th.
GOSLAR .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Yokohama 16th.
GOTHA .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Lisbon 17th.
HAMBURG .. .. For Hamburg, left Valparaiso 19th.
HENNER .. .. For W. Africa, left Monrovia 12th.
MOSEL .. .. For Sydney, left Brisbane 18th.
SAALE .. .. For Hamburg, left Los Angeles 13th.
SIERRA VENTANA .. For B. Aires, left Santos 16th.
WIDO .. .. For Malta, cld. Guaysquil 15th.

ORIENT

ORFORD .. .. For Brisbane, left Fremantle 18th.
ORTHTO .. .. For Ldn., left Melbourne 18th.

PACIFIC STEAM

ORBITA .. .. For Cristobal, left Havana 17th.
OROYA .. .. For Vigo, left Coruna 17th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BARADINE .. .. For Ldn., left Adendall 15th.
BENDIGO .. .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Hull 17th.
LAHORE .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. M'seilles 17th.
MALOJA .. .. For Ldn., cld. Fremantle 17th.
MOREA .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 17th.
MOOLTAN .. .. For Yokohama, left Suez 19th.
NALDERA .. .. For Sydney, left Melbourne 18th.
RANPURA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Gib. 18th.

BRITISH INDIA

HATINURA .. .. For Karachi, left Pt. Sudan 17th.
KHANDALLA .. .. Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Kilindini 18th.
MADURA .. .. For Beira, left Kilindini 17th.
MANTOLA .. .. For Antwerp, left Pt. Said 17th.
NARDANA .. .. Fm. Townsville, arr. Sourabaya 17th.
TAKLIWA .. .. For Calcutta, left Osaka 16th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

LIMERICK .. .. For L'poo, left Oeelong 17th.

PRINCE

CINGALESE PRINCE .. Fm. Samarang, arr. Batavia 17th
CORSICAN PRINCE .. For N.Y., left Victoria 15th
CYPRIAN PRINCE .. For Al'andria, left Mersey 15th
EASTERN PRINCE .. For R. Plate, left Santos 15th.
IMPERIAL PRINCE .. For Davao, left Manilla 15th.
MALAYAN PRINCE .. For Boston, left Pt. Said 16th
NORTHERN PRINCE .. Fm. R. Plate, arr. Santos 17th.
SCOTTISH PRINCE .. Fm. Al'andria, arr. Mersey 16th
SOUTHERN PRINCE .. For Rio Janeiro, left N.Y. 15th.

RED STAR

BELGENLAND .. .. For Hong-kong, left Shanghai 15th.
LAPLAND .. .. For Bermuda, left Nassau 14th.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD

AMELAND .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Belawan 18th.
BLITAR .. .. For R'da .., left Belawan 17th.
INSULINDE .. .. For R'dam, left Belawan 16th.
PATRIA .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Sabang 18th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

GELRIA .. .. For Amsterdam, cld. Bahia 17th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ALCANTARA .. .. Cruising, arr. Bermuda 17th.
ALMANZORA .. .. For S'thmtn., left Cherbourg 18th.
ARAGUAYA .. .. Cruising, arr. Haiti 15th.
ARCADIAN .. .. For N.Y., left Bermuda 16th.
ARLANZA .. .. For R. Plate, left Santos 18th.
ASTURIAS .. .. For B. Aires, left Lisbon 17th.
DARRO .. .. For B. Aires, left Cherbourg 17th.
NESTHEBOY .. .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Ldn. 18th.
SABOR .. .. Fm. Newport, arr. Fernambuco 17th.
SARTHE .. .. Fm. Pto. Alegre, arr. Santos 16th.
SEA VICTORY .. .. Fm. Hull, arr. Kingston, Ja., 16th.
SILARUS .. .. Fm. Newport, arr. Pto. Alegre 17th.
SOMME .. .. Fm. Rio Grande, arr. Antwerp 16th.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP

COTTICA .. .. For W. Indies, cld. Barbados 15th.

UNION-CASTLE

BANBURY CASTLE .. Fm. Beira, arr. Philadel. 16th.
DUNLUCE CASTLE .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Algoa B. 18th.
LLANDOVERY CASTLE .. For Beira, left Ascension 18th.
SANDOWN CASTLE .. Fm. Beira, arr. Table B. 17th.

WHITE STAR

DORIC .. .. For L'pool, cld. Queenstown 20th.

YEOWARD LINE

AGUILA .. .. Fm. L'pool, left Las Palmas 16th.
ALONDRA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Madeira 17th.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ADRIATIC .. .. For Syracuse, left Al'andria 16th.
AIRTHRIA .. .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. Ayamonth 15th.
ALMANZORA .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Montevideo 18th.
ALONDRA .. .. For Las Palmas, left Madeira 17th.
ANDRE LEBON .. .. For M'seilles, left Yokohama 16th.
ATHOS II. .. .. For Yokohama, cld. Aden 18th.
BER. DE ST. PIERRE .. For Mauritius, left Tamatave 16th.
CALEDONIA .. .. For San Juan, arr. N.Y. 15th.
CARMANIA .. .. Fm. Havana, arr. N.Y. 14th.
CELRIC .. .. For L'pool, left Boston 16th.
CHAMPOLLION .. .. For Berrouth, left Tamatave 16th.
CITY OF BARCELONA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Clyde 18th.
CITY OF CARLISLE .. For Calcutta, left N.Y. 16th.
CITY OF CHRISTIANIA .. Fm. Beira, arr. Boston 16th.
CITY OF DERBY .. .. Fm. Dairen, arr. Hamburg 17th.
CITY OF DURHAM .. .. For Ldn., cld. Pt. Swettenham 18th.
CITY OF KHOS .. .. For Hong-kong, left Singapore 18th.
CITY OF KIMBERLEY .. Left Manila 18th.
CITY OF KOBE .. .. For U.S., cld. Pt. Swettenham 18th.
CITY OF LINCOLN .. .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Newport N. 16th.
CITY OF MANILA .. .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. Calcutta 15th.
CITY OF PALERMO .. .. Left Pt. Natal 18th.
CITY OF SALISBURY .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Sourabaya 17th.
CITY OF SHANGHAI .. For Yokohama, left Bremen 18th.
CITY OF YOKOHAMA .. For N.Y., left Calcutta 16th.
CLEVELAND .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N.Y. 18th.
COMPIEGNE .. .. For M'seilles, left Halphong 16th.
COUNSELLOR .. .. For Glasgow, left Mchstr. 18th.
EOBA .. .. For Teneriffe, arr. Teneriffe 18th.
EX. GRANDIDIER .. .. For Halphong, left Colombo 17th.
GLENCOE CASTLE .. For Glasgow, left Mchstr. 18th.
GREGALIA .. .. Fm. Dairen, arr. L'pool 15th.
HEEMSKERK .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Table B. 17th.
HEREFORDSHIRE .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Colombo 18th.
HOMERIC .. .. Cruise, arr. Stamboul 17th.
KARAPANA .. .. For Pt. Natal, left L. Marques 18th.
LEICESTER DE LISLE .. For Pt. Natal, left Durban 18th.
LOTUS .. .. For M'seilles, left Beyrout 15th.
MCDISTR. BRIGADE .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Ldn. 18th.
MEGANTIC .. .. Fm. Newport, arr. Fernambuco 17th.
OROTAVA .. .. Fm. Pto. Alegre, arr. Santos 16th.
OROYA .. .. Fm. Hull, arr. Kingston, Ja., 16th.
PANTHENIA .. .. Fm. Newport, arr. Pto. Alegre 17th.
PORTHOS .. .. Fm. Rio Grande, arr. Antwerp 16th.
SAGAING .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Ldn. 18th.
SAXON .. .. For Pt. Natal, left Madeira 18th.
SKAUREN .. .. For Pt. Natal, arr. Adelaide 14th.
SULAIRIA .. .. For Pacific Co., left L'pool 15th.
SURREY .. .. For Ldn., left Colon 15th.
TELDE .. .. Fm. Garston, arr. Teneriffe 18th.
THERMISTOCLES .. .. For Glasgow, left L'pool 18th.
TRANSVILVANIA .. .. Cruise, left Malta 18th.
TREGONELL .. .. For Ldn., left Panama 19th.
TUBUNGEN .. .. For Hamburg, left N.Y. 17th.
UMVUMA .. .. For Beira, left Lourenco Marques 18th.
WESTERNLAND .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. N.Y. 17th.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guinea per cent.
P. G. HALVORSEN	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander. Ashore near Suances	80
KOSTANTIS LEMOS	Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwerp. Ashore near Ordling	20
BALTABOR	London, Dec. 20, for Riga. Ashore Nargen Island	70
EDWARD LUCKENBACH	Everett, Dec. 16, for Boston. Ashore Block Island	25
MUNCHEN .. (of Mariehamn)	At New York from Bremerhaven. Reefing on dock bottom, having been in fog. Newport, Jan. 12, for Puerto Cabello. Passed Barry Island Jan. 15. Waterlogged boat marked "Kilboran Mariehamn" passed Feb. 13 in lat. 39·33 N., long. 9.44 W.	20
KILBORAN (s.v.)		30
ADMIRAL BENSON	San Francisco for Portland, Oregon. Ashore outside entrance Columbia River	40

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

ADMIRAL BENSON.—New York, Feb. 17.—Steamer Admiral

The Estate Market

GUARANTEED RENT

FACING ST. PAUL'S

The rental of Crown Wharf, Lots-road, Chelsea, for nearly 18 years unexpired, is "fully guaranteed by a well-known banking house," according to an announcement by Messrs. Hampton and Sons, who are to sell the freehold at St. James's-square on March 11. As the lessee does all repairs and insures the property, the net income is £2,062 a year.

Other freeholds for early sale by the firm include City premises, No. 15, Watling-street, let at over £900 a year, but worth £1,500 a year; flats in Canfield-gardens, Hampstead; houses and works in James-street, Camden Town, having a gross rent of £1,160 a year; and flats in Hertford-street, Park-lane, let at £2,560.

A column of concise notices of sales effected by them appeared in Messrs. Hampton and Sons' page of auction announcements in *The Times* yesterday. Among the properties are West Harling Hall, a Georgian mansion of 3,080 acres, in Norfolk; the Bedlington section of Chesters estate on Hadrian's Wall, yielding £2,000 a year, jointly with Messrs. Turner Lord and Dowler; a Crockham Hill freehold, with Messrs. F. D. Ibbett and Co.; Chetnole, Oatlands Park, with Messrs. Ewbank and Co.; Riverhall, a Tudor house and 110 acres in Wadhurst, with Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley; Wyphurst, Cranleigh, 133 acres, with Messrs. Whatley, Hill and Co.; No. 37, Edwardes-square, Kensington, with Messrs. Harrods, Limited; No. 1, Chesham-street, with Messrs. Collins and Collins; Giffords Hall, a 15th-century Suffolk manor house and 50 acres, at Wickhambrook, with Messrs. Arthur Rutter, Sons and Co.; Regency House, Roehampton, with Messrs. William Willett, Limited; and Bromley freeholds, with Messrs. Waterer and Dickins.

City leaseholds, having a long frontage in St. Paul's-churchyard, Ludgate-hill, Creed-lane, and Carter-lane, were illustrated in *The Times* yesterday (p. 30). The agents are Messrs. Douglas Young and Co. (Coleman-street) and Messrs. Beecroft, Sons, and Nicholson (Wood-street). Four shops in the block are let at £2,275 a year. Possession of 70,000 feet of carpet area may be had at once.

Sales of 16 Kensington, Chelsea, Knightsbridge, and other freeholds and leaseholds are announced by Messrs. Harrods, Limited, the list appearing in these columns yesterday. (p. 28)

Mayfair sales effected by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. include a large house in Hertford-street, and, to a client of Messrs. Winkworth and Co. (Curzon-street), the freehold of No. 20, Curzon-street.

Westminster freeholds, in Central-buildings, St. James's Park, are for auction today at Hanover-square, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. Next Monday they will, at Hanover-square, with Messrs. Dann and Lucas, submit Martens Grove, Crayford, a freehold of 64 acres, with 1,000ft. frontage to the Dover road. Valence, Westerham, 447 acres, which was to have been submitted at Westerham next Wednesday, has been sold.

Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley will shortly sell Watlington and Tottenhill, 165 acres, between King's Lynn and Downham Market, including Church Farm, an old-fashioned house, and fruit-growing land.

Jointly, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. A. Gadie and Son have sold Bradford freeholds, in Kirkgate and Albion-court, Bradford, before the auction.

SALES BY AUCTION

GARRETT, WHITE and POLAND

SOHO.—8, Old Compton-street, freehold .. £5,500

STANLEY F. PRIOR

BROCKLEY.—2, Cornerford-road 550
LEWISHAM.—247 and 249, High-street, freehold 1,655
56, Granville-park, freehold 1,000
FOREST HILL.—91, Stanstead-road 650
CATFORD.—17, Davenport-road, freehold .. 660

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SOLD THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description	
May and Philpot	The Auction Mart, E.C.4. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties	
Snell and Co.	The Auction Mart, E.C.4. (2.30)	Leasehold properties	Pro-
Adams and Watts	The Auction Mart, E.C.4 (2.30)	Leasehold properties	Pro-
R. G. Newton	The Auction Mart, E.C.4. (2.30)	Leasehold properties	Pro-
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hanover - square, W.1. (2.30)	Freehold mews premises	Busi-
F. R. Goodall, F.A.I.	Goodall's Room, Streatham-hill, S.W.2. (7.30)	Sales Town flats	Bouse Two

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.
SALES THIS DAY.

Topliss, Harding and Russell	Ball Room, Piccadilly Hotel, W.1 (2.0)	Oriental and British Carpets
Maple and Co.	Tudor Lodge, Park-side, Wimbledon Common (1.0)	Objects of Art
Hodgson and Co.	115, Chancery-lane, W.C. (1.0)	Rare Books
Miller, Paxton and Fairminer	13, Arkwright-road, Hampstead, N.W. (1.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Robinson, Fisher and Harding	Willis's Rooms, King-street, S.W.1 (1.0)	Old English Furniture
Sotheby and Co.	34-35, New Bond-street, W.1 (1.0)	Drawings and Old Masters
Foster	54, Pall Mall, S.W. (1.0)	Dutch and Italian Pictures
Phillips, Son and Neale	73, New Bond-street, W.1 (1.0)	Contents of a Residence
Arthur Rutter and Sons	Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk (—)	Exceptionally interesting improvements
Thake and Pagnton	Fosbury Manor, near Hungerford, Berks (—)	Contents of a Manor

From The Times of 1830

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1830. Price 7d.

We have received by express the *Gazette de France*, dated Thursday, the *Messager des Chambres*, the *Moniteur*, and other Paris papers of Wednesday. We have not room for extracts.

We have not room for any comment or description of the debates in either House, except to invite the particular attention of our readers to both.

We have received a volume "*On Financial Reform*," written by Sir Henry Parnell, who was Chairman of the last Financial Committee. . . . We have not room to-day for any quotation or analysis.

We have received a letter from Mr. E. Davenport (for which we have not room to-day). . . .

** The whole of the four pages of this issue, with the exception of barely two columns, was occupied by the Parliamentary report in small type. There were no advertisements. Long speeches had been made in the House of Lords by Lord Melbourne, Lord Aberdeen, and the Duke of Wellington on the affairs of Portugal; while in the Commons law and election reform had attracted much attention from Peel, Brougham, O'Connell, Twiss, and Lord John Russell.

3 per Cent. Cons. 92½ to ¼.

THE LONDON HEAD TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The London Head Teachers' Association held their 12th annual dinner at the Café Royal on Friday, and entertained Sir Henry Newbolt as their principal guest. Mr. H. A. M. Brangham (president of the association) occupied the chair. Mr. H. C. Denvey (vice-president) proposed the toast "Education," to which Mr. Morgan Jones (Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Education) replied. The toast "The Visitors," proposed by Miss L. le T. Swann (ex-president), was responded to by Mr. Guy Kendall (principal of University College School) and Miss E. A. Ford.

Those present included:—

Sir William and Lady Ray, Alderman and Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Mr. G. H. Gater, Mr. Whitlock (president, London Teachers' Association), Miss Lightman (president, National Union of Women Teachers), Mrs. E. M. Lowe, Mr. H. T. Holmes, H.M.I., Mrs. Morgan Jones, Mr. and Miss Marshall Jackman, Mr. G. Sampson, and Miss M. Spender.

DRAWING OF BONDS

UNITED STATES of BRAZIL 4 per CENT. LOAN of 1911.
For £4,500,000 NOMINAL CAPITAL.

Notice is hereby given that, in conformity with the Contract for this Loan, a Drawing of Bonds has this day taken place in the presence of Mr. Samuel de Sousa Leão Gracie, Counsellor of the Brazilian Embassy in London, and of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, attended by Mr. Alexander Ridgway, of the firm of John Venn and Sons, Notary Public, when the following BONDS were DRAWN by lot for redemption on the 1st March, 1930 (from which date all interest thereon will cease), viz.:—

44 BONDS.—Nos.:—

00022	00042	00081	00090	00096	00101	00176
00180	00187	00194	00289	00291	00308	00349
00400	00473	00524	00536	00713	00730	00786
00790	00818	00819	00821	00833	00879	00888
00990	00912	00917	00928	00997	01100	01123
01247	01248	01284	01333	01386	01389	01401
01493	01494					

For £1,000 Sterling each = £44,000.

59 BONDS.—Nos.:—

01603	01607	01608	01624	01647	01680	01695
01743	01759	01775	01783	01821	01825	01848
01883	01943	02002	02114	02133	02175	02253
02302	02319	02378	02391	02409	02419	02435
02452	02489	02495	02532	02586	02653	02674
02796	02818	02878	02939	02940	02992	03003
03041	03045	03060	03118	03144	03199	03202
03243	03300	03357	03390	03403	03418	03424
03468	03475	03486				

For £500 Sterling each = £29,500.

590 BONDS.—Nos.:—

03573	03574	03575	03576	03612	03694	03716
03718	03752	03902	03934	03974	04003	04028
04059	04132	04183	04211	04218	04301	04353
04407	04416	04426	04451	04543	04584	04651
04666	04722	04812	04878	04905	04926	04934
04960	04978	04984	05001	05109	05119	05126
05193	05259	05263	05274	05275	05289	05305
05319	05323	05347	05352	05368	05376	05382
05394	05403	05420	05481	05519	05592	05635
05743	05817	05823	05829	05840	05889	05911
06054	06055	06104	06129	06153	06156	06170
06202	06211	06212	06253	06315	06319	06340
06357	06363	06364	06437	06448	06470	06511
06622	06709	06786	06788	06793	06795	06831
06832	06860	06919	06951	06963	06990	07014
07060	07066	07150	07159	07177	07178	07188
07194	07233	07263	07266	07361	07380	07486
07581	07670	07712	07730	07761	07772	07800
07817	07846	07849	07864	07913	07994	08008
08013	08034	08058	08111	08154	08155	08271
08288	08325	08361	08362	08363	08387	08393
08411	08451	08504	08537	08540	08549	08585
08610	08760	08862	08910	08943	08980	09006
09116	09120	09189	09230	09260	09409	09452
09513	09529	09553	09567	09569	09607	09609
09644	09645	09661	09674	09696	09735	09757
09826	09827	09831	09860	09923	09951	09986
09995	10037	10061	10187	10224	10394	10403
10432	10439	10446	10462	10515	10520	10590
10591	10624	10655	10715	10736	10738	10746
10762	10799	10848	10862	10926	11024	11051
11057	11060	11080	11089	11119	11186	11196
11231	11256	11273	11291	11327	11331	11350
11434	11491	11498	11517	11533	11600	11672
11710	11875	11907	11935	11983	12008	12018
12099	12203	12216	12255	12347	12421	12438
12443	12455	12487	12535	12536	12541	12579
12619	12664	12719	12759	12777	12787	12810
12845	12860	12905	12945	12952	12956	13008
13039	13044	13045	13059	13063	13141	13167
13173	13209	13241	13249	13251	13257	13272
13337	13347	13434	13439	13454	13515	13516
13554	13560	13602	13604	13611	13631	13677
13734	13784	13746	13802	13837	13844	13873
13890	13901	13943	13966	14001	14088	14123
14156	14212	14213	14233	14244	14283	14404
14411	14416	14438	14450	14465	14473	14477
14597	14615	14646	14712	14935	14948	14964
14970	14975	14984	15061	15067	15085	15088
15099	15118	15140	15163	15250	15271	15366
15443	15444	15446	15451	15505	15518	15523
15529	15541	15554	15562	15575	15594	15622
15645	15660	15661	15682	15698	15716	15745
15794	15813	15832	15842	15983	16030	16051
16107	16121	16173	16222	16250	16266	16271
16336	16337	16348	16392	16408	16416	16447
16531	16589	16654	16657	16683	16751	16804
16835	16896	16917	16922	16954	16980	16986
17042	17319	17364	17424	17435	17454	17463
17532	17533	17620	17642	17738	17755	17761
17765	17811	17905	17914	17916	17985	18023
18031	18079	18085	18110	18112	18114	18165
18203	18211	18232	18249	18298	18349	18377
18413	18493	18548	18598	18597	18603	18604
18605	18622	18713	18722	18726	18755	18758
18793	18807	18814	18832	18892	18901	18920
18984	19029	19050	19086	19088	19185	19239
19261	19341	19367	19432	19502	19515	19620
19660	19669	19670	19719	19731	19814	19876
19898	19907	19921	19948	19981	20001	20021
20026	20037	20176	20177	20197	20270	20284
20331	20374	20388	20400	20494	20512	20526
20570	20575	20598	20613	20615	20697	20758
20876	20877	20878	20889	20963	20981	21016
21058	21059	21093	21094	21095	21172	21178
21233	21240	21409	21456	21476	21507	21543
21558	21574	21596	21600	21639	21648	21649
21675	21679	21748	21753	21783	21799	21907
21910	21969	21994	22077	22129	22173	22219
22220	22332	22368	22373	22436	22449	22507
22509	22536	22644	22715	22749	22807	22862
22942	22944	22969	22985	23001	23072	23139
23151	23154	23155	23160	23168	23171	23186
23188	23189	23263	23317	23339	23349	23356
23373	23382					

For £100 Sterling each = £59,000.

693 Bonds amounting together to the sum of £132,500.

The above Bonds when presented must bear all Coupons subsequent to the 1st March, 1930, otherwise the amount of the missing Coupons will be deducted from the principal to be repaid.

Bonds may be presented on any business day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2.

The usual interval of three clear days will be required for examination.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD AND SONS.

Witness: Alex. Rickards, Notary Public.
New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4. 17th February, 1930.

CITY of ABO (FINLAND) 6½ per CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1929.

Hambros Bank Ltd. hereby give Notice that the following BONDS of the above loan were DRAWN in Abo on the 1st February, 1930, for repayment on the 1st April, 1930, and may be presented in due course at their office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

LETTER A.—No.

65

1 Bond at £500 £500

LETTER B.—Nos.

852 909 938 1189 1453 1531 1607
1785 1952 3205 3349 3426 3459 3512
3565 3622 3659 3684 3806 3871 4004
4040 4056

23 Bonds at £100 each 2,300

LETTER C.—Nos.

4265 4274 4279 4523 4546

5 Bonds at £20 each 100

£2,900

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 18th February, 1930.

BONDS CANCELLED

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

FREE CITY of DANZIG 6½ per CENT. TOBACCO MONOPOLY STATE LOAN.
£1,900,000 NOMINAL CAPITAL.

The British Overseas Bank, Limited, and Messrs. Helbert, Wagg and Co., Ltd., beg to announce that BONDS of the above Loan, aggregating £27,400 nominal capital, have been Purchased for the Sinking Fund during the current half-year, in accordance with the terms of the Issue, and will be duly CANCELLED.

London, 19th February, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE of DIVIDEND to HOLDERS of ORDINARY and PREFERENCE SHARE WARRANTS to BEARER.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors have declared a SECOND INTERIM DIVIDEND on the Ordinary Shares for the year from the 1st October, 1929, to the 30th September, 1930, of Tenpence per share, free of British Income Tax at 3s. 7d. in the pound, payable on the 31st March, 1930.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer for Ordinary Shares will be entitled to be paid the said Interim Dividend on or after the said 31st day of March, 1930, at the Office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 32, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3. Coupon No. 134 must be left for examination at the office of the said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 32, Lombard-street, E.C.3. three clear business days (excluding Saturday) before payment is made.

Notice is also given that the Directors have declared a Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Preference Shares for the half-year from the 1st October, 1929, to 31st March, 1930. The said Dividend (less British Income Tax at the rate of 3s. 7d. in the pound), that is to say, 4.925 pence per share net is payable on the 31st March, 1930. Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer for Preference shares will be entitled to be paid the said dividend on or after the said 31st day of March, 1930, at the office of the National Provincial Bank, Limited, Savoy Court, Strand, London, W.C.2. Coupon No. 53 must be left for examination at the office of the said National Provincial Bank, Limited, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.2, three clear business days (excluding Saturday) before payment is made.

Dated 18th February, 1930.

By Order, A. M. RICKARDS, Secretary.

Westminster House, 7, Millbank, S.W.1.

CANADA IRON FOUNDRIES Limited.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that subject to confirmation by the General Meeting of April 17th, 1930, a DIVIDEND of 6 per cent. on the Preference Shares and 5 per cent. on the Common Shares has been declared PAYABLE on May 10th, 1930, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on April 30th, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
B. V. ATKINSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated at Montreal, February 5th, 1930.

HUNGARIAN GENERAL SAVINGS BANK, Limited. 7½ per Cent. STERLING MORTGAGE BONDS.

COUPONS falling due on the 1st March, 1930, should be presented for PAYMENT between the hours of 11 and 3 (Saturdays excepted) at the office of:—

Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co., Ltd., 11, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, where listing forms may be obtained.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

London, E.C.2, 18th February, 1930.

REPUBLIC of COLOMBIA 6 per Cent. EXTERNAL DEBT of 1913.

REPUBLIC of COLOMBIA 6 per Cent. EXTERNAL GOLD LOAN of 1911.

COUPONS falling due on the 1st March, 1930, should be presented for PAYMENT between the hours of 11 and 3 (Saturdays excepted) at the office of:—

Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co., Ltd., 11, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, where listing forms may be obtained.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

London, E.C.2, 18th February, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

METALS COATING COMPANY Limited.

NOTICES to SHAREHOLDERS.

Please note that the time for application for new shares as detailed in the circular letters of February 12th and February 14th is extended until February 26th and the period for splitting is extended until February 24th inst.

PERCY BRYANT, Secretary.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

BORAX CONSOLIDATED, Limited.—Notice is hereby given to holders of Deferred Ordinary Shares that the THIRD SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, in the City of London, on Wednesday, 26th February, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer desiring to attend must deposit their warrants at the Company's offices on or before Monday, 24th instant.

By Order of the Board,
J. R. NEATE, Secretary.

16, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3. 18th February, 1930.

BUFFALO and LAKE HURON RAILWAY COMPANY.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Law Association Rooms, 14, Cook-street, Liverpool, on Wednesday, 5th March, 1930, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, and for other business. The Transfer Books of the Company were Closed at 3 p.m. on Friday, 14th February, and will reopen at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 6th March.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. D. BRASSEY, Secretary.

5, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.2. 14th February, 1930.

LONDON and NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the London and North Eastern Railway Company will be held in the Wrangham Rooms, Hotel Great Central, Marylebone, London, N.W., on Friday, the 7th day of March, 1930, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of the general business of the Company.

Notice is also hereby given that Mr. John Taylor, one of the Proprietors of the Company, has given notice of his intention to move the following Resolutions at this Meeting:—

"That the number of Directors be reduced to the statutory minimum of sixteen."

"That Mr. Ben Ivinson, of City Chambers, 2, Darley-street, Bradford, Yorks, be elected to a seat on the Board of Directors as an additional Director."

Notice is also hereby further given that in accordance with the Standing Orders of Parliament and the General Orders for the Regulation of Proceedings thereunder and in pursuance of the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899, a Special or Extraordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Company will be held at the same place, on the same day, at 12.30 p.m., or as soon thereafter as the business of the Ordinary General Meeting is concluded, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of approving the following Bills which have been introduced into Parliament intituled:—

"A Bill to empower the London and North Eastern Railway Company to construct new Railways Widenings and other Works and to acquire Lands; to extend the time for the completion of certain Railways; to revive the powers and extend the time for the compulsory purchase of certain Lands; to abandon certain Works; to make provision with reference to the Rates and Charges which may be levied at certain Harbours, Docks and Piers of the Company; and for other purposes";

and (so far as it relates to the provisions contained therein) to confirm Agreements between the London Electric, Metropolitan District, Central London and City and South London Railway Companies, or any one or more of those Companies on the one hand and the Company on the other hand;

"A Bill to empower the London Electric Railway Company to construct new railways, subways and works and to raise additional moneys; to empower the Metropolitan District Railway Company to construct widenings of portions of its railway and to raise additional moneys; to empower the Central London Railway Company to construct subways and works and to raise additional moneys; to empower the City and South London Railway Company to enter into and the District Railway Company to construct a subway; and to confer further powers on the said and other Companies and for other purposes";

and also the following draft Provisional Order for which application has been made to the Secretary of State for Scotland intituled:—

"Draft Provisional Order to empower the London and North Eastern Railway Company to construct widenings of railway and to acquire lands; to authorise the abandonment of a portion of the Union Canal; to make provision with reference to the rates and charges which may be levied at certain harbours, docks and piers of the Company's undertaking, &c."

Dated this 19th day of February, 1930.

By Order,
ALEX. McLAREN, Secretary.

Marylebone Station, London, N.W.1.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAYS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the next ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Hall of the institution of Civil Engineers, in Ireland, 35, Dawson-street, Dublin, on Friday, the 7th day of March, 1930, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts from the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1929, and of transacting the general business of the Company.

By order of the Board,
H. S. CORE, Secretary.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1930.
Kingsbridge Station, Dublin W.8.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the SEVENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Manchester Ship Canal Company will be held in the Houldsworth Hall, No. 90, Deansgate, Manchester, on Thursday, the 27th day of February, 1930, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1930.

W. C. BACON, Chairman.
M. KISSANE, Secretary.

The Transfer Books are closed until after the Meeting.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY ANNUITIES.

Notice is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETINGS of Annuitants will be held at Winchester House (Hall No. 23, sub-ground floor), Old Broad-street, London, E.C., on Tuesday, the 11th March, 1930, at 12 noon and 1 p.m., in accordance with the provisions of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Purchase Act, 1900.

The Annuity Trustees to retire by rotation are Mr. C. R. V. Coutts and Mr. J. E. Dallas, who, being eligible, will be proposed for re-election.

Copies of the accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1929, with the Sinking Fund accounts to that date, may be had on application at the offices of the Annuity Trustees on or after the 1st March, 1930.

By Order of the Annuity Trustees,
E. P. GOLDNEY, Secretary.

Offices, 4, Coleman-street, London, E.C.2.
18th February, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

MID-GLAMORGAN WATER BOARD 6 per CENT. STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board 6 per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1937-1947 will be CLOSED from 1st March to the 31st March, 1930, both days inclusive.

F. J. ALBAN, F.S.A.A., Registrar.

Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

19th February, 1930.

TAF FECHAN WATER SUPPLY BOARD 5½ per CENT. STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Taf Fechan Water Supply Board 5½ per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1937-1947, will be CLOSED from the 1st March to the 31st March, 1930, both days inclusive.

F. J. ALBAN, F.S.A.A., Registrar.

Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

19th February, 1930.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ART JEWELLERY, POTTERY, CHINA, &c. (corner premises), Kensington, 12 years' lease. Rent and rates £160 per annum. Up-to-date stock, fixtures, all at £750.—Write Box F29, care of Dixie's, 195, Oxford-street, W.1.

A CATHEDRAL CITY.—Magnificent PRIVATE HOTEL; high-class clientele, favourite position; up-to-date freehold property, elaborately furnished; splendid returns and easily run; rare chance for purchaser with £5,000 cash.—LINXFORD, 34, Oxford-street (Tottenham Court-road Tube).

A Charming little PRIVATE HOTEL, RICHMOND; 16 furnished rooms, in tip-top order; high-class permanent business; price £1,650.—HOLMES, 495, Oxford-street, Marble Arch.

ALL BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, Restaurants, &c., on our Books.—WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

CLOSE S. DEVON COAST.—Ideal small PRIVATE HOTEL, adjoining river with salmon and trout fishing; four reception, eight bed, bath, and offices; charming tea gardens. £1,500.—LAWRENCE and SON, Crewkerne and Bridport.

CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO, &c.—Retail trade over £100 weekly; suitable as investment with occupation or management. Several select and absolutely reliable concerns showing upwards of £800 net yearly profit; good accommodation in progressive residential districts, all offered subject to trial and verification of figures. Car available for inspection.—E. W. PERRY LAW, 2, Gresham-buildings, E.C.2.

ESTATE AGENTS.—BUSINESS for DISPOSAL; two offices, adjoining neighbourhoods, good positions outside Tube stations; partners dissolving.—Principals only write Box F.1, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE.—Facing sea, close Grand Hotel; principal amusements. COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE, suitable Service Flats, apartments house; 16 rooms, four baths, four w.c.'s; electric light; service lift; telephone. Rent £275. Lease, furniture, fixtures, fittings, goodwill to be purchased.—Further particulars apply ROSS and DENNIS, Estate Agents, Eastbourne.

FREEHOLD GARAGE to hold 40-45 cars, near an Underground station in the S.W. district; business established five years. Price £5,000, half of which can be left on mortgage.—ROGERS, CHAPMAN and THOMAS, 125, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

GUEST HOUSE near Marble Arch and Paddington; good breakfast and dinner trade; one of the 14 letting rooms fitted running hot water, gas fire, divan bed, Compactom wardrobe; in splendid condition; new drains and roof; connected overhauled in every detail; valuable 21 years' lease.—WALLER and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Exin. 3).

LUNCHEON and TEA ROOMS a few yards from Oxford Circus, 21 years' lease at only £100 per annum, including rates and taxes. Present trade could be increased. Price £375 complete.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. (Mayfair 8022.)

PETROL STATION and GARAGE, Surrey.—Fine modern freehold property, and Residence. Seven pumps and complete provision for large business.—Write "Active," care of Box F.118, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

PRIVATE HOTEL, facing sea; old established, genuine; 47 bed rooms, ball room, &c.; goodwill and furniture £4,500; part can remain; rent £450; long lease; doing splendid business; strong reason for sale.—Apply DAWSON and HARDEN, 48, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

PRINTING BUSINESS (letterpress and bookbinding) for Sale as going concern; old-established commercial house in South London; modern freehold building and well-equipped plant; owner retiring.—Write Box M.1589, The Times, E.C.4.

SUNNY NEWQUAY. The favourite Cornish Resort.—FREEHOLD PRIVATE HOTEL PREMISES, admirably situated, close to beach, station, links and tennis courts. Unique opportunity for furnishing and opening for coming season. Price £6,500, or close offer.—Owner's Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., Estate Offices, 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WELL-ESTABLISHED and good-class DRESS and MAID BUSINESS for SALE in centre of well-known town, one hour's run from London; shop with flat for showrooms and living accommodation; in thorough working order, with capable assistants.—Write Box G.468, The Times, E.C.4.

£1,400 PER ANNUM NET PROFIT.—Model DAIRY; suit gentleman as investment under manager; retiring after many years; £3,500.—HOLLAND, 307, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1.

FIRST-CLASS SUITE HOUSE in picked position, MAYFAIR. Six suites letting at 8 to 14 guineas each, and four bed-sitting rooms at 2 to 3½ guineas, substantial profits on catering. In perfect repair and beautifully furnished. An easily run, very profitable business. Price for 14 years' lease and entire contents £4,750.—Apply HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., Ltd., 33, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

HOVE.—High-class PRIVATE HOTEL, in fine position; 12 bed rooms, dining and smoke rooms, large lounge, two bath rooms, &c.; central heating; nice garden; takings average £1,900 at good profits; price for 15 years' lease and entire valuable furniture and equipment, £1,700.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

HIGH-CLASS TEA ROOM, in main shopping thoroughfare of the Royal Town of KENT; Coast Resort; newly decorated and equipped premises, with living accommodation; price £575.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

WANTED

ALAWAY and PARTNERS specialize in the SALE of HOTELS and OFF-LICENCES.—Owners desirous of selling quickly without publicity invited to write ALAWAY and PARTNERS, 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1. Museum 0481.

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on the front page.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, &c.

ANTIQUE SILVER, JEWELLERY, OLD GOLD, &c., purchased for cash; best prices given.—Le Cheminant and Co., 97, Wimpole-street, W.1. Est. 1822.

FURNITURE

SALE OF FURNITURE AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.

PROPERTIES removed from numerous West End Residences, comprising

lounge chairs from 35s., settees from 6gns., dining tables, mahogany sideboards, writing tables, leather tops, fine set of old English chests of drawers from £5 5s., tallboy chests, gent.'s wardrobes, dressing tables, quantity of old oak, including trestle tables from 8ns., Elizabethan buffet; set of chairs, French cabinet, mirrors, china and glass, leather screens, triple mirrors from £2 10s. Seen daily from 9 to 6 (Saturdays close at 1). Good second-hand and old furniture purchased or taken in exchange.

AUCTION SALES CONDUCTED TOWN OR COUNTRY.

CADOGAN FURNITURE GALLERIES, Ltd., 162, Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Near Sloane-square.)

FURNITURE.—IMPORTANT PRIVATE SALE of new and second-hand. By order of the Trustees and others is now being sold at one-third original cost, removed from GROSVENOR-GARDENS, S.W., and YEOVIL, SOMERSET; also a consignment of New Furniture, manufactured for the OVERSEAS CLUB, NEW ZEALAND. Among these goods are several very well-made bed room, dining, and drawing room suites. Every item for furnishing equal to new. Below a few items: 45 bed room suites, comprising wardrobes, dressing chests, cupboard stand, one chair, seat and spring, the lot £6 15s.; 20 double-sized ditto in waxed oak, mahogany, walnut, Queen Anne and other periods, from 11gns. to 150gns.; 175 lounge chairs, beautifully sprung in art linen from 25s. to 10gns.; Chesterfield to match; 130 real hide club chairs, fully sprung, fitted with feather cushions, £4 15s. each, cost double; a few settees to match; 25 gentlemen's fitted wardrobes from £4 10s. WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the following goods recently the property of a well-known financier, removed here for convenience of sale, only in use six months, comprising contents of three bed rooms, dining room in Chippendale period, drawing room, lounge, &c. Bed room No. 1 comprising Italian figured walnut hand-made bed-room

MUSEUM 7000

MAPLE & CO. TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD, W.1.

ANCIENT PRIORS HOUSE, near Cambridge.

£1,800.—FREEHOLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER, many interesting features and unspoilt. Accommodation: five bed rooms, two sitting rooms, hall, two staircases, &c., could be improved and rearranged at small outlay; gas and co.'s water, electric light available; several outbuildings and garden about half-acre.

Inspected by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

LOVELY COUNTRY DISTRICT IN HERTS.

High, m., with good views and centre of several golf courses, 45 minutes by road to London.

£2,750.—Attractive FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE on two floors; five bed rooms, bath room, two sitting rooms, large billiards room; two garages; wired for electric light; main drainage, co.'s water, central heating; total area about Five Acres.

Or would be Let at £150 per annum.

Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

£2,500.—A Bargain.—KENT, close to Eynsford village, five minutes station.—FREEHOLD well-appointed comfortable RESIDENCE in high position, extensive views; central heating, gas and water, main drainage; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c.; old-world gardens and orchard, paddock, large garage, greenhouse, tennis lawn, &c.

Specially recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

HUTTON MOUNT.

Half-mile station; 30 minutes Liverpool-street.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, bath room, large hall, two reception rooms; garage; modern services; attractive gardens, tennis lawn, &c., about ½ acre. FREEHOLD £2,750.

Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

BOXMOOR.

High up on gravel, five minutes station, 50 minutes London.

£2,300 FREEHOLD.—Detached pre-War ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE with short drive and well-laid-out garden; five bed rooms, bath room, three sitting rooms, loggia; Boulton and Paul's garage; electric light, central heating.

All details of MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1. 25788.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

HANTS AND BERKS BORDERS.

Very beautiful rural district, facing a Common and quite secluded. Golf and Hunting.

£150 PER ANNUM.—A JAMES II. COUNTRY HOUSE, substantial and pretty, standing in old grounds of about 5 acres, with pond stocked with trout; eight bed rooms, dressing and bath rooms, large lounge hall, and three reception rooms, &c.; electric light, gas, and company's water; telephone; hot water service; garage and stables; tennis lawn, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock, five acres. Long lease. Premium £500.

Inspected and specially recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (Continued from Page 24)

WRIGHT & VERNON,
9, MARGARET-STREET, W.1. 'Phone, Museum 7650

FLATS, UNFURNISHED.

SOMETHING UNIQUE.

KENSINGTON.—Delightful FLATS to be LET, communicating with well-known Hotel. RENTS FROM Two bed, one reception and bath room; £200 P.A. passenger lift, central heating, constant hot water; full service (day and night); electric light included in the rents.—Managing Agents, WRIGHT and VERNON, as above. No PREMIUM.

MANSION FLATS TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

£165 PER ANNUM.—BAKER-STREET (off). Four rooms, bath, and kitchen.

£220 PER ANNUM.—Close YORK GATE, REGENTS PARK.—Five rooms, bath, and kitchen.

£375 PER ANNUM.—PORTLAND-PLACE (telesc).—Six rooms, bath, and kitchen. HALL and DIXON, Ltd., 59, Wigmore-street, W.1.

Langham 4204.

CHARMING FLAT, bright and sunny, close to Westminster Cathedral, in splendid order; two reception, four bed rooms, &c.; parquet floors. Easy lease. Reasonable sum for fittings, &c.—ROBINS, RIGUEL and PRIOR, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

Three Reception, six Bed Rooms, &c.

£350. WESTMINSTER.—Exceptionally beautiful hot water; two bath rooms, good offices.—Premium required for valuable lease. Recommended, ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

FARNHAM & COIGLEY.

	Bed.	Rec.	Rent.	Flts.
Of High-street	2	2	£150	
Queen's-gate	2	1	£128	£175
Kensington	4	1	£175	£75
Harrington-gardens	1	1	£120	£50

Carefully selected lists from ESTATE OFFICES, 9, Kensington High-street.

MAIDA VALE and ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—For particulars of FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED MAISONNETTES and FLATS, apply SNELL and Co., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. Paddi. 7339 (4 lines).

MAIDA VALE (one minute Warwick-avenue Tube and main road).—Excellent LOWER MAISONNETTE, two reception, three bed, bath, kitchen; use of large garden and tennis courts. Rent only £150. No PREMIUM.—Apply Sole Agents, SNELL and Co., as above.

PORTLAND-PLACE.—Charming FURNISHED FLAT; two bed, reception, kitchen, bath; constant hot water; 6gns. per week.

SOUTH-CHELSEA.—BIJOU UNFURNISHED FLAT; bed, reception, kitchen and bath; £150 per annum. No premium.—Keys with SEYMOUR and GRAHAM, 95, Mortimer-street, W. Langham 2704.

ADJOINING PORTLAND-PLACE.

A most delightful MANSION FLAT with every modern convenience, large bright rooms, beautifully appointed and in perfect order, ready for immediate occupation; one bed, bath, dressing room, full reception, hall, and kitchen; a long advantageous lease at moderate rental; no premium.—GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

ATTRACTIVE unfurnished SUITE, TWO ROOMS (one very large), bath room, &c.; excellent service. Near Gloucester-road Station. Tele. Western 2550.—Write Box 8909, The Times, E.C.4.

A spacious, restful, charmingly FURNISHED ROOM, private bath room attached; every amenity; near Kensington-square; 4 gns., inclusive of really good service. Extra bed room and garage available.—Phone Abercorn 1180, or write Box F.322, The Times, E.C.4.

EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE.

A CHARMING FLAT to be LET, enjoying a delightfully sunny situation; four rooms and bath room, self-contained. Low rent and service charges. Very strongly recommended.—To view apply MARLER and Co., 95a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

PALL MALL.

A Most attractive SERVICE FLAT with unusually large rooms, containing bed room, bath, and sitting room—an additional bed room if required; very bright and sunny; passenger lift; to be LET unfurnished; no premium.—GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BAKER-STREET (near).—Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; two good bed, bath, one large reception (sitting), plate and linen. Rent 4½ gns.—Apply RITSON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

BATTERSEA PARK.—Delightful FLATS to be LET; balcony and park views; three bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c.; sunny and spacious rooms; residential portion; easy access to West End, City. £135 to £150 per annum inclusive.—Apply J. B. M., 35, Battersea Bridge-road, S.W.11. Phone, Battersea 0545.

BAKER-STREET (just off).—Attractive MANSION FLAT, containing four bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, and usual offices; £280 per annum inclusive.—WALTER HALL and SONS, 1, York-street, W.1.

BAKER-STREET, Mayfair, &c.—Principal Agents for all available FLATS, S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BIRD & WEBSTER, LTD.,
For FLATS, HOUSES, and SHOPS.
49, Knightsbridge. Sloane 6245/6.

BOLTON-GARDENS.

ACCESS TO GARDENS FRONT AND BACK.

Particularly quiet, sunny and open; available 25th March; very beautiful flat, large well-proportioned rooms, dining and drawing rooms, four bed rooms, hall, kitchen, bath room, lavatory basins in all bed rooms; constant hot water, telephone, gas, electric. Rent £325. No premium.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, Estate Offices, 170, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

BLOOMSBURY, W.C. (overlooking gardens).—SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, in woman doctor's house; three rooms, bath; hot water, electric light; £150.—Write Box F.971, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

BUCKINGHAM-GATE (quiet and close to St. James's Park).—For about one year.—Spacious MANSION FLAT, six bed, two reception rooms, and kitchen; rent, furnished, 9-10gns. per week, or unfurnished £415 for a year.—Sole Agents, BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

CADOGAN HOUSE.

Directly facing the extensive Gardens of Cadogan-place with *private thereto, and use of Hard Tennis Courts.* CHARMING RESIDENTIAL FLAT in exclusive new building handsomely appointed, conveniently planned. *Five & six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two fine reception rooms.*

To be LET on Lease at an inclusive rental. Agents, WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, W.1.

NO PREMIUM.

CAMDEN HILL-COURT.—£350 per annum.—Exceptional FLAT, six bed, two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, pantry, &c.—Strongly recommended by BIRD and WEBSTER, 49, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 6245-6.

RENT £180 PER ANNUM. FITTINGS £80.

CROMWELL-ROAD (near).—UPPER MAISONETTE, comprising four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms &c.; independent hot water.—Agents, ROGERS, CHAPMAN and THOMAS, 125, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

IN A FAVOURITE MANSION BLOCK.

CHELSEA, S.W.—An excellent FLAT to be LET

RENT £215 P.A.

on the second floor, containing two bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Accommodation: Four bed, two reception rooms, bath, hot and cold, kitchen, and usual domestic offices.

Apply, London County, 28, Sackville-street, W.1. Regent 3900.

CHELSEA.—Charming FLAT. Unfurnished, views to gardens and river; six bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, &c., bath, two lavatories. Rent £360 per annum, premium £140.—42, Cheyne-court, S.W.3. Tele., Flaxman 8417.

CHOICE SERVICE FLAT.

MAYFAIR.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

Five bed rooms, bath room, large reception room, and spacious dining room; passenger lift, constant hot water, &c. Excellent cuisine and attendance. Very reasonable rental. No premium. Decorations to choice.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

EGERTON-GARDENS.—ONE of these much-sought-after MAISONNETTES for DISPOSAL; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, &c.; lease seven or 14 years, rent £250 per annum; small premium.—Agents, HODGES, Ltd., 247, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

FLAT, Unfurnished, light, well appointed, at 7, ALEXANDRA COURT, 171-5, Queen's-gate, S.W.7; two reception, five bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; radiator heating; £425 per annum.—Apply Office on building.

QUEEN ANNE'S MANSIONS, WESTMINSTER.

FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE available now for several months; two bed, bath, reception room, &c. And a smaller suite of large bed room, sitting room, &c. Very moderate rents, as owners abroad.—BOND and TRUEFITT, 40, Dover-street, W.1. Hyde 2002.

GOWER-STREET, W.C.1.—Well FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, containing two bed rooms, sitting room, and kitchen, with usual office; gas fires, electric light; 3 guineas per week.—Apply 111, Gower-street.

HAMPSTEAD (near station).—An excellent SELF-CONTAINED LOWER MAISONETTE to be LET, large rooms; nice garden; three bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c.; £160 per annum.—MATCH and CO., Ltd., 14/15, College-crescent, S.W.3.

HOLLAND PARK.—Newly decorated, well-planned FLAT, comprising four bed, bath, two reception rooms, &c.; constant hot water; fixtures and fittings at valuation; good lease.—STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KENSINGTON (FitzJames-avenue).—ONE of these favourite FLATS available at this

£225 P.A.

favourite FLATS available at this favourite rental; five bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen. In perfect decorative order and first-class condition; reasonable price.—Agents, HUGHERDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High street.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

KENSINGTON.—Unfurnished MANSION FLAT. Five bed rooms, two reception. Rent £400. RICHARDS, 177, Regent-st., W. Phone, Regent 2913.

KENSINGTON.—Beautiful little Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, first floor; high, healthy position; quiet, good neighbourhood; 3min. Central London Tube; compact and well planned; large bright rooms, all overlooking gardens; tennis available. Only £130 per annum.—Telephone Park 4924 or write Box G.461, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON (adjoining Edwardes-square).—Commodious SECOND-FLOOR FLAT to be LET, comprising three bed, bath, one reception room, &c.; electric light, premium.—Sole Agents, STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (near).—No premium. Unfurnished MAISONNETTE; three bed, two reception, kitchen and bath; £167 per annum inclusive.—GOLDWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Charming FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT available immediately; two bed, bath, one reception room; constant hot water; third floor; lift. Apply ADAMS and WATTS, 58, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208-9.

6½ GNS. PER WEEK.

LARGE FURNISHED FLAT

With big, sunny, well-appointed rooms, overlooking Park in front and extensive gardens at rear; central position.

Seven bed rooms. Two bath rooms. Two reception rooms.

Passenger lift. Constant hot water.
RENT 30GNS. PER WEEK.
NORFOLK and PRIOR,
14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-street, W.1. (Mayfair 6363.)

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.

Charming South aspect. SUN all day.

LUXURIOUS FURNISHED MANSION FLAT at 12, HYDE PARK-PLACE, in choice building with lifts, imposing entrance, &c.; constant hot water. Lounge hall, large dining and double drawing, seven bed, one dressing, two bath, also servants' bath.

Garage (two cars) can be included. Rent 30 guineas per week, or offer, excluding plate and linen, for periods up to eight months from date.—Write Box P.107, The Times, E.C.4.

FIVE MINUTES FROM BAKER-STREET.

MANSION FLAT, containing good-sized rooms and being on the fifth floor. Approached by lift; four bed, two reception, bath, kitchen; lease 3¼ years; at valuation. No premium.

RENT £180 P.A.

DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

MANSION FLATS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS.

Bryanston-court, Cheyne-court, Portman-court, Portland-court, Embassy-court, Daimery-court, Priory-court, Harvard-court, Abbey Lodge, Grosvenor House, Audley House, Bickenhall-mansions, Carlton-mansions, Castle-mansions, Cavendish-mansions, Cumberland-mansions, Evelyn-mansions, Flanders-mansions, Hanover Gate-mansions, and many other prominent mansions.

ALSO FLATS AVAILABLE IN:—Grosvenor-square, Piccadilly, Pont-street, Eccleston-square, Sloane-street, Queen's-gate, Bruton-street, and all other parts of London.

FURNISHED FLATS AND SERVICE FLATS A SPECIALITY.

APPLY STAFFORD & CO. (FLAT SPECIALISTS), 77, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1. REGENT 6585.

RENT £200 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.

MANSION FLAT, W.C. Excellent order; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen.—Recommended HERTSLET, JOHNSON and Co., 10, Woodstock-street, W.1. Mayfair 1650. (Opposite Marshall and Snelgrove.)

MAYFAIR COURT,

STRATTON-STREET, PICCADILLY

(On the Site of Devonshire House).

This Magnificent Building, comprising SERVICE FLATS of varying sizes, now available for Letting at rentals from £385 per annum, including all service.

Illustrated brochure and full particulars from the SOLE AGENTS,

YATES & YATES,
12a, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1
(Mayfair 0501),
or letting office on the premises,
HYDE PARK CORNER.

OF especial interest to Americans and others seeking a luxurious APARTMENT; four-five bed, two-three reception, two bath, large rooms facing South. GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

PALL MALL (No. 14).—Self-contained FLATS: well Furnished; efficient service; telephone; lift; excellent cuisine. Moderate tariff. Regent 2044.

Directly overlooking the Park.

PREMIER POSITION in KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Very fine MANSION FLAT to be LET unfurnished; two excellent reception rooms (oak panelled dining room), lounge hall, four or five good bed rooms, bath room, &c.; fine cupboard accommodation. BLENDED BALCONY WITH DIRECT OUTLOOK OVER HYDE PARK. Electric heating. CONSTANT HOT WATER; passenger lift, porterage, &c. Rent £750 per annum. Lease 4½ years; PREMIUM ONLY £760, to include improvements, fixtures, fittings, &c.—Immediate inspection advised by Owner's Agents, C. M. MALTBY, F.S.I., 9c, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Sloane 4240.)

QUEEN'S-GATE (few doors from Park).—To be LET at once for 6 to 12 months; five bed and dressing rooms, tiled bath room, two large reception rooms, servants' sitting room, and kitchen; telephone; constant hot water; only 8gns. a week. Sole Agents,

MASON and MASON,
2a, Kensington High-street, W.

SERVICE FLATS.

20, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1;
and
3, CORK-STREET, W.1.

The comforts of an hotel and home combined. Family and bachelor service flats to be Let for long or short periods.

Excellent cuisine, lift, electric light, 'phone, constant hot water; rents inclusive of service, from 5 to 15 guineas.—Gordon Chambers Co., Ltd., 20, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Gerrard 0342.

SERVICE FLATS

(facing the Park).

Furnished or Unfurnished for any Period.
Furnished rents reduced during the winter months.
High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS,
De Vere gardens, London, W.8.
Telephone: Kensington 3675 (six lines).

SERVICE SUITES.

At a house of distinction, 101, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end). An aristocratic residence with every modern convenience; butler, garage; 4-14gns.—Kens. 3251.

FLATS, RUSSELL-SQUARE, W.C.1.

SEVERAL exceptionally attractive MANSION FLATS are available in newly erected block; beautifully panelled rooms, two reception rooms, tiled bath room and kitchen; south aspect; electric light; central heating; constant hot water; passenger lift; vita glass and every modern requirement. Rents £275 per annum inclusive. Early application is advisable to the Sole Agents, J. W. COADE, SON and BUDGEN, 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

SURBITON COURT.

ST. ANDREW'S-SQUARE, SURBITON, five minutes Surbiton Station, 18 minutes Waterloo, by excellent service fast trains.

FLATS. Accommodation to suit tenants, two, three, or four bed rooms, one or two sitting rooms, kitchen, bath room, constant hot water. Tennis court. Garages. Lovely gardens.

Inclusive Rents £130 TO £260.

OSBORNS (SURBITON) ESTATES, Ltd., Surbiton Court (as above), Kingston, 2580; or NIGHTINGALE, PAGE and BENNETT, Estate Agents, Kingston and Surbiton.

STUDIO, ST. JOHN'S WOOD, to be LET for year or more; partly furnished; North light; stove.—Write Box F.317, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

SUNNY MANSION FLAT, containing four bed rooms, bath, two excellent reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, pantry, &c.; constant hot water; passenger lift. Rent £400 per annum. No premium.—Sole Agents, COLLBRAN, SWAAB and Co., 21, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 4747.)

HAREWOOD COURT, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

SUMPTUOUSLY FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS to be LET for any period; every comfort and convenience; excellent cooking at moderate tariff. Also Unfurnished Suites.—Apply to Manageress, as above.

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM. NEW FLATS. THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE for LETTING; three-five rooms, constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large well planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with rates, from £2 2s. to £2 16s. per week.—Apply for illustrated booklet, Secretary, Dept. D.T., Estate Office, Albion-road, S.W.8. Telephone, Brixton 4681.

UPPER MAISONNETTE to be LET, FURNISHED, 9, Maida Hill; three bed, two sitting rooms. Moderate rent for long let.—Write Box P.981, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR THE PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

UP-TO-DATE "SUNSHINE FLATS," RANELAGH GARDENS-MANSIONS, S.W.6; £100 per annum inclusive; electric light, cooking, and heating 7/6, unit. —The Hurlingham Estate Office, opposite Putney Bridge Station.

A MANSION FLAT IN
DORSET-SQUARE.

VERY NICE Entrance-Floor FLAT in well-known modern building; constant hot water; two bed rooms, two reception, bath, kitchen; lease four years. Premium £100 (offers). Recommended by—

RENT £200 P.A.

DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

VERY LARGE STUDIO, with bed room, bath room; first floor; north; good address; £160; service and meals as desired.—Write Box F.475, The Times, E.C.4.

VICTORIA.—SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE, third and fourth floors, in lady's quiet house; five rooms, bath room. Lease five years. Rent £145.—Write Box 09769, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

By Direction of Trustees.

SOUTH BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

600ft. above sea level, overlooking one of the most beautiful Valleys of the Chiltern Hills, two miles from the important Town of High Wycombe, with Main Line Service to London and the North, 30 miles by road from London.

THE BRANDS HOUSE ESTATE,

comprising an attractive Residence of moderate size, delightfully positioned in a Small Park, with Lodge, Two Cottages, Garage, Stabling, and Home Farm with House and ample Buildings, the whole comprising a total area of about

175 ACRES.

The Residence contains two halls, three reception rooms, billiard room, 13 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, lavatories, &c., with admirable and extensive domestic offices. Main water and electric supply. Modern drainage. Telephone.

The Grounds are beautifully timbered and inexpensive to maintain.

The Residence, Cottages, Farm Buildings and the Estate generally are in excellent order.

With the exception of the Farm and one Cottage which are let,

VACANT POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE.

The Estate possesses extensive frontages to public roads, which owing to its proximity to High Wycombe is rapidly growing in value, and apart from its residential amenities the Property affords a remunerative investment. The above will shortly be offered by Public AUCTION by direction of the Trustees of the late A. Cullings Wells, Esq., as a whole or in separate Lots, unless in the meantime an acceptable offer be made to purchase privately.

Vendors' Solicitors: Messrs. HASLEWOOD, HARE and Co., 130, Temple-chambers, Temple-avenue, E.C.

HAMNETT, RAFFETY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Chartered Surveyors, 30, HIGH-STREET, HIGH WYCOMBE.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WESTMINSTER (best position).—Delightful MANSION FLAT; two reception, five bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; lift. Rent £330 per annum; no premium; new lease.—Apply CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

WESTMINSTER.—Small South FLAT, Furnished or Unfurnished; light, airy, first floor; bed, bath, sitting room, kitchenette; constant hot water. Phone, Vic. 7964.—Apply 26, Westminster-mansions, Great Smith-street, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—Charmingly FURNISHED FIRST FLOOR FLAT, self-contained, to be LET; large Victoria-street, S.W.1. Victoria 9871.—155.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.

WHITEHALL COURT.—One bed room, reception room, large bath-dressing room. Beautifully FURNISHED and appointed, and Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 9100.

QUEEN'S GATE-TERRACE, S.W.7.—Excellent Furnished or Unfurnished SERVICE SUITES of varying sizes; own bath rooms; constant hot water. Moderate charges, with or without board.—Phone, Western 7041.

ASHLEY-GARDENS, WESTMINSTER.

£330 PER ANNUM.—Light, airy CORNER FLAT, with five bed, bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen; about five years' lease.—WALTER HALL and SONS, 1, York-street, W.1. Victoria 7860.

£300. CHELSEA.—Fine FIRST-FLOOR FLAT with open outlook; six bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, Kensington-gore (opposite Station).

AN EXCELLENT MAISONNETTE IN BAKER-STREET.

Second and third floors will be entirely redecorated.

RENT £270 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

Large rooms. Very bright. Three bed, two reception, bath, kitchen. Lease six years. No premium.

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£180 A YEAR.—8a, HYDE PARK-MANSIONS; three bed, bath, reception, four bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; lift. No agents.—Write Box F.329, The Times, E.C.4.

54 GNS.—An opportunity occurs to rent a charmingly furnished FLAT, off PORTLAND-PLACE; two bed rooms, kitchen and bath room. CONSTANT HOT WATER, shower, &c.—Apply WARD and PRIOR, 93, Mortimer-street, Oxford-circus. Langham 3087-8.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

BOGNOR REGIS.—FURNISHED FLATS and BUNGALOWS; unique position; private sea frontage.—Mace, London-road. 'Phone 23.

WANTED

A FURNISHED FLAT for officer attached Whitehall; six months; two bed rooms, 4gns. limit (about 3gns. desired).—'Phone Paddi. 7183, or write Box P.105, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED for naval officer, FURNISHED FLAT for one or two years; three bed rooms, two reception rooms; rent about 5gns.; Kensington district.—Please 'Phone ROW and SON, 35a, Kensington High-street, W.8. Kens. 0293.

RENT £250. NO PREMIUM. Within 10 minutes' walk Kensington Gardens, Hyde or Green Parks.—FLAT or NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; five-six bed rooms, two reception.—Priest, 948, Cromwell-road.

WANTED, Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, between Thurloe-square and Queen's-gate; bed, bath, kitchen, large living room bright, east-northern exposure.—Box 658, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

EXECUTORS' SALE.

A detached, soundly built RESIDENCE in good part of Putney, close to Roehampton and Putney Heath; ample garage space; four bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms (large rooms), &c. Bargain £1,600. Vacant.

HOUGHTONS, 3, PUTNEY HILL.

'Phones: Putney 5361 (4 lines), Richmond 3141 (4 lines).

CASTELNAU, S.W.—Most attractive low-built HOUSE in this sought-after position for SALE. Delightful gardens; garage; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c.; lease 35 years; ground-rent £35. PRICE £2,500 only.—Highly recommended by Sole Agents, Messrs. ADLAM and SONS, 135, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

CASTELNAU, S.W.—Modern HOUSE, on sandy soil in delightful matured grounds of NINE ACRES, well timbered; two sitting (one 22ft. by 14ft. with polished spring floor), four bed rooms, bath room, &c.; Co.'s water and gas; two cottages, garage, and outbuildings; cut-buildings, ideal for pigs, poultry, silver foxes, &c. FREEHOLD only £2,500.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

CITY GENTLEMAN'S OPPORTUNITY. ONLY 40 MINUTES OF TOWN.

A delightful pre-war detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE in select Roehampton; close Teddington Lock and three golf courses; five beds, bath, three reception, and large hall, on two floors; ample servants' quarters; co.'s electric light; charming garden with tennis lawn, &c. Room for garage, &c., at once. Price only £2,500 FREEHOLD.—EDWARDS ESTATE OFFICES, Golders Green. (Speedwell 1601.)

ATTRACTIVE MODERN FREEHOLD HOUSE for SALE, East Coast; detached; five bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, bath, &c.; would sacrifice for £1,000 or near offer.—Write Box P.979, The Times, E.C.4.

BEACONSFIELD.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed COUNTRY HOUSE; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception, billiard room (could form fourth double garage); lovely old-world garden with orchard. Low price FREEHOLD.—Agents, Messrs. PROTHEROE, FROST, Auctioneer, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

BERKS, convenient for Maidenhead, Reading, and Henley, on high ground near FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSE; seven bed, two baths, billiard, three reception rooms.

Electric light, gas, main water, central heating. Garage, stabling, well-timbered grounds, orchard, paddock, 2½ ACRES, cottage, and second paddock if required. For Sale or to be Let. Immediate possession.—Agents, SIMMONS and SONS, Henley-on-Thames (1820).

BRACKNELL and WOKINGHAM (between).—Comfortable RESIDENCE for SALE, in centre of earth Hunt; golf 2½ miles; billiard room or 3 rooms, two-three other sitting rooms, six bed rooms, three bath rooms; company's electric and water, gas, main drainage; garage for three cars; stabling; garden includes tennis court.—Apply Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

ALSO FOR SALE, 3½ ACRES, with modernised cottage and large barn.

Charming Grounds and Cherry Orchard.

3½ or 16 ACRES.

For SALE.—Unhesitatingly recommended by NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay Hill, W.1.

CORFE HILL ESTATE, between Weymouth and Dorchester, South Dorset.—GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE of moderate size, in beautifully timbered parklike grounds of 22 ACRES, TOGETHER WITH VALUABLE DAIRY FARMS of over 200 and 80 Acres, the whole extending to 248 ACRES. For SALE privately to suit purchaser's requirements or by Public Auction, in six lots at Dorchester on March 26th.—Details from joint Auctioneers, HY. DUKE and SON, Dorchester, and HANKINSON and SON, Bournemouth.

BEACONSFIELD.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE to be SOLD, containing a quantity of old oak; five bed, bath, three reception; ONE ACRE woodland garden with garages; 18mins. station. Reasonable price.—Apply BAILEY-DENTON, Beaconsfield. 'Phone 328.

IN THE COTTESMORE.

DELIGHTFULLY PLACED HUNTING BOX (six beds), with fine brick buildings (takes nine hunters); 83 Acres feeding pasture with south aspect. No agents. FREEHOLD £2,800, including hay. Inspected and recommended.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

DEVON.—Charming HOUSE; six-seven bed rooms, golf, hunting; 4 miles station; 3 villages, hunting, BIDEFORD, N.C.L.

CASTELNAU, S.W.—Most attractive low-built HOUSE in this sought-after position for SALE. Delightful gardens; garage; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c.; lease 35 years; ground-rent £35. PRICE £2,500 only.—Highly recommended by Sole Agents, Messrs. ADLAM and SONS, 135, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

TO be LET now, six, nine, 12 months, detached well three reception, bath; conservatory, garage, garden; electric light, gas fires, cooker.—Tele 0898 Ealing, or write Box P.980, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A HOME of SECLUSION and CHARM, standing in orchard, garden and dell of THREE ACRES; lounge and sun parlour; two reception, bath, five bed rooms (three lavatory basins), &c.; garage, stabling, and cottage of three rooms, with bath; quick train service and near golf. For SALE.—Apply ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1.

AMONGST THE PINE TREES.

A SCOT 2½ Miles.—Modern HOUSE, on sandy soil in delightful matured grounds of NINE ACRES, well timbered; two sitting (one 22ft. by 14ft. with polished spring floor), four bed rooms, bath room, &c.; Co.'s water and gas; two cottages, garage, and outbuildings; cut-buildings, ideal for pigs, poultry, silver foxes, &c. FREEHOLD only £2,500.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

CITY GENTLEMAN'S OPPORTUNITY. ONLY 40 MINUTES OF TOWN.

A delightful pre-war detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE in select Roehampton; close Teddington Lock and three golf courses; five beds, bath, three reception, and large hall, on two floors; ample servants' quarters; co.'s electric light; charming garden with tennis lawn, &c. Room for garage, &c., at once. Price only £2,500 FREEHOLD.—EDWARDS ESTATE OFFICES, Golders Green. (Speedwell 1601.)

KINGSTON HILL.

Near Robin Hood Gate, overlooking Richmond Park. A charming property, in every way.

MODERN RESIDENCE in TWO-and-a-HALF ACRES of well matured grounds; three reception rooms, four principal bed rooms, three bath rooms, three maids' bed rooms; garage for three cars. Price FREEHOLD equal to rental of £420 per annum.

DOUGLAS KERSHAW & CO.,
153, Upper Richmond-road, Putney, S.W.

OFF HAVERSTOCK HILL.—MODERN HOUSE; two reception, four bed, central heating; garage; garden; long lease; £2,750.—Write Box P.989, The Times, E.C.4.

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ST. ALBANS, WATFORD, BUSHEY, PINNER, NORTHWOOD.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (very near).—Charming detached RESIDENCE, in good repair; seven bed, two baths, two reception, lounge hall, &c.; double garage; picturesque garden. Freehold £4,000 or offer. Strongly recommended.—HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

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TO be LET now, six, nine, 12 months, detached well three reception, bath; conservatory, garage, garden; electric light, gas fires, cooker.—Tele 0898 Ealing, or write Box P.980, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

By Order of the Mortgagees.

HAWLEY HILL ESTATE.

Within two miles of Westerham Station, nine miles from the important town of Bromley.

THREE REMAINING MODERN LABOUR-SAVING HOUSES

having three, four, or five bed rooms, bath room, two or three reception rooms, usual offices; company's water and gas; good gardens and space for garages; high up, healthy position, delightful rural environments.

At Sacrificial Prices from £625 each, close estate.—Sole Agents, GOLBIE and GREEN, 9, Bruton-street, London, W.1. Telephone, Mayfair 3875/6.

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HOUSES in the SOUTHERN COUNTIES designed by experienced architects and built to clients' requirements. Booklet free.—Coates Houses, Ltd., Dorking.

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Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICE OF £8,500 ASKED FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

OAKHURST COURT, SOUTH GODSTONE.

Unspoilt part of the country, close to Golf Course, and within easy daily access of Town.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE recently redecorated regardless of cost and equipped with every possible labour-saving device.

Lounge hall, four large reception, magnificent hall room, 10 bed and dressing rooms (all fitted with lavatory basins), four well tiled bath rooms, and domestic offices on the most modern principles, tiled throughout.

Electric light. Central heating. Telephone. Gas. Co's water.

Cottage, Garage, good outbuildings.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS ARE A REMARKABLE FEATURE

and are splendidly timbered. There is a small lake, two hard tennis courts, large spreading lawns, flower beds, walled kitchen garden, range of glasshouses, Tiled swimming bath with two dressing rooms and pastureland, IN ALL NINE ACRES (more land can be had).

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

Delightful situation on outskirts of picturesque

OLD OXFORDSHIRE VILLAGE.

Four miles north of Oxford, amidst lovely unspoilt country. Good hunting.

OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER.

Stone-built and with oak beams in perfect order. Two pleasant reception with oak doors, seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, up-to-date offices.

Central heating throughout. Modern drainage. Good water supply. Double garage.

Beautiful old barn with stone-tiled roof.

14 ACRES.

Including two orchards, walled in.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SURREY HILLS.

Electric trains to Charing Cross, Cannon-street, and Victoria.

DISTINCTIVE LABOUR-SAVING HOME.

Recently remodelled and decorated with complete artistic; Garden hall, two reception, six bed rooms, dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and separate shower-bath room; all public services, complete central heating.

Garage for two cars; matured gardens and grounds of about

ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRE.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE, FREEHOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SURREY.

On the outskirts of favourite town. Frequent service of electric trains.

Within a mile of the Station and convenient for shops.

MODERN HOUSE,

of attractive elevation (designed by an architect), occupying a good position, with excellent views.

The accommodation on two floors comprises:—Large square hall, with gentlemen's lavatory (h. and c.), two reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, well-fitted bath room, and usual offices. Co.'s water. Gas. Telephone. Electric light and power. Central heating. Southern aspect.

Brick-built Garage.

GROUNDS OF ONE ACRE,

with space for kitchen garden and tennis lawn.

FREEHOLD, £3,500.

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CLOSE TO

SANDWICH AND DEAL.

FIRST-RATE GOLFING FACILITIES.

BARGAIN PRICE OF £2,500.

CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE, containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, and complete offices.

Excellent garage accommodation and other outbuildings.

Central Heating. Electric Light. Gas. Main Water.

OLD-WORLD PLEASURE GROUNDS, with tennis lawns, Italian garden, woodland walk, &c.

IN ALL 2½ ACRES.

Four cottages and meadow, about one acre, with long road frontage, if required.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FRENSHAM AND HINDHEAD.

In one of the most delightful parts of Surrey, famed for Devil's Jumps, Frensham Ponds, and other well-known beauty spots.

Three reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices, electric light.

Co.'s gas and water. Modern drainage. Radiators. Telephones.

Two cottages, garage, various useful outbuildings.

The pleasure grounds form a delightful setting laid out with lawns, flower borders, kitchen garden, shady trees and shrubs, meadowland, in all about

15 ACRES.

VERY MODERATE PRICE

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.; and Surrey Office, W. Byfleet.

SOMETHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

BEAUTIFUL PART OF BUCKS.

Ideal Situation. Minimum cost of Upkeep. Price only £4,200 (offers considered).

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, convenient for station, shops, &c. Contains lounge hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and compact offices.

Electric Light. Co.'s Water and Gas. Modern Drainage. Capital Garage.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE GARDENS, with tennis lawn, in all

ABOUT ¾ ACRE.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

A CITY MAN'S BARGAIN.

SHORT MOTOR RUN SOUTH.

Beautiful situation. Fine open views.

PRICE £4,250.

OFFERS CONSIDERED.

Most attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, occupying a high and healthy position, within easy access of the City and West End; hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, compact offices.

Company's electric light, gas and water. Main drainage. Central heating. Large garage.

INEXPENSIVE PLEASURE GARDENS with tennis lawn.

Sole Agents, HARRODS Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SOMERSET.

Delightful position, with views to the Blackdown and Quantock Hills. Only about four miles from the county town.

CHARMING STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, with mullion windows, containing lounge hall, three reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, usual offices.

Modern drainage, electric light, excellent water supply and central heating.

GARAGE for THREE CARS, stabling, various useful outbuildings.

Delightful pleasure grounds, tennis and other lawns, flower garden, old kitchen garden, two prolific orchards, in all about

EIGHT ACRES.

VERY MODERATE PRICES,

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SUSSEX COAST.

On the outskirts of an old world village, close to Bosham Harbour and Chichester.

PICTURESQUE MODERN HOUSE.

Soundly constructed, in the old-fashioned style of brick, half-timbered, with Norfolk reed thatched roof, containing on two floors:—

Entrance hall, gentlemen's cloak room (hot and cold), two good reception rooms (one measuring 24 by 19), five bed and dressing rooms, and bathroom.

Central heating. Modern drainage. Good water supply.

Garage. Attractive grounds of two acres laid out by well-known landscape gardeners and comprising kitchen garden, orchard, flower garden, lawns, &c.

An exceptionally attractive property, very well fitted and ready for immediate occupation.

FREEHOLD £3,500.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ST. HELIERS, CLAYGATE, SURREY.

HIGH AND HEALTHY POSITION. PRETTY VIEWS. FIRST-CLASS GOLF.

PRICE ONLY £2,200.

The very desirable FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, occupying a convenient position in a good district, containing hall with cloak room, three reception rooms, billiard or dance room, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and offices.

Company's gas and water. Main drainage. Electric light available.

Site for garage. Inexpensive matured garden.

Full particulars of the Sole Agents,

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HOLMESDALE, OTFORD,

Near SEVENOAKS, KENT.

THE CHARMING FREEHOLD QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE (semi-detached), situated facing the village green, containing:—

Entrance hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and complete domestic offices.

Company's water and gas. Electric light available. Main drainage.

Garage. Outbuildings.

DELIGHTFUL GARDEN

with lovely views, old lawn, grass paddock with fruit trees, kitchen garden, in all about

ONE ACRE.

Full particulars of the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

EWART, WELLS & CO.

Telephone: Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange.)

7½ MILES OF BATH

CLOSE TO PICTURESQUE OLD TOWN.

THIS FINELY EQUIPPED HOUSE IN FIRST RATE CONDITION with every modern convenience, enclosed in a small but well-timbered park, approached by a long drive, and commanding glorious views.

The accommodation includes:—Lounge hall, four reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; electric light; central heating; Company's water; garage and stabling; three cottages; model farmery, lovely old pleasure gardens, kitchen garden, &c., in all about

20 ACRES. FREEHOLD. LOW PRICE.

HUNTING. SHOOTING. GOLF.

Illustrated particulars of EWART, WELLS & Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

FAVOURITE GORING. HIGH UP.

60 MINUTES LONDON. GOLF. HUNTING.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE situated on a quiet road, near the station, with late theatre trains. A gentleman's home of special merit, in sound structural order. Hall, three reception, two bath rooms, 11 or 13 bed and dressing rooms, excellent offices, servants' hall. Company's Electric Light. Gas, water, modern drainage, telephone. GARDENER'S COTTAGE. Garage for two cars.

Finely timbered Grounds. Inexpensive to maintain.

3 ACRES, FREEHOLD. SACRIFICE AT 4,000 GUINEAS.

EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458).

COMFORT AND REFINEMENT

FOR THE BUSINESS MAN.

35-MINUTE SERVICE TO CITY AND WEST END. OWNER SACRIFICING TO TAKE UP APPOINTMENT OUT OF ENGLAND.

600ft. up on the Surrey Hills, with bracing air, on dry soil, immune from fog and dampness. About 10 minutes' walk from two stations and golf course, in a pleasant social atmosphere. Quite rural, but not isolated.

This uniquely-positioned FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, modernized and in first-rate decorative order, with low upkeep.

A cheerful lounge hall, fine drawing and dining rooms, seven bed and dressing, two well-fitted bath rooms, and capital offices; garage.

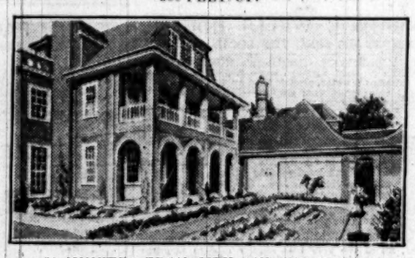
Main electric light, gas, water, and telephone. Central heating, parquet floors, costly mantels and fitments. Undulating ornamental grounds, sunk rose garden, tennis lawn, stone-paved walk, in all nearly

TWO ACRES. REDUCED PRICE £4,500.

Specially recommended by EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, W.1.

HIGH HERTFORDSHIRE.

500 FEET. UP.



35 MINUTES FROM CITY AND WEST END.

This beautifully designed house in a fine-toned red brick will strongly appeal to those of critical taste requiring modern planning and conveniences with spacious apartments. It is away from all main roads in a situation probably unique, yet within a mile of the station.

PANELLED LOUNGE HALL. WITH REPLICA GEORGIAN STAIRCASE.
PANELLED DINING ROOM.
PANELLED DRAWING ROOM.
STUDY.
CLOAK ROOM.
FINE ARCADED LOGGIA WITH SLEEPING BALCONY.
WHITE TILED DOMESTIC OFFICES.
NINE BED AND DRESSING ROOMS. BATH ROOM.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. CO.'S GAS AND WATER.

EXCELLENT GARAGE for two or three cars and space over for chauffeur's quarters; pretty but easily maintained gardens, the total extending to

THREE ACRES. £3,950.

Illustrated particulars and permits of the Sole Agents, EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

TELEPHONE. GROSVENOR 1440 (THREE LINES).

WILSON & CO.

F. R. WILSON, F.S.I. A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I. G. H. NEWBERY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE WELLS, EPSOM.

UNIQUE FREEHOLD PROPERTY A FEW MINUTES' WALK FOR THE TOWN AND STATION OF EPSOM.

AN ISLAND SITE OF 42 ACRES IN EXTENT ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY EPSOM COMMON.

Included is a CHARMING HOUSE, containing about 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms, lounge hall, four reception rooms; stabling, garage, cottage, &c.; and delightful old gardens.

The property would appeal to anyone requiring a place of exceptional character, handy for London, yet amidst perfect seclusion.

OR AS AN ALTERNATIVE FORMING

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR DEVELOPMENT AS A HIGH-CLASS BUILDING ESTATE.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION LATER.

Sole Agents and Auctioneers, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

IN RURAL SUSSEX.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

set within lovely old-world gardens and small park, containing period fireplaces and other characteristic features: due South aspect with lovely views.

BEAUTIFUL EXTERIOR OF MELLOWED RED BRICK.

15 bed and dressing rooms, three baths, oak lounge, four reception rooms; electric light, central heating; garages; cottages; finely timbered grounds with old walled gardens; park of 84 ACRES

£7,500 FREEHOLD.

Farm of 50 ACRES adjoining can be had.

Agents:—WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

AN

ORIGINAL TUDOR MANOR

IS PRIVATELY IN THE MARKET FOR SALE.

Situate in a favourite part of Sussex, about an hour from London, this beautiful period House combines the charm of antiquity with the luxurious appointments of the present day.

PERFECT EXTERIOR. THE INTERIOR FILLED WITH OLD OAK.

14 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four beautiful reception rooms; electric light, central heating; perfect old gardens and park; garage, stabling, adequate cottages, house, farm.

150 ACRES.

Agents:—WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

SUNNINGDALE GOLF.

Close to THE LINKS, 300ft. up.

On sandy soil. South aspect. Fine views.

PERFECTLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE.

Thousands of pounds recently spent and now in wonderful order. (Newly decorated.) One of the most delightful places now available in this favourite neighbourhood.

Lofty lounge hall, 25ft. by 18ft. 6in., three charming reception rooms, billiard room, capital domestic offices, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; central heating, electric light, gas; telephone; stabling, garage, chauffeur's flat, three cottages; very charming pleasure grounds, hard tennis court, squash racquet court.

NINE ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Agents: WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

In perfect country, 45 minutes from London

FREEHOLD for SALE at BARGAIN PRICE.

£4,250.

A most attractive MODERN HOUSE, 325ft. up, with fine views. The whole place in splendid order. Ten bed rooms, two baths, three good reception rooms billiard room; central heating; main water and electric light; garage; stabling; modern cottage; exceptional gardens with very fine trees, over THREE ACRES; more land if required.

MUST BE SOLD QUICKLY.

Agents: WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

6, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

TELEPHONE, GROSVENOR 3273 (5 lines).

STRATTON PARK, HAMPSHIRE.

Micheldever Station 2 miles, Winchester 9, Basingstoke 9, London 58.

THIS IMPORTANT GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

situate in a grandly undulating and beautifully timbered Park with

383 OR 217 ACRES.

Approached by three principal drives, guarded by Entrance Lodges, and containing six Reception Rooms, Billiard Room, 34 Bed and Dressing Rooms, five Bath Rooms, Complete Offices. EXTENSIVE STABLING and GARAGE. ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERN DRAINAGE. EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY.

MAGNIFICENT GARDENS, INCLUDING ROCK GARDEN,

Beech and Lime Avenue, spreading Lawns, Kitchen Gardens, &c.

EXTREMELY SUITABLE FOR A SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION,

if not required as a private residence, the Park affording excellent Playing Fields.

FOR SALE WITH THE WHOLE ESTATE OF

2,243 ACRES OR IN LOTS,

at The London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Monday, the 3rd March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., and if not then sold (unless sold privately meanwhile) in Lots at the George Hotel, Winchester, on Monday, 17th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Houlditch, Anstey, and Thompson, Southernhay, Exeter.

IN A LOVELY UNSPOILT DISTRICT NEAR STOWE AND OTHER FAMOUS HOMES.

MAIDS MORETON HOUSE.

Buckingham 1½ mile, Finmere five miles, with splendid service of trains to Town.

IN A FAVOURITE HUNTING COUNTRY.

AN EXTREMELY WELL PLANNED RESIDENCE OR HUNTING BOX,

approached by a ¼ mile carriage drive, standing on a knoll 400ft. above sea level, on gravel soil. The House is substantially built, exceptionally well fitted, enjoys S.S.E. aspect. Lounge hall, four reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms with lavatory basins, three bath rooms, heated linen cupboards. *Telephone. Electric Light. Radiators throughout. Certified Drainage. Excellent Water Supply.*

STABLING FOR FIVE. GARAGE. THREE COTTAGES.

Extremely pretty gardens and grounds, with beautiful specimen trees and shrubs, tennis lawn.

GOLF THREE MILES. HUNTING WITH THE GRAFTON, BICESTER AND WHADDON CHASE.

IN ALL ABOUT 27 ACRES.

Unless previously sold, the property will be offered by AUCTION during the spring. Further particulars of the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (V.40,404.)

SHIRES.

MEET OF A FAMOUS PACK.

ON HIGH GROUND WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

UNIQUE SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS. SEVEN BED ROOMS. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

STABLING. FARMBUILDINGS. THREE COTTAGES. GRASSLAND.

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS.

330 ACRES. PRICE ONLY £7,500.

More or less land to suit purchaser.

TROUT STREAM AND GOLF COURSE

ON THE PROPERTY. ROUGH SHOOTING.

Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (51209 A.F.H.)

A 400 YEARS OLD SUSSEX HOUSE

OF UNIQUE CHARM AND CHARACTER.

450ft. up, facing due South, with glorious views.

FOUR MILES FROM A FAMOUS GOLF COURSE.

This perfectly delightful House contains hall, three reception rooms, nine bed rooms and three bath rooms.

Electric light, main water; garage; two cottages.

BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS

of simple charm, two or three paddocks, in all about

NINE ACRES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

at a very

TEMPTING PRICE.

Confidently recommended from inspection by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (31643.)

OXFORDSHIRE.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE.

JACOBEAN RESIDENCE DATING FROM THE TIME OF ELIZABETH OR JAMES 1st. PARTIALLY RESTORED, YET RETAINING ITS OLD-WORLD CHARM.

Lounge Hall, Library, Three Reception Rooms, nine Bed and Dressing Rooms, Bath Room, Complete Offices. Modern Drainage. Water supply pumped by engine.

The gardens and grounds, with moat, show traces of former history, and include extensive lawns shaded by ornamental trees.

FARMERY. 3 COTTAGES.

Rich pasture land and productive arable.

In all about

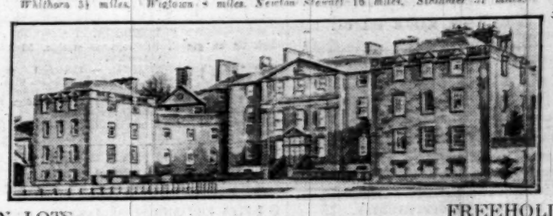
180 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD at a reasonable price.

Further particulars from the Agents; JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (MH 50684)

GARLIESTON, WIGTOWNSHIRE.

Whithorn 3½ miles. Wigtown 8 miles. Newton-Stewart 16 miles. Stranraer 37 miles.



IN LOTS. FREEHOLD.

THE REMAINING VALUABLE PORTIONS OF THE WELL-KNOWN

GALLOWAY HOUSE ESTATE,

INCLUDING AS A LOT THE FINE XVIIIth CENTURY MANSION,

formerly the seat of the Earls of Galloway, with 765 or 330 acres or 251 acres, suitable, if not required for a Residence, for a splendid School or Institution; 29 bed and dressing rooms, eight bath rooms. Every modern convenience.

MAGNIFICENT POLICIES AND TIMBERED PARKLANDS

Also in separate lots,

THREE CHOICE DAIRYING FARMS

of from 374 acres to 533 acres, all with suitable houses, Cuilderry House and Park Cottage, The Garliston and Mindrigan Mills.

533 ACRES OF WELL DISPOSED WOODLAND SITES AND PLANTATIONS.

Attractive Cottages. Small Holdings and Allotments. Estate Saw Mill. Several lots of valuable Commercial Timber, Feu Duties and Ground Sites.

IN ALL ABOUT 2,270 ACRES.

which JOHN D. WOOD and Co. will offer for SALE by AUCTION at a later date (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. A. and P. Dyas, Dunse, Berwickshire. Factor: T. M. Logan, Esq., Galloway House Estate Office, Garlieston, Wigtownshire.

Auctioneers: JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

TEN MILES FROM MAYFAIR,

YET IN A PERFECTLY SECLUDED SITUATION,

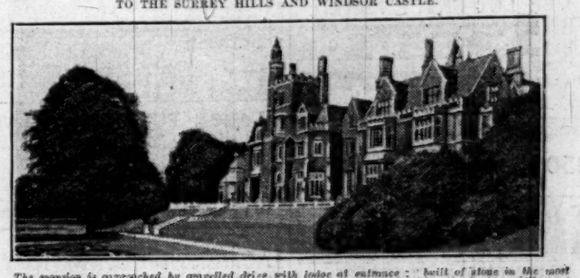
not overlooked in any way and at present in private occupation,

ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPE OF A FINELY WOODED HILL,

a most healthy situation 450ft. above sea level, on gravel soil, commanding

GLORIOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS FOR OVER 20 MILES

TO THE SURREY HILLS AND WINDSOR CASTLE.



The mansion is approached by gravelled drive with lodge at entrance; built of stone in the most substantial manner with excellent interior wood panelling and fittings with the following accommodation:—Suite of six reception rooms; 19 principal bed and dressing rooms; 16 servants' and secondary bed rooms; complete offices and cellars.

CENTRAL HEATING | COMPANY'S WATER | ELECTRIC LIGHT | TELEPHONE | MAIN DRAINAGE.

THE BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PARKLANDS AND GARDENS

On the south front is a broad terrace from which stone steps lead to with many specimen trees. Tennis and croquet lawns with tea house rose gardens. Walled kitchen garden. Range of glass. Head gardener's house and bothy.

AMPLE GARAGE AND STABLING ACCOMMODATION WITH ROOMS OVER.

The property is ideally situated and suited for an

INSTITUTION, SCHOOL, COLLEGE OR CLINIC.

TO BE SOLD WITH ABOUT

14 ACRES.

Full details from the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., who have inspected and can strongly recommend the property. Offices: 6, Mount-street, W.1. (10254.)

A UNIQUE NATURAL SPORTING ESTATE

OF 1,009 ACRES

WITHIN ABOUT TWO HOURS OF LONDON.

THE ESTATE IS BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED

about 600ft. above sea level and is of undulating character, intersected by numerous roads and drives.

THERE ARE 660 ACRES OF WOODLANDS

with timber of considerable commercial value.

MANY SPLENDID SITES FOR A HOUSE.

For SALE privately now, or by AUCTION later. Full particulars and plans from the Agents:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (61278.)

OF INTEREST TO AMERICANS AS THE HOME OF MYLES STANDISH, ALSO WASHINGTON CONNECTIONS.

THE DUXBURY PARK ESTATE,

CHORLEY, LANCS.

Only about 35 minutes from Manchester, and an hour from Liverpool. Commanding magnificent views.

This well-planned Mansion, in well-timbered park, possesses unique historical associations, and is approached by two drives, each with lodges. About 16 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, suite of six reception rooms, entrance hall, central hall about 50ft. high with Wyatt staircase, excellent offices and out-offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Good water supply. Gravel soil.

Garage, stabling, &c., and ample cottages.

CHARMING GROUNDS, including formal gardens, terraced walks, three tennis lawns, well-stocked kitchen garden, and

ATTRACTIVE WOODLAND WALKS WITH RIVER INTERSECTING.

THE WHOLE ESTATE EXTENDS TO ABOUT 550 ACRES

AFFORDING FIRST-RATE SHOOTING.

VALUABLE BUILDING FRONTAGES TO MAIN ROADS could be sold off if required, without detriment to the amenities of the Estate.

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.

All further information of the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1, who have inspected and can strongly recommend the Estate. View by appointment only.

NEWMARKET,

WITHIN 1½ MILES OF THE STATION.

This beautifully equipped RESIDENCE, standing in

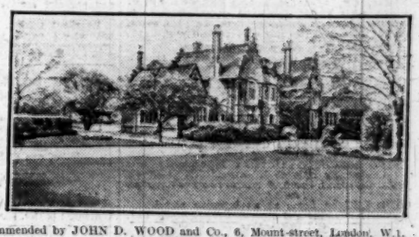
10 ACRES,

with carriage drive approach, and containing nine best bed rooms, dressing room, six servants' bed rooms, six bath rooms, lounge hall, three reception rooms.

Central heating. Electric light. Company's water.

Gardener's cottage, squash racquet court, six tennis boxes. Large garage. Nice shady paddocks. Beautiful grounds.

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.



Inspected and strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (81409)

SALE TO-DAY.

SALE BY AUCTION OF ORIENTAL AND BRITISH CARPETS AND RUGS,

COMPRISING

A LARGE AND COMPREHENSIVE STOCK OF FINE PERSIAN, INDIAN, CHINESE AND OTHER ORIENTAL AND BRITISH-MADE CARPETS AND RUGS TO BE SOLD, BY ORDER OF LENDERS FOR REALIZATION OF LOANS.

THE COLLECTION INCLUDES FINE EXAMPLES FROM:

SHIRAZ	HAMADAN	AFGHAN	TIENTSIN
KIRMAN	MOSUL	KASHAN	SMYRNA
TABRIZ	HERIZ	TEHERAN	ANATOLIA
MESHED	GHORAVAN	BUSHIRE	BOKHARA

AND ALSO

RARE SPECIMENS OF ANTIQUE CARPETS

MESSRS.

TOPLIS & HARDING & RUSSELL

will offer the above for SALE by AUCTION, in single lots, in the Ball Room, PICCADILLY HOTEL, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

To-day, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next, at 12 o'clock noon each day precisely. ON VIEW each day preceding sale.

The sale affords an exceptional opportunity for private buyers, Hotel and Club Proprietors, and others to obtain antique and modern carpets and rugs direct from the importers' stock at realization prices.

For illustrated catalogue apply to the Auctioneers, Messrs. TOPLIS and HARDING and RUSSELL, 28, Old Jewry, E.C.2. (Met. 8217.) Or to the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. Elvy Robb and Co., 19, Bedford-row, W.C.

WARING & GILLOW, LTD.

164-182, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS.

Charming modern Tudor-style FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

MAY DAY VILLA, CHESHAM BOIS.

High up on the Chiltern Ridges, and comprising:—Entrance hall, three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms. Separate servants' quarters.

Garage and outbuildings. Wooded grounds of about 13 ACRES.

Tennis lawn. Company's water. Electric light. Central heating, and constant hot water.

For SALE by Private Treaty or by AUCTION, May 1st, 1930. Particulars apply the Solicitors: Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, 10, 11, 12, Ely-place, Holborn, E.C.1; or of the Auctioneers, as above.

BIRCHINGTON-ON-SEA.

"I FIORI," MINNIS BAY.

Ideal seaside RESIDENCE in a quiet select position, one minute from the sea. Sandy beach. Safe bathing, fishing, and boating.

Seven bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms. Room for garage. Garden and fruit trees.

For SALE by Private Treaty, or by AUCTION, May 1st, 1930.

Solicitors: Messrs. Rashleigh, Turner, Mann and Rasbeir, 63, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. Agents, as above.

"GLENDALOUGH."

GERRARDS CROSS, BUCKS.

Occupying a delightful and secluded position.

FREEHOLD DETACHED RESIDENCE of exceptionally attractive elevation.

Panelled lounge hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, ample domestic offices.

Company's water, electric light and gas; main drainage; gravel soil. Well matured garden; TENNIS LAWN. LARGE GARAGE.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on Wednesday March 19th, 1930.

Particulars and conditions of sale from Solicitors: Messrs. Cropley Davies and Son, 96, Westbourne-grove, W.; or of the Auctioneers, as above.

HERTS (15 MILES OF TOWN).

A specially well built and appointed modern RESIDENCE, secluded position, standing high: good views; lounge, two reception rooms, bath, six bed and dressing rooms.

Excellent garage and outbuildings; attractive gardens tennis lawn, pavilion, &c.

ABOUT 1 ACRE.

Complete with every modern convenience.

PRICE £4,250.

Agents, as above. (8494.)

DIXON & CO.,

TELE.: SUTTON 3097 (3 LINES)

RAILWAY APPROACH, SUTTON, SURREY,

and Facing Railway Station, CHEAM. Tel.: Sutton 1252; and at WALLINGTON.

PROPERTIES by AUCTION 13th MARCH, at the LONDON AUCTION MART.

CHEAM.

Eight minutes Station.

Very well-planned and convenient modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

"GARTH,"

CORNWALL-ROAD.

Fitted modern improvements. Six bed rooms, ample storage space, good tiled bath room, lounge hall with slatted ceiling, dining room with oak-panelled ingle, drawing room, loggia, complete domestic offices.

Good garden, about

TWO-FIFTHS OF AN ACRE.

Garage. Electric light.

SUTTON (highest part, 10mins. station, convenient for tennis, social and bowling clubs).—Attractive, modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

"HILLCREST," ALBION-ROAD.

Six bed rooms, bath room, dining room with oak-panelled dado, drawing room, study, complete domestic offices; sunny garden of over ONE-THIRD OF an ACRE; kitchen garden, fish pond, two greenhouses; garage space; electric light, modern improvements.

MORDEN, quiet position, five minutes station, close to several bus routes.—Attractive, detached, well-arranged FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

"SANTAMINGO," POLLARD-ROAD.

Good decorative condition; fitted latest labour-saving devices; electric light, central heating; four bed rooms, dressing room with lavatory basin, box room, bath room, two reception rooms, ground-floor lavatory, complete domestic offices; conservatory, terrace gardens; garage space.

SUTTON, best residential part, only seven minutes station and shops.—Soundly constructed imposing detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

"WAKEFIELD," WORCESTER-ROAD.

Having good frontages to two roads; seven bed rooms, dressing and box rooms, good bath room, ground-floor lavatory, three excellent reception rooms, light and complete domestic offices; excellent well-maintained gardens of about ½ acre; conservatory; garage space.

CHEAM (best residential part, high ground).—Well-appointed modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

"HOOKSTEAD," YORK-ROAD.

Fitted with modern improvements, electric light; six bed rooms, bath room, oak-panelled hall and dining room, drawing room, light domestic offices; pleasant, nicely laid-out garden. Garage.

SUTTON.—Well-built corner Leasehold RESIDENCE, 7, BURNELL-ROAD.—TWO FLOORS; four bed rooms, two reception rooms; garage space; conservatory.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THESE AND OTHER PROPERTIES MAY BE OBTAINED FROM DIXON & CO., as above.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, Wednesday, February 19, 1930.